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No.

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AMERICAN DRUGGIST

AND

PHARMACEUTICAL RECORD

A SEMI-MONTHLY ILLUSTRATED

Journal of Practical Pharmacy

CASWELL A. MAYO, Ph.G.,

EDITOR

THOMAS J. KEENAN,

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

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THOMAS J. KEENAN, ... Associate Editor.
IRVING J. BENJAMIN, ... Business Manager.

Chicago Office, 60 Wabash Avenue.
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IMPROVEMENTS.

WITH the beginning of our twenty-seventh year and the commencement of a new volume, we have made a number of changes in the mechanical department of our journal which will enable us to give an even more prompt and satisfactory news service than we have heretofore given to our readers and to present the matter contained in our pages in a more attractive form. We have ever held that the druggist deserved the best which journalistic art could furnish. We have spared no expense either in the matter or in the manner of its presentation and have endeavored always to not only set before our readers the latest and most authentic information as regards both the scientific and the business aspects of their calling but to do this in an attractive and artistic manner. We think that our readers will agree with us that the new dress of type adopted with this number and the typographic changes introduced throughout are in the nature of a distinct artistic advance, and we trust that the improved appearance of the journal will lead our readers to more carefully study the pages of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, for all who do this will find much by which they can profit, much that will interest and occasionally something that will entertain them.

We invite particular attention to our new department of "Drummerdom" wherein will be found record of matter of interest to all men who travel in the drug trade and to those upon whom they call. The several departments of the paper are kept up to their usual standard of excellence and furnish matters of much consequence to our readers.

THE RIGHT TO DISPENSE.

THE active work being done by the President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and his associates on the Committee on Legislation, which is fully referred to in our news columns, gives gratifying assurance of the usefulness of the Association to the pharmacists of the State. The N. Y. S. P. A. is the only local pharmaceutical organization which has taken vigorous and timely measures to awaken public interest in the oppressive and unjust features of the new liquor tax law in its application to pharmacy. The officers of the Association have of course had the advantage of a conference with the representatives of other organized pharmaceutical societies of the State, but the credit of petitioning the Legislature for the relief in the manner described in our news columns belongs, we believe, exclusively to the State Association.

The proper time to present petitions of this kind is, of course, before the measures become laws, and for allowing the pharmacy section of the Raines Law to go into effect without a protest the State Association incurred merited reproach. The present activity of the Association may, however, be taken as the expression of a desire to make up for previous remissness; and the indications are that before the Committee completes its labors, public sentiment will be so aroused in favor of yielding to the pharmacist his constitutional right to dispense any and all prescriptions presented to him without restriction, as to make the wiping out of the objectionable law a moral certainty.

Nothing more impudent and yet so characteristic of our law makers at Albany than the pharmacy provisions of the new liquor tax law has ever been attempted in any State. The proposition to tax the pharmacist for the right to fill the prescription of a physician is founded in such utter ignorance of the character of the apothecary's calling, that we are forced to think that the framers of the measure proceeded on the theory that

everybody should be taxed who was guilty of merely having the taxable products in his possession.

In this connection it may be pertinent to observe that one important possible source of revenue has been overlooked by Senator Raines, and as amendments to the law are to be offered at the next session of the Legislature we would like to suggest a new amendment which we think will on trial prove to work far more smoothly than the objectionable section of the Raines Law which invades so seriously upon the pharmacist's right to dispense prescriptions—often for grave emergencies—without interference from excise commissioners. The amendment we would propose is as follows:

"Upon the business of writing prescriptions on which liquors are requested by a duly licensed physician, which prescriptions are to be compounded, and the same supplied to the patient by a duly licensed pharmacist, free of tax, there is assessed an excise tax to be paid by such duly registered graduate in medicine of the sum of \$250.00."

It will be observed that we have placed the amount to be paid in excise tax by physicians at a slightly higher figure than the existing tax on pharmacists, and the figure is a fixed one. Our reason for this apparent discrimination rests on the understanding that the business of the physician is more profitable than that of the pharmacist, and he can better afford to pay the tax.

THE DANGERS OF COCAINE.

FROM the town of South Manchester, Conn., during the past fortnight have come the most harrowing stories of the total abandonment of the entire population to a most aggravated form of the cocaine habit. These stories, like most of the sensational reports which furnish the glaring headlines for our daily newspapers, are such gross exaggerations of the real facts as scarcely to be recognizable. Unfortunately, however, there is a modicum of ground upon which the reports are founded, and as a consequence the denials of the reports necessarily lack somewhat in vigor.

THE FACTS IN THE CASE. Our own investigation of the facts in the case has shown that there are some thirty or forty of the employees of the silk mills in South Manchester, Conn., who are in the habit of using a catarrh snuff consisting of a mixture of menthol, cocaine, magnesium carbonate and sugar of milk. The proportion of cocaine present is about six grains to five hundred, with about twelve grains of menthol in the same quantity of the powder. The remedy proved quite efficacious in mitigating the catarrh, but while it gave relief it could not be expected to cure the

disease so long as the patients were subject to the same conditions which originally caused the trouble. Some thirty or forty of the employees of these mills have contracted the habit of using this snuff and in some cases unfortunately with untoward results, though even these cases have been highly exaggerated by the sensational newsmongers who have given the matter an undeserved degree of notoriety.

THE COCAINE HABIT. There is sufficient evidence, however, both in the history of this particular case and in that of a number of other cases which have occurred and which are on record to show the danger which lies in the use of cocaine without the restraining direction of the physician. In one case in the West, which happened to come under the personal observation of a member of our staff, a druggist himself became a victim to the cocaine habit through the use of a proprietary catarrh snuff containing cocaine. With a knowledge of these facts before them our readers should exercise the utmost caution to avoid the possibility of being implicated in so serious a matter as fostering the cocaine habit by the unrestricted sale of preparations which contain appreciable quantities of this undoubtedly dangerous constituent.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE PHARMACIST.

AN echo of the pernicious activity of the New Jersey Board of Pharmacy which was recently referred to in these pages, has found utterance in the editorial columns of the *New York Journal*, and it is most interesting to observe the tone of the remarks which we quote at length below:

New Jersey's determination to stop the compounding of physicians' prescriptions by incompetent drug clerks is eminently praiseworthy. It should also attract the attention of professional public benefactors in New York, for it is a matter of common notoriety that the druggists of this city need jacking for the same offense against the public health as much as their Jersey confreres need it, and the law that is violated and ignored here is as stringent as New Jersey's.

The employment of half-educated, half-starved and half-asleep youths to mix the dangerous drugs prescribed by all physicians every day is one of the serious questions in every city. Perhaps it is because growing competition, the extension of the homeopathic school of medicine, and the entrance of the department stores into the business of selling patent medicines and toilet articles have so cut down the profits of druggists that they are inclined to make good at the expense of their employees. The drug store is no longer the certain road to wealth that it was when paragraphs bunched the druggist with the plumber and the ice man as a practitioner of extortion. This would be wholly to public advantage were it not that with the lessening of the profits of the calling there has come a distinct deterioration in the character of the assistants hired to put up prescriptions. Benjamin Harrison's theory that a cheap coat makes a cheap man may not be wholly tenable, but a cheap drug clerk is apt to have a hand in preparing a shroud.

The evil is one that deserves attention. The question arises whether all registered pharmacists possess the qualifications their business demands.

While the charges brought against the pharmacists of New York City are not

warranted save in isolated instances, the writer has evidently given much more serious consideration to the subject and has evidently a much more accurate comprehension of the general conditions of the drug trade than is commonly found in men occupying his position. It were fortunate indeed for the drug trade if the eyes of the public could be more widely opened to the danger of cheap—even at this late date the public press are coming to realize the fact that the extortionate druggist joke has been "worn out with eating time" and changing conditions. The druggists should foster as much as lies in his power the acceptance of the proposition set forth in the *Journal* editorial that "a cheap drug clerk is apt to have a hand in preparing a shroud."

AN ECHO OF THE PASKOLA SUIT.

HEARINGS in the libel suit brought by the A. J. WHITE Co., Limited, of New York City, against the Ohio Food Commissioners, took place in this city last week in the law office of JOSEPH H. CHOATE. S. W. BOWNE, of SCOTT & BOWNE, was subpoenaed by the plaintiff in the suit, and was cross-examined before the commission appointed to take evidence by the Ohio court. Mr. BOWNE refused to testify on many points raised by the plaintiff, and judging from the character of certain press despatches to the Ohio newspapers, it is evident that the A. J. WHITE Co. have made capital out of Mr. BOWNE's refusal to answer the questions put to him, notwithstanding his assertion that his refusal was based on the fact that to answer would prejudice his own case in the libel suit now pending between the A. J. WHITE Co. and SCOTT & BOWNE. It was brought out in the course of the hearing that the A. J. WHITE Co. had obtained copies of letters written by Mr. BOWNE to his partner in London, which contained statements derogatory to the interests of the plaintiffs in the suit. The letters came into the possession of the A. J. WHITE Co. through the venality of a former employee of SCOTT & BOWNE, who was, it is alleged, bought over by the complaining firm for the work of purloining the documents. The authenticity of the letters was, however, not admitted by Mr. SCOTT.

The Best Investment.

Please continue to send me the DRUGGIST, as I consider it the best investment a druggist can make.

EUGENE MEYERS.
President of the Montana Pharmaceutical Association.
Helena, Mont., December 4.

[Written expressly for the American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record.]

Advertising by Pharmacists.

THE ART TO GET AND THE ART TO KEEP.

SUGGESTIVE HINTS ON BUSINESS BUILDING,

By William B. Thompson.

Advertisement the Vitalizing Spirit of Business—Some Musty Precepts Called Ethics—Advertising Secrets—Direct and Indirect Methods of Advertising—Art in Typography—Common-Sense Suggestions—Making Business Friends and Allies of Physicians.

The subjoined paper by William B. Thompson, of Philadelphia, presents a study of methods of advertising adapted to the retail drug trade, which will be read with especial interest both in view of the excellent literary qualities which distinguish it, and by reason of the author's eminent qualifications as a Nestor of the craft who has long served with distinction as secretary of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. To the pioneer advocates of advertising by the retail druggist, of which this journal has ever been the consistent leader, the words of Mr. Thompson, coming after a half a century's experience, will be most reassuring, as indicating the acceptance and approval by the conservative element of the pharmaceutical profession, of the new methods which have contributed so much to the prosperity of the enterprising men of business who have put our teachings into practice.

THE time is but recent, comparatively, since the attention of the retail drug trade has been directed to the advantages which would undoubtedly accrue to that business by wise, systematic methods of both local and general advertising. This has been particularly urged through the columns of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, impelled by a desire to promote mutual interest, as well as to make a representative journal of a positively practical aid and value to that branch of trade of which it is conspicuously the exponent—not by suggesting the uses of its pages for this purpose, but by inciting an emulation through its editorials and by instructing its readers and subscribers in a series of papers devoted to the subject, how to proceed in the most effective manner to accomplish the purpose.

The facts of a serious depression and a ruinous inroad having been made of recent years upon the business of the retail apothecary need no more than a passing allusion. It is painfully obvious. Nor is it the intention to recite the causes. Merely premising that out of these straits of difficulty must spring awakened energy, must come such means as will provide a remedy as will partially, if not wholly, restore that which has been lost through a stress of circumstances, through omission, apathy and a neglect of opportunity. In order that a business at once a science, an art and a trade, existent everywhere, recognized as an essential institution in this age of progress, a necessity of every populated area, shall have a restoration to proper patronage and support in a fair and reasonable share of business, with all the added advantages which laudable enterprise and energy can command and at-

tract, advertisement is a vitalizing spirit of business, but a sluggish life will exist without it. In all the active marts of trade, in all the diversified avenues of commerce, wherever products are bought and sold, the art of advertising is successfully applied, while under its stimulating influence trade grows and expands until the volume of business reaches an utmost limit. Small enterprises present no exception to the rule—it is only necessary to adapt the means to the end to be attained.

"Certain Ancient and Dusty Traditions."

There has long lingered over the confines of the usual drug store certain ancient and dusty traditions, notions that this semi-professional occupation should never require the use of adventitious aids to make its purpose and existence known. A barrier to progress has long been thrown around it by some musty precepts called ethics, and an idea long prevailed that a locally circumscribed territory could afford no adequate return for money and talent invested in display or public announcement. Hence a lethargy crept upon it, while more sagacious and observing instincts in rival departments of business were stealing away its opportunities by piecemeal. There existed an idea that medicine, the supposed chief staple of the drug store, was a substance which everyone naturally abhorred, and that it never would be used except under the direst necessity, and then always with vehement protest. The idea that it was possible to induce an individual to purchase medicine in advance of an illness, or as a preventive of such possibility; that he could be persuaded to provide in anticipation that which it is his fervent

wish and prayer he might never need, was viewed as simply preposterous and wholly impracticable. It was upon this assumption, after putting his house in some business order, that the apothecary sat down to await success by the slow process of having the locality of his establishment accidentally discovered and his merit appreciated by an occasional discerning patron.

Modern Aids Which Must Be Adopted.

To realize how thoroughly and completely these errors have been dissipated one has only to turn to the copious pages of our daily and weekly journals, our family newspapers, our special advertising media, the clear, type-expressed columns of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, and observe the alert energy, the striking ingenuity, the plausible pretext and persuasion to be found in apt and graceful headlines, convincing descriptions and suggestive illustrations. These are the modern aids which must now be adopted, which are so strongly impressing the public mind and so successfully reaching the observation of the distant reader, creating wants in the mind which the inclination hastens to supply, bringing the tradesman and his patron into a closer touch of business communication than ever before. The novice will find a forcible demonstration of the significance of these statements by reference to numerous instances of phenomenal success in patent medicine enterprise. But we would not encourage emulation in this line of pursuit. We may, however, confide a secret to professional keeping we would not impart to laymen of the world at large, namely, that of all the vast volume and value of the illimitable pharmaceutical products which are annually distributed throughout this country by the many large establishments engaged in manufacture, not more than twenty per cent find an absolutely needed use or purpose. The sale of the remaining large proportion supplies imaginary and unreal wants—a demand created wholly by specious, plausible, systematic advertising!

The Purpose of Advertising.

HANG YOUR BANNER ON THE OUTER WALLS.

It would hardly seem necessary to enlarge upon the objects of advertising further than to say that the purpose is to inform your local community (and the world at large, if you are more ambitious) where you are, what you have for sale, the inducement you offer, and the advantage to be derived by dealing with you. Your stock may be ever so complete, the quality of your merchandise of unquestionably high standard, your facilities unequalled, your personal knowledge and business experience exceptionally great, yet all of these advantages will be unheeded by the people except in a casual way, unless you proclaim by poster, placard and signal. It is a great error to cherish a feeling of affected injury, and say that if the public do not appreciate you they ought to, and therefore it is not incumbent upon you to remind or instruct them. Nine-tenths of mankind seem willing to allow others to do their thinking; you may sit down complacently among your attractive merchandise, conscious of the fact that you are fully prepared to meet all possible demands of your business, and wonder why that demand does not come. You must

hang your banner on the outer walls and compel it by your enterprise to come.

The following apt story presents a useful moral in illustration of this point. A farmer strolling about his enclosures heard a most vociferous cackling. From the voice he knew the creature was not large, yet it was the full intensity of lung power. Peering over a fence he espied a diminutive hen pouring out her energies in that high note of chicken vocabulary. "Well, well, my little bantam," said the farmer, "what's all this fuss about?" "Oh," said she, "I've laid an egg!" "Humph!" ejaculated the farmer, "what's an egg? only 18 cents a dozen in the market." "That may be," said the hen, "but who would know that I had laid an egg if I did not announce it—cackle about it?"

Local Advertising.

The distribution of drug stores, and the ratio of population to each, in all the cities and towns of the United States has often been a subject of comment in the trade. The actual boundary of business territory which each can claim, and the clientage of each in some instances apparently so circumscribed that no other plan than that of absolutely local advertising would seem feasible. Yet this does not hold infallibly, for if a given area be taken with its group of druggists you will invariably find among them a business leader who recognizes no "pent-up Utica" in his domain. You will find him in the person of a more energetic man; you will discover a distinct individuality in his surroundings; you will perceive an enterprise in his method; inquiry will disclose the fact that of all the business of that particular locality his store is credited with receiving the largest share. There can be no abstruse secret in this observation; logical deduction, imitation will secure like results, as effect follows cause.

The Methods of Local Advertising.

The method of local advertising by card or print are numerous and greatly varied, and differ in many ways from other and more general plans. In the local plan the communication to the individual must be more direct, as though he is the particular person you desire to reach. Originality and ingenuity of phrase and caption in headlines may be varied as thought itself, and this should be changed frequently. You can practice the art of phrasing in leisure moments. If you can command language well and use it smoothly, grammatically, you will not need the aid of a professional, or an amanuensis. Your design primarily is to attract attention to your business, to interest the thoughts of your patrons and others, to persuade or suggest.

The Art to Get and the Art to Keep.

It is an art of business to get customers, and it is an art to keep them, to do which you must offer variety and you must also study human nature—the propensities and desires of people. A style of advertising which has come much into vogue lately, and which is very effective, and can be expressed in small space, is the colloquial or conversational style, giving in plain, familiar language, in a somewhat offhand, but at the same time natural manner, an imaginary conversation between dealer and customer, and present in a forcible, truthful way just about what the character of a colloquy

at the counter would be. The merchant, expatiating on the features, quality and varied uses of an article, and the purchaser asking questions, expressing surprise and getting some useful information upon the merits or comparison in grades of goods, the finale being a courteous interchange of satisfactory remarks.

General instructions only being given, each individual will work out the plan best suited to his circumstances.

The drug store, with its unlimited miscellany, supplies hundreds of hints, lying unheeded perhaps, in the uses and applications of various substances to the wants of everyday life and labor. Pick them up, ponder over them, and put them,

Best Window Display Prize Photograph.



A WITCH-HAZEL WINDOW.—DISPLAY AND PHOTOGRAPH BY F. A. BENDER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

There can be no doubt that the most profitable advertising to be done by the retail druggist is that which is direct and local. Whatever is done should be along the line of careful method, the result being noted. That which pays will soon manifest itself by an increased demand, that which does not should be promptly stopped, or substituted by better method.

where possible, to some new and ingenious use, telling the public that you have them, what they are for; of familiar things you can discourse on a neatly printed leaf or page.

Object Teaching.

It is observable by every person who now gives heed to the subject of modern

methods of advertising that object-teaching and illustration are two great factors in concentrating or arresting the attention. Information which is merely descriptive by word never reaches the perception or appreciation to the same degree. Indeed, the average intelligence cannot grasp the significance of a word sketch as it does the artist's illustration, or the painted semblance of an object or scene. Fancy an illustration of this: Proprietor handing a bottle to waiting customer, with the following remarks, "We make it a practice to be promptly ready to fill all orders." "We have many packages of medicines put up for those who come in a haste." "And a quick way of serving you at our store." "Here's your prescription, and you will have abundant time to catch the — o'clock train." "Many persons complain that druggists are too slow in their work, and there is disappointment and delay which are vexatious."

Now if the artist illustrates this by three cuts, interspersed between the conversation: 1st, the proprietor handing the package; 2d, the customer leisurely boarding the waiting train; 3d, customer, bag in hand, vainly running in attempt to catch fast receding train, it will certainly be very expressive. Put ideas like these into some sort of plain advertising talk. Reading matter may be prefaced with some comical, humorous or pleasing design, which, whilst it may apparently not be directly applicable, may be made to lead up to the point indirectly. The language of advertisement should be expressive, and above all concise. Put a good deal of meaning into a few words, brevity rather than prolixity. Description may be felicitous, in a happy, cheerful vein. It may even be witty if the quality is good. Strained witticism is, however, never good for this purpose. You always have the privilege of extolling to a high degree the merit of your preparations, and you will be pardoned if your enthusiasm leads you into some extravagance of expression; but you will never be forgiven if you purposely and willfully misrepresent.

Once secure the confidence of your patrons by an upright, honorable course of conduct, and it will be hard indeed for your competitors to supplant you.

Taste in Typography.

That natural taste which evinces itself in artistic effect may be carried into typography as well, and be shown on the page of the neat, plain circular or on the tinted leaflet. To include more than this, a few neatly stitched pages may often be put together, or a limited price-list of the principle staple articles of common domestic or household use and consumption. The items should be revised with each issue, and when the prices are revised or changed, particularly in reductions, the type should be varied to indicate it. The public appreciate concessions and are willing to accept increased rates upon reasonable explanation.

There is so much of a plain, common-sense and logical character in all these suggestions that it seems unnecessary to do more than allude to them. Every man with ordinary discernment, and with some natural business capacity can, if he but will, put them into practice. No one need be deterred by a small, modest beginning, and so much as can be properly taken from net profits should be set aside each year as an exclusive fund de-

voted to this purpose. Such sum judiciously expended will bring quite a surprising result. All past experience and observation cannot be at fault. That which has already been done can be repeated, with this advantage, that we have the successful methods of others before us, and we are constantly learning new applications of these methods.

Attention to Window Display.

This writer does not favor the so-called co-operative form of advertising. By which is meant a place in a sheet of miscellaneous ads. constituting either a local or general directory. The attraction in this is a fancied economy, but it is questionable whether it is not actually fruitless or wasteful of means. Persons rarely have the patience to wade through a diversified list to find some particular want. The leading town or village paper is a good medium, however. This is a sort of oracle, and everybody reads it. Then to advertise in the public paper indicates enterprise on the part of the merchant. When the situation of a store is on a frequented thoroughfare, or is in any way either locally or generally conspicuous, attention should be given to window display, or at least to the varying from time to time of its contents. This omission has been much dwelt upon, and a change is noticeable, traceable no doubt to the repeated criticisms of authors, and of this journal. The new, open style of window has had an influence, the old-fashioned boxed or closed receptacle had much to do with the former. Rip Van Winkle order, or rather disorder, of things. When we well know that appearance often forms the basis of judgment, how important it is for the apothecary to avoid indications of slovenliness or neglect. Another omission in this respect of equal import, is the failure to appreciate the inexpensive and valuable opportunity which an attractive window display affords. To those unfamiliar, the appearance of drugs in their natural, crude or original condition is always a matter of interest and curiosity. Then there are certain methods of collecting drugs in their habitat which are often happily shown in a picture; contrasts can often be presented between the good and the bad, the selected and rejected. A promiscuous spreading out of these upon some tinted background, which brings color into relief, pleases the eye.

Make Your Windows Attractive.

Then there are so many beautiful and unique designs in glass containers, urns, show jars and massive bottles which add so much to effect. A druggist's window may be readily converted into a sort of museum of curios. Apparatus, too, or the various chemical ware and appliances adapted to the art of the apothecary and his manipulations, when displayed impress the mind favorably and tend to restore some ideas of the science of pharmacy. Even homely and dull-looking objects are often set off by artistic grouping, having regard to size, shape and color. Such faculty must be developed by practice or individual taste, and can hardly be described in the limits of a paper.

Artistic Backgrounds.

The aid of the artist may often be called in to illustrate. Thus, if there should be displayed a pyramid or terraced group of packages of Cattle Condi-

tion Powder, how pleasingly might this be set off by a central or background picture of sleek bovines, leisurely grazing on a grassy slope or meadow land. The same idea could be applied to poultry or song birds, while the dove cote is always poetic. It is not absolutely essential to forming a correct judgment and opinion that you should have a personal acquaintance with an individual. Observe his methods, habits, surroundings. His individuality and his character show conspicuously through these means. Therefore when one observes order, cleanliness, nicety, good taste, the ergo naturally is that that man is entitled to a degree of confidence; for if such are his natural instincts, I know full well what his practice must be—if he is careful in person he is equally precise in work. If he is intelligent and appreciative enough to exercise these attributes, I am sure he will be exact and conscientious in all that he does. A favorable impression is worth a good deal to a man in business, and the above constitute a series of silent forces which may be constantly made use of to further end and object.

On Advertising Far Afield.

When through the merit or any attractive quality of your special preparations you realize that a distant demand exists do not expend money in any broadcast schemes of advertisement, but rather select a central and prominent agency in central location of trade, where you can advantageously place or consign your goods. The remote customer will appreciate this; in the absence of such convenience he may accept a substitute. Putting aside merit and actual utility, a tasteful package and artistic label often sell an article. Take, for instance, those tablets of soap, handsomely wrapped and embellished. A taste for the aesthetic does not require to be naturally inborn; it is more frequently the result of cultivation and practice. Advertising to physicians, although the concluding subject of this essay, is in no sense secondary to other plans or purposes. On the contrary, it is of the utmost importance that it be kept in view and constantly practiced.

Cultivate Neighboring Physicians.

Your store wants the patronage and you individually want the confidence, not only of your local medical confreres, but of the whole profession of your town, and very generally of your city, and it should be an especial aim and endeavor to connect your establishment in its business reputation with that character as a scientific profession. This the endorsement of prominent and reputable physicians, only, can give. Each and all doctors favorably impressed by personal and business intercourse with your pharmaceutical ability, with your moral integrity, received at all times with courteous respect and deference, will become your business friends, patrons and allies. Endeavor to interest them in subjects current in the realm of medicine and pharmacy. Call their attention to new things, new ideas, improvements. Those souls who are venal and mercenary in the medical profession cannot always be ignored. Make your relations with these such that, whilst their venality may exhibit itself prominently, submit to any moderate exaction, but never compromise yourself by offering a temptation. Repeated business communications with

physicians by the local apothecary are absolutely necessary to create the relations that should exist. The physician always knows that there is an apothecary on the adjacent street corner, but he wants to know more than this, what sort of a fellow this said apothecary is—whether he is awake or asleep (figuratively). There is always a natural admiration for the "hustling," energetic man, even if he is, at times, inconveniently obtrusive. The number of preparations made, and susceptible of being made—trade products, official, galenical and domestic medicines, miscellaneous articles, appliances in dietetic, domestic and surgical use—which constitute the stock of the druggist is so diversified that there should hardly be an unappropriated mo-

odical is, to a circumscribed use, available to his purposes, and an occasional advertisement will give him a status and distinction which always attaches to enterprise. A neat electrotype form, adapted to the dimensions of a postal card, regularly and periodically distributed among the doctors, referring to standard or new preparations, serves an excellent business project, keeps your establishment in mental view, and may be made to constantly convey some facts or information for the guidance of the physician. Improved forms or combinations, dispensing precautions, new remedies, mechanical devices, reference tables, may all come in to furnish items. Small, neat samples may accompany, and an exact descriptive language will

acter give you a distinct and marked individuality you will not lack for the material aid which well-established business relations will bring to you, and you will find your personal interest in your occupation and your affairs constantly increasing. A measure of success and encouragement will follow.

In concluding this, perhaps, too lengthy essay, it may be assuring to those druggists who are earnestly seeking a proper way to surmount the difficulties which beset the prosecution of their calling to know that there are those now among the patriarchal ranks who, though inactive, have not been disinterested onlookers. To these the situation has been one of much concern and solicitude. Approving any and every well-directed and honest effort, they still offer words of encouragement to cheer the patient toiler, and bid him not to weary in persistent well-doing. A fair measure of reward and success is due every man who strives; a triumphant success can only be accorded the fortunate few.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETS.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society was held on Friday evening, January 9th, in the parlors of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club at Forty-fifth street and Madison avenue. Some twenty members dined at the club and the number in attendance had risen to forty by the time the section was called to order at 8:30 by chairman McMurtrie, who stated that active steps were being taken toward raising a fund for the erection of a monument in Paris to the memory of Lavoisier. The chairman hoped that all the members of the New York section would contribute to this worthy object even though the individual contributions be small. He stated that he would be pleased to receive and forward any contributions which might be sent to him. The first paper of the evening was on

An Improved Specific Gravity Bottle.

By DR. E. R. SQUIBB.

The author referred to previous papers by him upon the specific gravity bottle embodying the results of attempts made by himself to improve its form. The first of these modifications was described in "Ephemeris" for May, 1884, page 528, and a subsequent modification of this bottle was described in "Ephemeris" for July, 1889, page 1162. Since that time he has introduced other modifications and the form of bottle now shown, and illustrated herewith, had been in use for the past five years, giving very satisfactory results. He referred to the paper presented at the November meeting of this Section, in which changes in the temperature of the liquid under examination were avoided by surrounding the specific gravity bottle with a vacuum space. This was open to serious objection, however, since it rendered it impossible to make any desired change in the temperature by warming or cooling the bottle. In view of the fact that standard volumes were estimated at widely varying figures by different authors and for different articles, this was a very serious objection to the bottles surrounded by a vacuum. The different



DISPLAY OF BOTANIC HERBS, SUPPLIED BY LEHN & FINK, IN THE SHOW WINDOW OF JOHN ROSCH'S PHARMACY, IN MENASHA, WIS.

ment of time in which something or other is not being exploited in one direction or another.

Cultivate Business Instincts and Methods.

Retail apothecaries, as a class, should be better business men. True they do not come from the classes who are favored with better opportunities; but they are fast arousing themselves to the practice and application of business instincts and methods; their future is hopeful. A foundation of good common sense, with observation and imitation will gradually obliterate defects, and the means of obtaining to a great degree of success will be better understood. The great aid to the apothecary, among the outside means, is to be found in the diversified information afforded in the pages of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST and in other reputable trade journals. The medical peri-

assuredly serve to fix the identity of your preparation.

Keep Posted on New Remedies.

Physicians are prompt to appreciate and gladly make avail of the aid of the intelligent apothecary. There are a thousand facts in the science of pharmacology which it is essential for them to know, with which it is hardly to be expected they would be familiar. A man who possesses such ready information and shows by a familiarity in knowledge that he has given the subjects thought and study, will be sought, and his store will become a resort and a sort of local bureau. Closer relations will thus be established and maintained, and a business intercourse will be apt to merge into feelings of mutual regard and practical friendship. When your education, your deportment and your principles of char-

temperatures used mostly are 0, 4, 15, 16.6, 20, and 25.6 deg. C. All of these temperatures could be taken in the form of bottle devised by Dr. Squibb.

The bottle should hold 100 Gm. of water and at a temperature of 15 deg. C. the water should stand at about 50 to 65 of the scale. The long stopper is constructed somewhat like a thermometer, having a comparatively thin bulb and a very narrow stem. The graduations on the tube are purely arbitrary and may range from 0 to 50, or from 0 to 100. If when the bottle contains 100 Gm. of



The small stoppers have a minute air passage through the centre that could not be shown in the cut.

IMPROVED SPECIFIC GRAVITY BOTTLE, OR PYCNOMETER.

water and it is cooled to 0 deg. C. the water in the stem sinks below 0 of this scale the bottle is too large and should be made smaller by further grinding the stopper so that it will sink lower into the bottle. In his own bottle which has been used for some years, 100 Cc. of water gave the following readings: At 0°—3; 4°—6; 10°—10.5; 15°—15.8; 20°—21.5; 25°—27.5. If on heating to 25° the liquid rises above 100 on the scale the bottle is too small, and should be enlarged by grinding off the bottom of the stopper. By the use of this pycnometer, Dr. Squibb has been enabled to readily determine the specific gravity to the 6th decimal point where both factors are given, and this practice he was pleased to note was becoming more general among chemists.

Dr. Brenneman directed attention to the advantage accruing from the use of stoppers ground to a conical shape at the bottom instead of being absolutely flat, as by using such stoppers it was much easier to avoid the presence of air bubbles.

The next paper presented was a

Note on the Determination of Caffeine.

BY G. L. SPENCER.

In the absence of the author the paper was read by Dr. J. C. Bogert. The author presented a number of comparative examinations as to the relative value of gravimetric method and the Gombert method and as result of these experiments he arrived at the conclusion that the latter was the most satisfactory.

The next paper presented was on

Variations in the Composition of Red Lead.

BY DURAND WOODMAN,

Who directed attention to the fact that in the methods generally in use, the monoxide was reckoned as though it had

been completely converted into the plumbeous oxide, Pb_3O_4 , whereas, in examinations made by him he had found the amount of the Pb_3O_4 to vary from 28 to 90 per cent., the latter figure representing orange mineral, which is made of course from white lead. While paint manufacturers paid no special attention to the degree of oxidation save as shown in the color, it was a very important matter in the selection of material for the manufacture of secondary batteries. In the discussion which ensued the fact was brought out that there was nearly always some free lead present in the lower grades of red lead, though not in orange mineral, and that the litharge imported from Germany contained sometimes as high as from 7 to 15 per cent. of unconverted lead. This was followed by a paper bearing the title

The Methods for the Determination of Tannin.

BY JOHN H. YOCUM.

This paper approached the subject from the practical standpoint of the manufacturer. The author reviewed the methods of estimation in general use, showing thorough familiarity with both the theoretical and the practical aspects of the subject. His conclusion was that the hide powder method as laid down by the Society of Official Agricultural Chemists was decidedly the most practical and useful method to be followed, and would yield satisfactory results provided due care was exercised to obtain hide powder of uniform character. The paper was very warmly received and the author congratulated by the chairman, on the able manner in which the subject was treated. In the discussion which ensued the fact was brought out that it was practically impossible to obtain complete exhaustion of tannin by means of lukewarm water. It was also brought out that the mere absence of color in the percolate by no means proved that the bark had been completely exhausted. The concluding communication of the evening was an oral one on

The Modern Metallurgy of Copper.

BY J. B. F. HERESHOFF.

This communication was opened by a brief resume of the commercial aspects of the copper industry, figures being given to show the vast importance which this industry has attained in the United States, the output for the year 1896 having been about 45,000,000 pounds. The author then reviewed the history of the metallurgy of copper in the United States and concluded with a full and interesting description of the processes now in use in this branch of chemical industry.

Alcohol from Acetylene Gas.

Acetylene, already so much spoken and written of as an illuminant, threatens to introduce itself in the confection of liquors. This use of it may, at first, appear but little appetizing, when its disagreeable odor is considered, but we hasten to say that care is taken to transform it into alcohol, for it is a gas which contains the principal elements of that precious liquid; there remains but to add what is lacking—oxygen.

Alcohol is, in effect, a compound of carbon, hydrogen and oxygen; acetylene possesses already the first two elements. We will now give it the third and in-

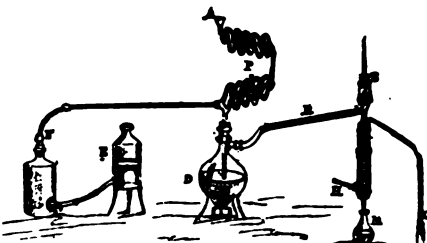
crease to completion the dose of hydrogen, which was a trifle too small in quantity to bring acetylene quite up to the alcohol stage.

Here is the arrangement, which although but a laboratory experimental apparatus, is easily made industrial, should a plant based upon this process be established.

In a flask, F (Fig. 1), calcium carbide and metallic zinc are placed: knowing that zinc, when attacked by water acidulated with sulphuric acid, gives hydrogen gas in the presence of water, we see here that the calcium carbide freely evolves acetylene gas. In the flask, E, put, then, water and a little sulphuric acid and connect this flask with the first by a flexible tube, so that, when E is elevated or lowered, we may introduce or withdraw, at will, liquid in the flask, F, according to the need of the production.

The acetylene and the hydrogen, developing at the same time, do not fail to seize the opportunity for combining. In the nascent state bodies always have a greater affinity for each other than at a later stage.

It is of this marriage, then, that the ethylene is born, which, being now disengaged, goes over into the glass worm, P, where it comes in contact with concentrated sulphuric acid heated to 80° (Centigrade), which is slowly poured into a funnel, A; it is here that it gets its oxygen. It now forms a new body, which is ethyl-sulphuric acid. This is collected in the flask, D, and is brought to ebullition. Here it is decomposed into sul-



APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALCOHOL BY MEANS OF ACETYLENE GAS.

F. Flask containing calcium carbide and scrap zinc. E. Water acidulated with sulphuric acid. A. P. Glass worm in which hot sulphuric acid circulates. D. Flask to collect and distill ethylsulphuric acid. R. B. Worm for condensing vapors of alcohol. M. Flask for the pure alcohol, condensed. H. C. Liebig condenser.

phuric acid, which remains, and may be used again, and into alcohol, which evaporates but is collected and condensed by means of tube, R, connecting with worm B, surrounded by a current of cold water circulating from H to C.

In M is collected an alcohol absolutely pure, which industrially produced would not cost more than 20 centimes (4 cents) per liter. It contains none of those essences which are always present in the vegetable alcohol, and which render them dangerous for consumption.

It is not a little curious that alcohol furnished in large quantity by the vegetable kingdom is now going to be given us by the mineral world, and at a ridiculously low price. It would seem that in combatting alcoholism we are going against the laws of nature. After all, we had best conclude that if Dame Nature thus places alcohol in profusion within our reach, it is not to take the place of water as a beverage.—From *Le Monde Moderne*. Translated by J. Colton Lynes, Ph.D., ex-president Georgia Agricultural College, etc., for the *Scientific American*.

The New Remedies of 1896.

WE present below in brief abstract a list of the more important of the new remedies which have made their appearance during the past year. Many of these—in fact the large majority—are foredoomed as being of merely ephemeral interest. Many are purely empirical mixtures, but have been given names which might lead the druggist to suppose that they were of definite chemical composition. Since the literature concerning the remedies is so widely scattered, we present these brief notes so as to furnish our readers with a ready means of learning something of such of these new remedies as may chance to be called for in the United States. We cannot vouch for the absolute accuracy of the statements made concerning the composition of the empirical mixtures named; we have exercised every care to consult the leading authorities in chemical and pharmaceutical literature so as to insure the accuracy of the statements made, but further than this are unable to vouch for them.

Acetal. A mixture of acetic ether, 15 grms., oils of orange, thyme, serpylli, cloves, lavender, each 8 drops; oil of lemon, 6 drops; oil rosemary, 7 drops; oil gergamot, 10 drops; menthol, 5 grms.; strong alcohol, 150 grms.; used for headache. (Not to be confounded with true acetal, ethylidene diethyl ether, a liquid narcotic.)

Actol. (Silver lactate.) A white, odorless, almost tasteless powder, soluble in 15 W., decomposed by sunlight. Powerful antiseptic.

Adipogen. Pasty substance prepared from fresh cod livers. Succedaneum for cod liver oil.

Agnolin. Purified wool fat.

Ajakol. Same as guaethol.

Amyloform. Combination of formaldehyde with starch. Recommended as a local disinfectant and deodorant like gelatol.

Anestile bengene. A mixture of ethyl and methyl chlorides. Local anesthetic spray.

Anusol. (Bismuth iodoresorcin sulphate. Recommended in suppositories as a cure for hemorrhoids.)

Antidiabetin. A mixture of glycosolvol (see below) with vegetable matters and with extract of jambul. In diabetes mellitus.

Antibakterin. Compound of orthoboric acid, ethyl-ether, containing iron. A greenish-yellow non-toxic liquid. Used in spray or vapor in infectious diseases, particularly tuberculosis.

Antihidrorrin. Borosallylic ether 10, ethyl chloride 5, spirit of rose 85. For perspiring feet.

Antistreptococcin. (Marmoreckin.) Erysipelas serum. In all diseases produced by streptococci; also in scarlet fever and complicated diphtheria.

Atropine iodide. (odorless needles. Soluble W., A. In ophthalmology. Solutions are quite permanent.)

Apocodeline hydrochloride. Sedative and mild laxative. Dose one-third to one grain internally or hypodermically.

Atropine stearate. Unctuous white powder. Used externally in salves, etc.

Bismal. Bismuth salt of methylene digallic acid. Greenish blue viscid powder. As an astringent, internally, in doses of 1½ to 5 gr three times daily.

Bismuth loretinate. Astringent antiseptic. As powder or 10 per cent ointment in eczema. Internal antiseptic in doses of 8 grs. daily.

Blennostagline. White crystals. Specific in colds and influenza. Dose 1 to 4 grs. in pills.

Boricin. Mixture of borax and boric acid.

Bromophtharin. Mixture of zinc oxide, calcium oxide, calcium carbonate, sodium sulphate and 5 per cent of sand. Technical disinfectant and deodorant.

Bromosinum. Condensation product of albumen and bromine. In epilepsy.

Bryollin. combination of lanolin with boroglycerin. Externally.

Caffeine iodol. Light gray, odorless and tasteless crystalline powder. Almost insoluble in the ordinary solvents. Used internally to replace potassium iodide, and externally to replace iodoform.

Calaya. Fluid extract of the fruit of annesila febrifuga. Antimalarial in doses of 3 grs.

Canadine. Alkaloid from hydrastis root.

Casein Formaldehyde. Coarse, yellowish, odorless, almost tasteless powder; non-irritant to the skin. Mild antiseptic; protection for fresh wounds.

Cerebrum oxalocatum. Dried and powdered calf's brain. In neurasthenia, chorea and mental diseases.

Chinaphthol. (Quinine beta-naphthol monosulphonate.) A yellow crystalline bitter powder. Insoluble in cold W. Not acted on in the stomach, but decomposed in the intestines. In intestinal tuberculosis and microbial diseases in general. Dose 6 to 75 grs per day.

Chinoform. Compound of formaldehyde and chineo-tannic acid. Properties and uses similar to those of tannoform.

Chloral Acetophenoxim. Colorless prismatic crystals. Hyprotic. Free from disagreeable after effects.

Citruses. Tablets composed of urea, citric acid and lithium bromide.

Cocca pyrine. Mixture of antipyrine 90, cocaine 1. Dose, 3 grs.

Colligamen. Glycerin-zinc paste. Used in surgical dressing.

Cresochin. Chinolin tricesyl sulfonate and a loose combination of chinolin and tricesol. Disinfectant for surgical instruments.

Creoso-magnesol. Compound of magnesia and creosote, containing 80 per cent. creosote. Less irritative than creosote.

Dilodosallylic acid phenyl ester. Silky, colorless, odorless needles. To replace the iodides for internal use, and iodoform for external use.

Duatol. Guaicol carbonate.

Eosot. (Creosote valerianate.) Mobile, non-corrosive liquid. In tuberculosis. Dose 18 grs., increasing to 4 grs.

Erodium cleutarium. Used in concentrated decoction as a hæmostatic in doses of 1 tablespoonful every 2 hours.

Ethyl formate. A liquid with specific gravity 0.937, boiling 54.4° C.; soluble in about 10 W. An odor of peach kernels. Antiseptic in diseases of the upper air passages.

Eucaline hydrochloride. Salt of synthetic alkaloid. Brilliant prisms. Soluble 10 W. Local anesthetic like cocaine.

Eucasin. Compound of casein and ammonia.

Dietetic.

Euchinin. Ethyl carbonic ester of quinine. White, tasteless crystals. Soluble A., E. In later stages of phthisis, pneumonia, etc. Dose 15 to 30 grs.

Eurythrol. Extract of pancreas. Brownish mass. In anemia like meat extract. Dose 1 to 2 teaspoonfuls.

Fango. The precipitate formed in the mineral wells of Battaglia, Italy. Local application in rheumatism.

Ferrosyptin. Mixture of ammonium and iron chlorides and acetanilid. Non-caustic antiseptic styptic yellow crystalline powder. Soluble W. Insoluble A., E. On bandages, cotton and dressings.

Filmogen. An antiseptic vulnerary paste leaving an elastic coating.

Golanthum. Ointment base recommended by Unna. See AMERICAN DRUGGIST for October 10, 1896, p. 217.

Gleosot. (Guaicol valerianate.) Used in tuberculosis like uaiacol.

Glutoform. Probably a compound of gelatin and formaldehyde. (See Glutol.)

Glutol. Mixture of gelatin with formaldehyde. Powerfully antiseptic powder for use in the treatment of wounds.

Glycosolvol. Peptonized oxypropionate of theopromon. Promotes tissue growth in diabetes mellitus.

Guaicol valerianate. See geosote.

Guaethol. Pyro-catechin ethyl ether. Same dose and use as guaicol.

Guaicatin. Pyrocatechin monocarbonate. In pulmonary tuberculosis. Dose 7 grs. several times daily.

Hæmol hydrargyro-iodate. Containing 13 per cent. mercury, and 28 per cent. iodine. Anti-syphilitic. Dose 1 gr. in pill 3 times daily; increased to 4 grs.

Hæmonelin. Nutritive extract containing all the elements of normal blood.

Hæmol bromide. Gentle sedative tonic. Dose 15 to 30 grs. daily.

Heparaden. Extract of the liver. Recommended in icterus in doses of 90 to 150 grs. daily.

Hermitine. Electrolyzed sea water. Recommended as external antiseptic and disinfectant.

Holzin. A 6 per cent solution of formalin in methyl alcohol. Disinfectant by inhalation, spray, etc. Applied in 3 per cent solution to walls of hospitals, etc.

Holzinol. Modification of holzin, containing menthol. Disinfectant spray, etc.

Imlodide. Lustrous rhombic crystals. Non-toxic, antiseptic, succedaneum for iodoform.

Ingestol. Mixture of sulphates, chorates, etc., dissolved in aromatic water. In gastric and internal troubles.

Intestin. Bismuth naphthalin benzoate. Intestinal antiseptic.

Iodosinum. Condensation product of albumen and iodine. In parenchymatous goitre, tetanus, etc.

Iodothyrlin. Prepared from the thyroid gland. Used in myxœdema.

Isococaine. Benzoyl-iso-ethyl-ecgonine. Rapid anæsthetic.

Itrol. Silver citrate. Fine, white, odorless, almost tasteless powder. Soluble in 3,800. Powerful antiseptic.

Katharol. Hydrogen dioxide. One preparation of this name contains 30 per cent of alcohol. As a cosmetic and for disinfecting wounds.

Kresochin. See Cresochin.

Linaden. A preparation made from the spleen, and containing iron and iodine. Tonic.

Lithio-Piperazin. Soluble, granular powder. Antirheumatic, in uric acid diathesis. Tablets 1 gr. each.

Malarin. (Aceto-phenone-phenetidin citrate). Insoluble cold W. Slightly acid taste. Powerful antipyretic and nervous sedative.

Marmoreckin. (Antistreptococcin.) Erysipelas serum. Used in all suppurative affections and complications.

Monol. Calcium permanganate.

Mydrol. An iodo-methyl-phenyl-pyrazolon compound. White, odorless, bitter powder, easily soluble in W. Insoluble E. It slows the pulse and acts as a mydriatic. The mydriatic action begins gradually, but continues for a long time. Not to be confounded with mydrin, which has already been described in these columns (January 25, 1896, p. 52), and which consists of a mixture of ephedrine and hernatropine.

Nutrose. Neutral caseine albuminate. Odorless, readily soluble powder containing 13.8 per cent. nitrogen. Dietetic.

Oopherin. Extract of ovaries. Ovarian tonic and stimulant.

Orphol. (Betanaphthol bismuth.) Brown, odorless, neutral, insoluble powder containing 23 per cent. beta naphthol. Intestinal antiseptic. Dose 40 to 150 grs. daily in doses of 15 grs. each.

Ossagen. Extracted from bone marrow. In rachitis and osteomalacia. Dose 90 grs. daily.

Ovaraden. Dried extract of ovaries. Dose 3 to 6 gm. (45 to 90 grs.) daily.

Oxycampher. Sedative and asthmatic.

Oxyphenacetin salicylate. Shining scales. Combines the therapeutic properties of phenacetin salicylic acid.

Pancreaden. An extract of the pancreas. In diabetes. Dose 150 to 200 grs. daily.

Paplin. A catechu-oxychinol dextrin glycerate.

Paraplast. Cotton web saturated with a mixture of caoutchouc, wool fat, resin and dammar. Used as a dressing like gutta percha mull.

Pellotine hydrochlorate. From anahalonium Lewinl. Colorless prisms, soluble W., slightly A. Sedative, hypnotic. Dose ¼ to 1 gr.

Portussin. Saccharated extract of thyroid gland. In whooping cough.

Plaster papers. Made by spreading soap plaster on Japanese silk paper.

Porkosan. A lymph for the treatment of disease in hogs.

Protagon. Albuminous product not coagulated in heating. Prepared by action of formaldehyde on milk. To be added to milk for children, and as subcutaneous nourishment.

Pulmonin. Extract of calves' lungs. In pulmonary complaints.

Pyramidon. (Diethyl-methyl-amido-phenyl-dimethyl-pyrazolon.) Yellowish white, crystalline, tasteless powder. Soluble in 10 W. Antipyretic and analgesic. Slow and lasting in its effects. Dose 3 to 6 grs.

Pyranthin. (Para-ethoxyphenylsuccimid.) Soluble pyranthin is the sodium salt. Colorless prismatic needles. Insoluble E. Soluble 1317 W. Antipyretic.

Quinacetine sulphate. (Di-tetra-hydro-chinolinyl-methoxyphenyl-amid-actylide sulphate.) Cloely resembles quinine sulphate in appearance. Slightly astringent, bitter taste. Same solubilities as quinine sulphate. Powerful antipyretic and anodyne specific in malaria. Dose 30 grs.

Renaden. Made from kidneys. In uremia and chronic nephritis. Dose 90 to 120 Gm. daily.

Salhyponne. (Benzoylmethyl-salicylic ester.) Mild antiseptic.

Salformin. (Hexamethylene tetramin salicylate.) Said to have the same solvent action upon uric acid as is exercised by the pure hexa methylene tetramin itself.

Sanoform. (Diiodosalicylic methyl ester.) Prepared by action of iodine on wintergreen oil. Substitute for iodoform.

Seribell. The dried and powdered seed of *connarus africans*, Lamk. Tonic.

Sphymogenin. Prepared from kidneys. (Not identical with neurin.) Antidote to nicotine poisoning, etc.

Sterisol. Solution of milk sugar saturated with formaldehyde. Internally for tuberculosis, erysipelas, diphtheria, etc. Dose 0.015 to 0.06 Gm. (2.5 to 1 gr.). Do not confound with sterol, an antiseptic varnish of tolu, gums, phenol etc.

Suprarenaden. Prepared from the supra-renal capsules. Increases blood pressure. In diabetes insipidus, Addison's disease, the menopause and neurasthenia. Dose 15 to 25 grs. daily.

Sykose. Saccharine.

Tannalbin. Compound of albumen and tannic acid. Insoluble in the gastric juice. Yellow, tasteless powder. Intestinal astringent.

Tannoform. Condensation product of the tannins and formaldehyde. Tannoform (from gallic acid) is a light pinkish-white powder. Externally as an astringent disinfectant and microbicide. Other kinds of tannoforms are designated by letters indicating their source.

Tanosal. Creosote-tannin ester. Brown amorphous volatile powder. Soluble W., A., E. Non-irritating form for exhibiting creosote. Decomposed only in the intestines.

Terrol. A hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, from petroleum residues. A jelly-like mass. Substitute for cod liver oil.

Testaden. Extracted from the testicular glands. In diseases of the spinal cord and nerves. Dose 90 to 120 grs.

Thanatol. Same as guaethol.

Thiosavonals. Water-soluble sulphur soaps. Used in dermatology. In two kinds. See vol. xxix, p. 222.

Thyreantitoxin. Nitrogenous crystalline, constituent of the thyroid gland, free from iodine. In goitre and allied diseases.

Thyrolodin. Organic iodine compound obtained from the thyroid gland. Brown amorphous powder. Almost insoluble in W. Difficultly soluble in E. In myxedema, etc. Not identical with thyroidin. Dose 4 grs. 3 or 4 times daily.

Urlicedin. Mixture of sodium sulphate, sodium chloride and sodium and lithium citrate. In gouty affections.

Urisolvin. Combination of urea and acid lithium citrate. In uric acid diathesis. In tablets. Dose 2 tablets every 3 hours.

Xeroform. (Tribrom phenol bismuth.) Neutral. yellow insoluble powder, with phenol-like odor. Almost non-toxic. Powerful bactericide. In cholera.

conducted with much care. The result is a uniform, firm and very cooling ointment, which gives excellent results when applied to the skin.

Potassium Iodide Pills.—According to Duyk (*Repert. de Pharm.* 1896, p. 394) the best method of making these pills is by powdering the potassium iodide, adding three parts of powdered benzoin or olibanum to each ten parts of the iodide, and massing with a few drops of alcohol. The pills so made are hard, it is true, but they dissolve rapidly in the gastric juice. The pills keep perfectly even in damp air for several months. The thin brownish black coating which they take on after some time does not give the reactions of free iodine.

The Detection of Dextrin in Gum Arabic.—To a 20 per cent solution of aca-cia add 15 drops of ferric chloride solution, 15 drops of a saturated solution of potassium ferrocyanate, 15 drops of hydrochloric acid and 60 drops of sulphuric acid. If after agitation the mixture remains light yellow and unchanged for from 8 to 12 hours, the gum may be considered as pure; but if a blue color develops after an hour, the presence of dextrin is indicated, the depth of color giving a clue to the proportion of the dextrin present.

Preparation of Scale Salts.—H. J. Moeller (*Chem. Zeit.* 1896, No. 28) recommends the use of thick, concentrated solutions of the salts to be scaled. The glass plates upon which they are to be poured are to be carefully cleaned with alcohol and then with sulphuric acid, and finally polished with talcum. Moeller found that the use of greased glass plates was not satisfactory. He recommends that the drying be carried out at from 15 to 20 degrees C., and states that better results can be obtained in removing the scales from the plate by knocking than by scratching them off.

Euchinin is the ethyl carbonic ester of quinine, which is formed by the action of ethyl chloro-carbonate upon quinine. It occurs in delicate white tasteless crystals, difficultly soluble in water, and easily soluble in alcohol, ether and chloroform. According to Professor C. V. Noorden, of Frankfort (*Centralbl. f. inn. Med.*), Euchinin is a very valuable medicament in the treatment of the hectic fever of pulmonary tuberculosis in pertussis, and in the later stages of pneumonia and typhus. It can be administered in doses one to two Gm. (15 to 30 grains), without any untoward effect on adults. While the hydrochloride is of a disagreeable taste the tannate is wholly tasteless.

Chloral-Acetophenoxim.—This new remedy, whose method of preparation has been patented by Jensen, of Frankfort, is claimed to possess all the good properties of chloral and of acetophenone without any of their objectionable action. It is recommended as a specific in spasmodic affections, such as epilepsy, eclampsia and tetanus. The preparation is produced by the interaction of molecular proportions of chloral and acetophenoxim at a low temperature, and preferably in the presence of a suitable diluent such as benzol. It occurs in colorless, hard prisms which melt at 81 degrees C., and are easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and soluble, with some difficulty, in benzol and petroleum ether. It is decomposed both by acids and alkali.



Alsol is a trade name given by a German firm to aluminum aceto-tartrate.

Acetocaustin is, according to the maker, a concentrated (50 per cent) solution of trichloroacetic acid.

Glybold is a mixture of equal parts of boralid (the composition of which is given above) and glycerin.

Boralid is a mixture of equal parts of acetanilid and borac acid (*Pharm. Zeit.*) which has been recommended for use in the treatment of eczema, etc.

Citrurea is the name given by Rad-lauer (*Pharm. Centralbl.*) to tablets composed of urea and lithium bromide, with a very small proportion of citric acid.

To Color Horn Black.—Lay the horn to be colored in a nitric acid solution of mercury, wash in water and then plunge into a weak aqueous solution of potassium sulphide or liver of sulphur.

Papin is a trade name for catechu-oxy-chinol-dextrin-glycerate, which has been placed upon the market by a German pharmacist. Details as to its properties and uses have not come to hand.

Lucium Not a New Element.—W. Crookes has demonstrated that the supposed new element lucium (see *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* Vol. XXIX p.p. 322, 352) is in reality merely impure yttrium.

Tanghinin is a preparation obtained from the *Tanghinia venenifera* which has been recommended as a substitute for strophanthus. It is soluble (*Pharm. Zeit. f. Russ.*) 100 parts of alcohol and is readily soluble in ether and alcohol.

Valsol.—An English manufacturer has placed an ointment base and oils upon the market under this name, consisting of mixtures of hydrocarbons, impregnated with oxygen. They have a very marked solvent effect on various medicaments and form emulsions with water.

Detection of Apple-peel as an Adulterant of Orange-peel.—Moller states (*D. Chem. Zeit.* 1896, R. 28) that this adulterant which it is difficult to detect by the microscopic appearance or by a study of the structure may be detected with certainty by adding to the suspected drug strong crude nitric acid (containing about 55 per cent of N₂ O₅) when if apple peeling is present it will turn dark green. Orange and lemon peeling show only brownish spots.

Resinification of Rectified Oil of Turpentine.—One of the conclusions arrived at in an exhaustive study of the rectification of turpentine oil made by Edward Kremers for the research committee of the U. S. P. is that the rectified oil will readily undergo the process of so-called resinification under the ordinary conditions of storage on the shelves of the drug store, even the very best fractions undergoing rapid change under these conditions.

Water, Petrolatum and Wool Fat.—Proskauer (*Pharm. Zeit.* 1896, p. 848) calls attention to a prescription consisting of four parts of wool fat, twelve parts of petrolatum and fifty parts of distilled water. This can be prepared by warming the water and adding it while warm in divided portions to the wool fat and petrolatum. The operation must be

Extract of Belladonna, with Ointment of Potassium Iodide.—A popular Berlin physician has recently ordered a combination of one Gm. of extract of belladonna with 30 Gms. of potassium iodide ointment, and some trouble has been experienced in dispensing it. According to Proskauer (*Pharm. Zeit.* 1896, 848), this combination shows the peculiarity that when the extract is rubbed with a small quantity of the ointment and the ointment added in small quantities, a very handsome homogeneous preparation is obtained until one-half of the required quantity of the potassium iodide ointment is used. Adding any further quantity of this, however, causes the extract to separate out in drops, which cannot again be incorporated either by a trituration or by the addition of such substances as lanolin, soap, gum arabic, etc. Very good results can be obtained, however, by heating the mixture until melted upon a water bath and then stirring until cold.

Extemporaneous Solution of Chlorine.—G. Griggi recommends (*Bolletino Chimico Farmaceutico*, 1896, 22) the use of 90 parts of oxalic acid, 154 parts of minium (PbO, PbO) and 73 parts of calcium chloride, or a mixture of 180 parts of oxalic acid to 139 parts of lead peroxide (PbO, PbO) and 219 parts of crystallized calcium chloride. By mixing the quantities first given together in the presence of 10,000 parts of water, or mixing the quantities given in No. 2 in 120,000 parts of water, a solution of chlorine is obtained corresponding to the solution of the Italian Pharmacopoeia. This solution can be very readily decanted from the precipitate of lead oxalate formed and a pure solution obtained without recourse to any gas apparatus. The method usually given of generating the chlorine by the action of sulphuric acid upon sodium chloride in the presence of minium has the disadvantage that it leaves a not inconsiderable quantity of sodium sulphate in the solution of chlorine.

Pyramidon.—The preparation bearing this name was discovered by Professor Filehue. The systematic name of this compound is dimethylamidophenyl dimethylpyrazolon (I). It occurs as a yellowish white, crystalline, almost tasteless powder soluble in ten parts of water. The clear solution turns to a bluish violet with ferric chloride. The color however is very fugitive, as is also that produced by sulphuric acid, whereas the green color produced by antipyrine is more permanent. With fuming nitric acid, a dirty, amethyst color is developed; with antipyrine, first a green and on further addition of acid and boiling a red color is produced. Pyramidon has an action on the nervous system analogous to that of antipyrine, though smaller doses produce the desired effect, which is slower in making its appearance and is more lasting. Filehue administers the drug in doses of 0.2 to 0.5 Gm. (3 to 7½ grs.). On account of its comparative tastelessness, it can be administered in simple aqueous solution.

The Preparation of Haematogen.—As a result of a number of practical experiments G. B. Schmidt, of Amsterdam, gives (*Pharm. Weekblad*, 1896, 31) the following directions for the preparation of haematogen: Defibrinize ox blood by whipping, which can best be done if the blood is obtained immediately after the animal is killed. Then agitate the blood in a bottle with one-third of its

volume of ether, allow to stand for several days, separate the ether off by means of a separatory funnel, and evaporate the blood in an open capsule in a water bath at a temperature of not more than 35 degrees C. to three-fourths of its volume. Then add 30 per cent of glycerin and 10 per cent of brandy and preserve the mixture in brown bottles in a cool place. This recipe differs from that first suggested by Kottmeyer merely in that the latter conducted the evaporation at a temperature of about 42 degrees instead of 35 degrees C. Nevertheless, according to Schmidt, his preparation is a much handsomer one than that usually found in the market.

Kippenberger's Method of Alkaloidal Assay.—At a recent meeting of the German Pharmaceutical Society Dr. Thoms presented a report upon the results obtained by him with Kippenberger's process (which is published on page 353 of the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* for December 10), and gave it as his opinion that the process had the advantage over those heretofore in use in that it takes cognizance of the ptomaines and leucomaines which might otherwise become a source of error. He further ascertained that this method gave very satisfactory results compared with those formerly in use. (*Pharm. Zeitung*, 1896, No. 81.) Beckurts, however, has made some experiments with this method in collaboration with Frerichs, and has found (*Apoth. Zeit.*, 1896, No. 26) that the method did not yield satisfactory results in the examination of galenical preparations, and is of the opinion that it has no practical advantage over the method already in use. He considers the acidimetric process proposed by him as being more practical and simpler.

Naphthalan.—Under the name "naftalan" an ointment-like preparation has been introduced into pharmacy in Russia which is obtained from the naphtha wells of the Caucasus. The method of preparation is not stated, but P. Schroeder, in a paper read before the German Pharmaceutical Society on December 3, gave the following details as regards its physical and chemical characteristics. Naftalan, or to Anglicize it, naphthalan, occurs as a brownish black ointment-like mass, melting at 65 to 70 degrees C. On ignition it yields about 37 per cent of ash, consisting of the carbonates of potassium and sodium. On the addition of concentrated sulphuric acid, fumes of sulphur dioxide are given off. It is composed of about 2.4 per cent of a sodium soap and 97.6 per cent of a viscid oil, which contains large quantities of tarry compounds, to which the peculiar antiseptic and therapeutic value of the ointment is due. Naphthalan has been used in all forms of skin diseases, including leprosy, and in burns, etc., with what are reported as the most favorable results. According to Dr. Rosenbaum, of Tiflis, it is easily absorbed by the skin, and is of value as a medium for the exhibition of other medicaments.

Lanolin with Boric Acid.—A prescription containing lanolin and boric acid emulsified by the addition of soap is treated of in the *Pharmaceutische Zeitung* (1896, p. 848) by Proskauer. The prescription reads as follows:

	Grammes.
Lanolin	1.5
Triturate with distilled water.....	10.0
Medicinal soap, neutral.....	0.25
Dissolve in distilled water.....	10.0
Boric acid	1.0
Distilled water sufficient to make.....	100.

According to the prescriber most of the dispensers to whom it has been presented have had trouble with it. The lanolin yields an emulsion with the quantity of soap and water ordered, but it separates out in the form of lumps, on the addition of boric acid, whether the acid be added in substance or in solution, and cannot be reincorporated either by shaking or by trituration. Proskauer directs the following method of procedure: Make an emulsion of the lanolin by triturating with the soap and some of the water, adding sufficient water gradually to make the whole up to 70 parts, then pour into a bottle. Warm this, agitating constantly, then add in divided quantities with constant agitation the designated quantity of boric acid dissolved in 30 Grms. of warm water, making the additions very slowly. By this method a white emulsion is formed upon the surface, of which remains a thin yellowish layer similar to the cream of milk.

Tuberculin Preparations.—The following tuberculin preparations are now made, by Professor Klebs, of Strassburg: ANTIPHTHISIN contains 1 per cent of organic substance, and is useful for treatment of recent tuberculosis. The dose is 0.5 to 3 Cc., either subcutaneously or per rectum.

EXTRACT OF TUBERCULE BACILLI, containing 1 per cent of organic substance, has an immunizing action, and the dose is 50 to 100 Cc. per month by injection.

TUBERCULOCIDIN.—This is a new preparation, prepared in vacuo, and contains 1 per cent of organic substance. It is an improved form of tuberculocidin, and possesses both curative and immunizing action. In recent cases accompanied by fever, it is less well borne than is antiphtthisin.

TUBERCULIN, KOCH (IN VACUO).—This is a new form of the tuberculin. It contains 1 per cent of organic substance, induces fever, and takes the first rank as a diagnostic. Nevertheless its use in chronic cases of long standing is sometimes indicated.

TUBERCULOTOXIN.—This is prepared from a bismuth precipitate. It contains 1 per cent of organic substance, and is used only in making diagnoses. The dose is from 0.1 to 1 Cc. subcutaneously.

To Make Petroleum Uninflammable.

In regard to the efforts which have been made to render petroleum uninflammable, the "*Revue Industrielle*" says that if to 250 gallons of petroleum there be added 550 pounds of common salt, and the mixture be heated to 100 degrees C., there will be collected about 60 gallons of volatile and easily inflammable hydrocarbons, known as benzines; the remaining petroleum is no longer inflammable below 100 degrees C., and as it contains chloride of calcium, bromide of magnesium and sulphate of magnesia, its illuminating power is increased. To these 190 gallons of petroleum that have undergone distillation there are added 375 gallons of crude petroleum, this mixture being heated for one hour at 100 degrees C., and afterward allowed to cool at 40 degrees; the 60 gallons of benzine that were previously separated are at this stage added, and the whole is again heated up to about 85 degrees. According to the method thus explained, the fuel thereby resulting will be uninflammable below 75 degrees.

Canadian Pharmacy Laws.

In continuation of the series of articles published some time since in this journal, in which the pharmacy laws of the United States were published in abstract, I present herewith abstracts of the pharmacy laws of the several provinces of the Dominion of Canada. Since the pharmacy laws of these provinces resemble each other more closely than do those of the United States it will be convenient to give a general outline of the provisions which are common to nearly all and to then note the exceptions of these general statements under the particular laws in which these exceptions occur.—J. H. BEAL.

General Provisions.

Each of the Canadian pharmacy laws is contained in the act of incorporation of the pharmaceutical association of the province, except that of Ontario, which is contained in the charter of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The law is administered and the affairs of each association conducted by a committee, usually styled the Pharmaceutical Council, the members of which are elected by the ballot of the association. The councils, so far as the administration of the law is concerned, correspond to the Boards of Pharmacy of the United States, except that they do not personally conduct examinations. This function is discharged by a Board of Examiners, appointed by the Council.

Of Registration.

In each law, by the act of registration the licentiate becomes a member of the pharmaceutical association (or college), the annual fees taking the place of yearly dues in the association.

All the laws permit legally qualified physicians and surgeons to register as chemists and druggists without examination.

No one but a licentiate in pharmacy may be the proprietor of a drug store, but the legal representatives of a deceased licentiate may continue the business by keeping a properly qualified person in charge of the same.

Persons withdrawing from the practice of pharmacy remain liable for their annual fees until they notify the Registrar in writing of their withdrawal. Such persons may resume practice at any time by paying the current annual fee.

Powers of the Associations.

The powers of the various associations are conferred in such general terms as virtually to give their by-laws the force and effect of law. For this reason there is no attempt in the present paper to distinguish between the provisions taken from the by-laws of the association and those taken from the body of the law itself.

Generally all penalties recovered for violations of the pharmacy act inure to the pharmaceutical society. The statute of the North West Territories does not state what disposition is to be made of the penalties. In Ontario one moiety is paid to the prosecutor and the other to the college.

By all of the statutes it is made unlawful for an unqualified person to assume or use a title which would indicate him to be registered.

The poison laws and schedules of poisons are in general as follows:

Poison Laws—Schedules.

PART I.

Aconite, arsenic, belladonna, ergot of

rye, opium and strychnine, and the preparations of each; cantharides, corrosive sublimate, potassium cyanide and all metallic cyanides; essential oil of almonds (unless deprived of prussic acid), euphorbium, prussic acid, savin and oil, St. Ignatius bean, tartar emetic.

PART II.

Lead acetate, oxalic acid, calabar beans, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, chloroform and ether, croton oil and seeds, elaterium, Goulard's extract, hellebore, henbane and preparations; iodine, phosphorus, red and white precipitate, verdigris, sulphate of zinc.

Any other substance may be added to the list of poisons by resolution of the Pharmaceutical Council, approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and notice given in the public prints.

Every poison must be distinctly labeled with the name of the article, the word poison, and the name and address of the seller. Articles named in the first part of the schedule may not be sold to strangers, unless introduced by some person known to the seller. A record must be kept of the date of the sale, the name and amount of the article sold, the purpose for which it is required, the name and address of the purchaser, and of the person who introduced him, if any, and the record must be attested by the signature of the purchaser. It is generally provided that in prosecutions under the act the defendant must show his authority to practice pharmacy, and that his certificate of registration shall be sufficient evidence for this purpose.

British Columbia.

Enacted 1891. Amended 1895.

Applies only to incorporated cities and towns and within one mile thereof.

The council consists of six members.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS consists of three members, appointed annually by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The times and places of their meetings are prescribed by the Pharmaceutical Council. The members receive \$10 for each examination which they conduct, and their necessary traveling expenses.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Council acts as registrar.

Three grades of license are issued, viz., Licentiate in Pharmacy, Certified Clerk and Certified Apprentice. The preliminary examination (for certified apprentice) includes English, arithmetic, geography, history and rudimentary Latin. Candidates must be at least 14 years of age and of good moral character. The examiners may accept certificates of entrance to a High School in lieu of examination. The fee for this examination is \$2.

THE MINOR EXAMINATION, for certified clerk, includes prescriptions, pharmacy,

chemistry, toxicology, posology and materia medica. The candidate must produce evidence of two years' registration as certified apprentice and of two years' service with a licentiate in pharmacy. The fee for the minor examination is \$10.

THE MAJOR EXAMINATION, for licentiate in pharmacy, includes the same subjects as the minor, but requires "a more extended knowledge of the same," and of pharmaceutical chemistry and of botany also. Candidates for the major must have been previously registered either as apprentices or clerks, and have served at least four years in one of these capacities. If less than twenty-one years of age they may be examined, but their diploma will be withheld until their majority. The fee for the major examination is \$20.

FEES.—All licentiates are required to pay an annual fee, which is, for apprentices \$2, for clerks \$5, and for licentiates \$10. (These are reduced in the by-laws to \$4 for clerks and \$8 for licentiates.)

REGISTRATION ON DIPLOMA.—The Board of Examiners may register without examination holders of diplomas from pharmaceutical associations whose standing and requirements are equal to those of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, provided such persons shall have attended not less than two courses of fifty lectures each in chemistry, two in materia medica and pharmacy and one in botany, in the British Columbia School of Mines, or other school of equal requirements.

It is unlawful for any licentiate to employ any clerk or apprentice who is not registered. Employers are also liable for the annual fees of their employees. For failure to pay the annual fee for thirty days the name of a licentiate is removed from the register, but may be restored thereto upon payment of a fine of \$5.

The Secretary of the Council annually must send to the Provincial Secretary a list of those to whom certificates have been granted, which list is published in the British Columbia Gazette.

Any person having a prescription filled is entitled to have the prescription returned to him.

A "PUBLIC ANALYST" may be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, whose certificate shall be received as evidence of the identity of any drug, chemical or compound submitted to him.

THE POISON LAW corresponds to the general form except as follows:

Part 1 excepts paregoric and syrup of poppies from the opium preparations, and includes preparations of cantharides, chloral hydrate, oil of tansy and rough on rats and rat poisons. Part 2 omits chloral hydrate. The statute fails to state that physicians' prescriptions are excepted from the provisions regarding the sale and labeling of poisons.

New Brunswick.

Enacted 1884.

The Council consists of 12 members.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS consists of five members, two of whom are appointed by the Governor-in-Council and three by the Pharmaceutical Council. The term of office is three years. Meetings for examination must be held at least once a year.

ONE GRADE OF LICENSE.—There is but one grade of licentiate. Candidates must have three years' experience, at least one of which was employed in prescription work. The examination includes Eng-

lish grammar, arithmetic and the rudiments of Latin, materia medica, chemistry, practical pharmacy and dispensing. Candidates may appeal from an adverse decision of the examiners to the Governor-in-Council, who may, for cause shown, order the name of such person to be placed upon the register.

DIPLOMAS MAY BE ACCEPTED.—The Council may in their discretion accept the diploma of any other competent examining body outside of the Province in lieu of an examination.

THE FEE for examination is \$5, with a further fee of \$5 for the diploma of the society. Members must pay an annual fee not to exceed \$4.

Every holder of a certificate must display the same in a conspicuous position.

The registrar of the society must annually publish a list of members. Failure to pay the annual fee causes a forfeiture of registration, but the Council may restore the delinquent to the register upon payment of arrears.

Unqualified persons may sell patent medicines, Paris green, London purple and the common insecticides for use in agriculture and horticulture.

THE POISON AND LABEL LAW differs from the general form as follows: All of the named poisons are included in one schedule. All sales must be recorded, but the signature of the purchaser is not required. The list does not include cantharides, Calabar bean, croton seeds and oil, elaterium, euphorbium, hellebore, iodine, lead acetate, phosphorus, St. Ignatius bean, verdigris and zinc sulphate. The list includes, in addition to the poisons given in the general form, conium and preparations, digitalis and preparations, oils of cedar, rue and tansy, mercury and all poisonous compounds thereof; Indian hemp and preparations, morphia salts and preparations, nux vomica and preparations, veratria and all poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts.

Physician's prescriptions are excepted from the provisions of this article.

Persons selling articles in violation of the pharmacy act cannot recover the price of the same either at law or equity.

Northwest Territories.

Enacted 1892.

The Pharmaceutical Council consists of five members.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS consists of three members, two appointed by the Council, and the president, who is a member *ex officio*. Examinations are to be held twice annually. The members receive \$10 for each examination they conduct and 5 cents per mile as traveling expenses.

ONE GRADE OF LICENSE.—There is one grade of licentiate, designated in the law as pharmaceutical chemist. The candidate for registration must have four years' experience in pharmacy and pass an examination in chemistry, pharmacy, botany, materia medica, prescriptions and practical dispensing. Holders of diplomas as pharmaceutical chemists from any other part of the British Dominions may register without examination. The fee for examination is \$15. If the candidate fails the fee is not returned, but he is admitted to any subsequent examination upon payment of \$7.50.

THE FEE for registration on the diploma of a pharmaceutical chemist is \$25. The annual fee is \$5. Failure to pay the annual fee causes a revocation of registration,

but the licentiate may be restored to the register by the payment of arrears and a fine of \$5.

Upon resolution of the Council that any person, because of violation of the pharmacy act, is unfit to be upon the register, the Governor-in-Council may direct the erasure of his name from the same. The Council may also revoke any registration obtained fraudulently or improperly.

THE POISON AND LABEL LAW corresponds to the general form, except that a third schedule of poisons is added, as follows: Tincture of aconite, laudanum or paregoric, and strychnine, all in original packages; cantharides blister, acetate of lead, carbolic acid, hellebore. Paris green, red precipitate, sulphate of zinc. As all of these, except Paris green, are named in the first two schedules it is difficult to understand why this third schedule should have been included in the law.

Persons selling articles in contravention of the pharmacy act can not recover for the same either at law or equity.

Ontario.

Enacted 1884. Amended 1889.

The management of the college and the administration of the law are in the hands of a council of thirteen members, elected biennially by the members of the Ontario College of Pharmacy.

The council must hold at least two meetings annually for the registration of candidates. They may either conduct examinations personally, or may appoint examiners for that purpose. They receive as remuneration \$4 for each day spent in attending to the business of the council and five cents per mile for traveling expenses. The examiners are allowed \$20 for each examination they hold and the usual mileage. For every candidate in excess of \$50 they receive an additional fee of 50 cents.

ONE GRADE OF LICENSE.—There is but one grade of licentiate, designated in the act as pharmaceutical chemist. By the act of registration the licentiate becomes a member of the College of Pharmacy corporation.

Candidates for the certificate of pharmaceutical chemist must be 21 years of age, must have served, under written contract, a four years' apprenticeship in pharmacy and have attended two courses of lectures, the last at the Ontario College of Pharmacy. The time of attendance at the College of Pharmacy may be deducted from the period of apprenticeship. An apprentice must, before his term of apprenticeship commences, send the registrar a certificate showing that he has passed examinations in arithmetic, algebra, geography, grammar and composition.

Persons approved of by the council, who hold diplomas from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or from any pharmaceutical college in the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, may register as pharmaceutical chemists without examination.

THE FEE for examination is \$10, with an annual fee of \$4.

Candidates may appeal from the decision of the examiners, and receive a second examination by deposit of \$10.

Certificates of registration must be conspicuously displayed.

The council may declare persons convicted of violating the pharmacy act as unfit to be on the register, and the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council may direct that the name of such person be stricken

from the register. The Pharmaceutical Council may revoke any registration obtained improperly or fraudulently.

THE POISON LAW differs from the general form as follows: Part I omits belladonna, cantharides, potassium cyanide, euphorbium, opium, St. Ignatius bean and essential oil of almonds, and includes atropine, carbolic acid, chloral hydrate, cocaine and conia and their compounds; digitaline, Indian hemp, morphia and compounds, oil of cedar, nux vomica.

Part II omits lead acetate, carbolic acid and chloral hydrate, phosphorus and red and white precipitate, and includes the articles omitted from Part I, except essential oil of almonds, and includes also conium and preparations, pink root, podophyllum, potassium bromide and iodine, santonine, scammony, stramonium and preparations and valerian. There is no clause excepting physicians' prescriptions.

Unregistered persons may sell Paris green, London purple and other arsenical insecticides, provided they are kept in properly sealed and labeled packages, and the sales are recorded in the usual manner.

The selling of one article under pretense that it is another is prohibited. When articles are sold in violation of the pharmacy act the purchase price can not be recovered in a court of justice.

One-half of recovered penalties inure to the prosecutor and the other to the college.

Quebec.

Enacted —; amended, 1890.

The Pharmaceutical Council consists of twelve members.

THREE GRADES OF LICENSES.—Licentiates are of three grades—Certified Apprentices, Certified Clerks and Licentiates of Pharmacy.

To register as Certified Apprentice the candidate must be of good moral character, and pass an examination in English, French, Latin, Arithmetic, geography and history. A registered student of medicine is considered as a certified apprentice.

To register as Certified Clerk the candidate must have been registered three years as certified apprentice, have had three years' experience under a licentiate in pharmacy, and pass an examination in prescriptions, pharmacy, chemistry, toxicology, posology and materia medica. To register as Licentiate in Pharmacy the candidate must be a certified clerk, have four years' experience under a licentiate of pharmacy, and present evidence that he has followed two courses each in chemistry and materia medica, and one in botany, and pass an examination in the same subjects as for certified clerk, but of more extended character. The examinations for certified clerk and licentiate in pharmacy are known as "minor" and "major" respectively.

THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS is appointed by the Council of the Association. One examination is held at Montreal in the spring and one at Quebec in the fall of each year. The board may register without examination the licentiates of other boards of equal requirements. No examination fee is named in the law, but every person registered must pay an annual fee, which is \$2 for apprentices, \$5 for certified clerks and \$10 for licentiates.

Registration is revoked by failure to pay the prescribed fee by June 1 of each year, but the person may be restored to

the register by the payment of the fee, together with a fine of \$5 for licentiate, \$2 for clerks and \$1 for apprentices.

Physicians and surgeons may register as pharmacists without examination, but in the cities of Montreal and Quebec they must cease the practice of medicine when they open a pharmacy.

Every drug store must be conducted in the name of the *bona fide* proprietor, who must be either a licentiate in pharmacy or a physician or surgeon. It is unlawful for any licentiate to employ any clerk or apprentice who is not registered.

THE PROSON LAW differs from the general form in the following respects: All poisons are comprehended in one section. Lead acetate, oxalic acid, croton seeds, Goulard's extract, hellebore, iodine, phosphorus and zinc sulphate are omitted, and chlorodyne, cocaine and conium and their preparations; croton chloral, digitalis and Indian hemp and their preparations, mercurial salts, morphia and its preparations, nux vomica and veratria are added.

Physicians' prescriptions are excepted from the operation of the article.

Unqualified persons may sell London purple and Paris green when in sealed packages, and labeled with the name of the article, the word poison and the name and address of the seller.

The intentional sale of an article under the pretense that it is something else in fact is prohibited.

Palatable Cascara Preparations.*

BY LEO C. URBAN.
Milwaukee, Wis.

In most of the published formulae for making bitterless cascara preparations, calcined magnesia is employed.

Recently Gilpin (Amer. Journ. Pharm., Vol. LXVIII, p. 135), (AMERICAN DRUGGIST, Feb. 25, 1896, p. 120), gives a process for the preparation of a bitterless cascara in which the same agent is used. The National Formulary process for making aromatic fluid extract of cascara likewise employs calcined magnesia for the removal of the bitter principle.

The same results are obtained by the use of freshly slaked lime at a proportionally lower cost.

The following formula for Aromatic Fluid Extract of Cascara will serve as an illustration of the method of procedure:

Cascara sagrada 1000 Gm.
Licorice root 150 "
Freshly slaked lime.. 100 "

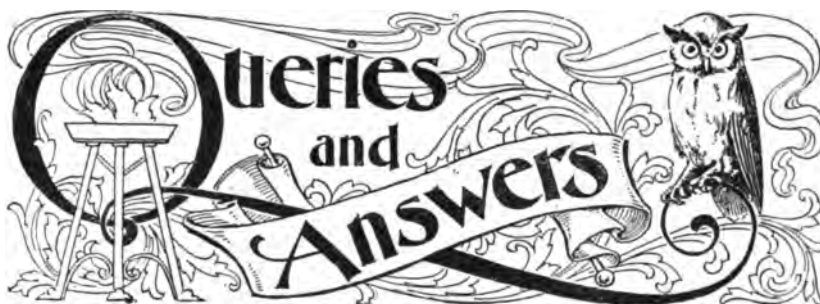
The lime is thoroughly mixed with the ground drugs and the mixture kneaded with 1000 cc. of water. This is allowed to macerate for ten or twelve hours and then dried at a temperature of between 40 deg. C. and 50 deg. C. It is then moistened with 400 cc. of a menstruum composed of

500 cc. alcohol,
250 cc. glycerin,
250 cc. water.

It is then firmly packed in a percolator and the balance of the menstruum poured upon it followed by water sufficient to exhaust the drug. The first 850 cc. of the percolate are reserved; the weaker percolate is evaporated to a syrupy consistence and added to the first percolate. The aromatics, say 12 cc. of compound spirit of orange, are added, and lastly sufficient dilute alcohol to make 1000 cc.

The resulting preparation is very palatable and possesses the cathartic properties of cascara in a marked degree.

* The Pharmaceutical Review.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect. When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Cocaine with Silver Nitrate.—O. O. N. wishes to know the character of the precipitate formed in the following prescription and how the prescription should be dispensed. He states that it is said by some to be wholly incompatible while others maintain the contrary:

Argent. nit.....grs. ij.
Sol. cocaine 4 per cent.....drs. ij.
Aq. rosae q. s. ad. fl.....f. oz. j.

The solution of cocaine ordered is of course to be understood to mean solution of cocaine hydrochloride, but if this salt is used a heavy precipitate of silver chloride is of course thrown down. By using the nitrate, however, instead of the hydrochloride the prescription can be dispensed as a clear solution, provided, of course, a pure distilled rose water is used. If the rose water used is made by the aid of magnesia, there will be a sufficient quantity of the magnesia present in the water to act as a disturbing factor.

The use of the nitrate of the alkaloid is perfectly justifiable under the circumstances, and has the express sanction of several modern authorities.

Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopoeia" says of cocaine nitrate that it "is compatible with nitrate of silver, and, if used in equal quantity in solution for injection, lessens the pain caused by the latter salt."

Coblentz, in his "Newer Remedies," makes the statement that "cocaine nitrate" is employed in combination with silver nitrate.

Marck's Index refers to the nitrate as the salt of cocaine, preferred for use with silver nitrate.

In view of the usefulness of the nitrate in this connection, it is advisable to always keep it in stock, and it should always be dispensed in prescriptions in which the presence of a chloride might cause precipitation.

Embalming Fluids.—M. F.—We cannot place the list of formulas referred to. The Brunelli process consists of the washing out of the circulatory system with cold water until the water issues quite clear from the body. Alcohol is then injected to take up the water, a stream being passed through the veins for about a quarter of an hour. Ether is then injected to abstract the fatty matter. This occupies from two to ten hours. The body is then dried in a current of warm air, passed over heated calcium chloride. This may occupy from two to five hours.

Of special fluids for general antiseptic

and embalming purposes a solution of sodium arseniate is most generally employed. Morell's liquid has the following composition:

Morell's Antiseptic Liquid.

Arsenious acid..... 14 parts.
Caustic soda..... 7 parts.
Water 120 parts.
Carbolic acid, to render fluid opalescent.

Wickersheimers' preserving fluid is greatly esteemed by anatomists. It is most generally prepared as follows:

Wickersheimers' Fluid.

	For inject- ing.	For immer- ing.
Arsenious acid	16 Gm.	12 Gm.
Sodium chloride.....	80 Gm.	60 Gm.
Potassium sulphate.....	200 Gm.	150 Gm.
Potassium nitrate.....	25 Gm.	18 Gm.
Potassium carbonate...	20 Gm.	15 Gm.
Water	10 Ls.	10 Ls.
Glycerin	4 Ls.	4 Ls.
Wood naphtha.....	¼ Ls.	¼ Ls.

Chloral hydrate in aqueous solution is much esteemed by anatomists for the reason that bleaching of the flesh does not follow its use. A five per cent. solution is generally employed. We think that a solution of formaldehyde could be used with success as a preservative of human cadavers. The exact strength of solution would have to be determined by experiment.

Javelle Water.—W. T.—The following formula is given in the National Formulary, viz:

Potassium carbonate 58 Gm.
Chlorinated lime 80 Gm.
Water enough to make 1000 Gm.

Mix the chlorinated lime, contained in a tarred flask, with 400 Gm. of water. Dissolve the potassium carbonate in 300 Gm. of boiling water and pour the hot solution into the mixture first prepared. Shake the flask well, stopper it, set it aside to cool, and then add enough water to make the contents weigh 1000 Gm. Allow the suspended matter to subside and remove the clear solution by means of a siphon or by straining through muslin.

Solubility of Saccharin.—P. R. B.—Saccharin is only slightly soluble in water, or say to the extent of one part in 333. Being a patented chemical it finds no place in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, though very extensively used by pharmacists. It is a body having feebly acid properties, its chemical name being anhydro-ortho-sulphamine-benzoic acid. When neutralized by an alkali, it is quite

soluble in water and advantage of this is taken in the formula for solution of saccharin given in the National Formulary, which reads:

Saccharin	70 Gm.
Sodium bicarbonate	33 Gm.
Alcohol	250 Cc.
Water enough to make.....	1000 Cc.

Dissolve the saccharin and the sodium bicarbonate in 650 Cc. of water, filter the solution, add the alcohol to the filtrate, and pass enough water through the filter to make 1000 Cc.

Storer's Dictionary of Solubilities.—J. B. H.—The original work by Prof. F. H. Storer was published in 1864, by Sever & Francis of Cambridge, Mass., and is now out of print. A new "Dictionary of Chemical Solubilities" by Arthur Messenger Comey, Ph. D., was published last year by McMillan & Co. of New York and London. All analyzed inorganic substances are included in Comey's work, and the book may be obtained through the American Druggist Publishing Co., or any book dealer.

Makers of Calcium Carbide.—J. Petersen, of 2801 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans, asks us to give him the names and addresses of the companies that are now engaged in the manufacture of calcium carbide in the United States.

We are able to name the following firms, viz.: Acetylene Light, Heat and Power Company, 372 Bullitt Building, Philadelphia; The Acetylene Company, 1013 Thirteenth street, Washington, D. C.; Thos. L. Willson, who was the first in the United States to manufacture calcium carbide in a commercial way, has a factory at St. Catharines, Ont., Canada.

Liquids Turned to Solids.—D. G. K. asks us to explain the solidification which takes place when a solution of corrosive sublimate is mixed with a solution of strychnine sulphate.

We doubt whether complete solidification takes place. The reaction between the strychnine sulphate and the salt of mercury probably results in the formation of insoluble mercurous sulphate and the precipitation of alkaloidal strychnine. In dilute solution this could be prevented by the addition of a little alcohol.

Petrolatum Alba.—A. D.—We cannot supply a formula for white petrolatum. The substance is obtained by repeatedly filtering a selected grade of natural petrolatum through bone-black.

Artificial Extract of Banana.—A. B. M.—It is customary in making the artificial banana extract to use amyl acetate and butyric ether in alcohol, but a much superior extract can be made by mixing the amyl acetate alone with alcohol or alcohol and water. We give a formula:

Amyl acetate.....	1/2 oz.
Alcohol	100zs.
Water, to make 1 pint.	

Mix and color with tincture of curcuma.

Coloring for Candies.—J. K.—We would not advise the manufacture of candy colors in a small way. Better satisfaction can be had by purchasing the prepared colors as made by different firms of manufacturing chemists. The bulk colors kept in stock by essential oil and perfumery houses give good results and are convenient to handle at a small cost. They may be ordered through Fritzsche Bros., Warrick Freres or McKenzie Bros. & Hill, all of this city.

The New Rays.

There are now at least six kinds of new rays before the public, assuming the X-rays to be one kind only. First come the kathode rays (Pharm. Jour.), existing inside an exhausted bulb placed in the path of an electric discharge, and demonstrated long ago by Crookes, Hittorf and others. Then we have Lenard's rays, which are kathode rays that have escaped from a bulb by means of an aluminum window. These rays are sensitive to magnetic action, and can be deflected by a magnet. They will also act on a photographic plate through many opaque substances. Rontgen rays exist in combination with Lenard's rays, but are not deflectable by a magnet, and possess more pronounced powers of "photographing the invisible." The "rayons uraniques," or phosphorescent rays, discovered by H. Becquerel, are given off by uranium and its salts, and are also capable of acting on a photographic plate. These rays were independently discovered by Professor Sylvanus P. Thompson, and differ from Rontgen rays, as they can be both refracted and polarized. Then come the glowworm's rays, which have recently been shown by Dawson Turner and by a Japanese investigator to have a faint photographic action through aluminum and through copper. Finally there are the rays emitted by phosphorus, which will penetrate black paper, but not aluminum. There are still possibilities of other undiscovered rays existing within the compass of the Crookes tube, Professor Thompson having shown that during the course of exhausting a bulb, before the Rontgen rays make their appearance, some other rays appear which differ from the kathode or Lenard rays, inasmuch as they are electrostatically as well as magnetically sensitive. Work on rays is therefore likely to be common.

General Meeting of the American Chemical Society.

The American Chemical Society held its fourteenth general meeting at Troy, N. Y., on Dec. 29 and 30. The sessions were held in the Winslow Laboratory of the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Dr. Charles B. Dudley, the President of the Society; W. A. Thompson, Chairman of the Local Committee, and Mayor Francis J. Malloy addressed the members at the opening.

During the session the following valuable papers were read by the authors or by title:

"The Insoluble Carbohydrates of Wheat," by H. C. Sherman; "Annual Report on Atomic Weights," by F. W. Clark; "The Analysis of Gases in Canned Goods," by Charles A. Doremus; "Some Notes on the Heat of Bromination of Oils," by William Bromwell; "The Examination of Municipal Water Supplies," by Allen Hazen; "Improvements in Aluminum Analysis," by James O. Handy; "The Occurrence of Native Iron," by H. H. Nicholson; "A New Calibrated Weighing Flask," by George L. Heath; "Improvements in the Colorimetric Test for Copper," by George L. Heath; "The Oxalates of Zirconium," by F. P. Venable and Charles Baskerville; "Preparation of Sodium Nitroprusside," by F. S. Hyde; "Basic Phosphatic Slags: Their Manufacture, Analysis and Agricultural Value," by H. W. Wiley; "Analysis of an Iron Rail Taken from a Gallery of an

Unused Coal Mine," by H. P. Talbot and A. G. Woodman; "Estimation of Boric Acid in Foods," by L. de Konigh; "A Study of the Clarification of Sugar Cane Juice," by J. L. Beeson; "On the Determination of Stearic Acids in Fats," by Otto Hehner and C. A. Mitchell; "Velocity of the Reaction Between Ferrous Chloride, Potassium Chlorate and Hydrochloric Acid," by Arthur A. Noyes and Robert S. Wason; "The Distribution of the Precious Metals and Impurities in Copper, and a Rational Mode of Sampling," by Edward Keller; "The Valuation of Calcium Carbide," by J. H. Long; "Note on the Lavoisier Memorial," by J. H. Long; "Some Present Possibilities in the Analysis of Iron and Steel" (President's address), by Charles B. Dudley.

A large increase in membership and resources was reported by the officers. In the afternoons several extensive technical establishments in the neighborhood were visited, among others the steel works, the Government gun plant and the wood-pulp mill, and on the evening of the 29th the hospitality of the Troy Club was extended to the chemists at a delightful reception. These incidents combined to make this meeting an important and successful one.

The annual election resulted in the choice of the following officers for the year 1897: President, Charles B. Dudley; General Secretary, Albert C. Hale; Treasurer, Charles F. McKenna, Librarian, F. E. Dodge.

Councilors—John H. Appleton, Chas. F. Chandler, William McMurtrie and Chas. E. Munroe.

Directors—A. A. Breneman, Charles A. Doremus, William McMurtrie and H. W. Wiley.

INK FOR WRITING ON GLASS.

(*Apotheker-Zeitung*.)

Brown shellac.....	20 Gm.
Borax	35 Gm.
Methyl alcohol.....	150 Cc.
Distilled water.....	250 Cc.

Dissolve the shellac in the alcohol and dissolve the borax in the water. Pour the shellac solution slowly into the borax solution. Stir it constantly. To this mixture add any desired coloring matter, as, for instance, one Gm. of methyl violet.

INSECT LOTION.

(*Pharmaceutische Post*.)

Acetic ether.....	5 Gm.
Eucalyptol	10 Gm.
Alcohol	10 Gm.
Tinct. insect flowers.....	50 Gm.

This tincture is to be mixed with three parts of water and hands and face bathed in the mixture.

ALUMNOL BOUGIES.

(*Pharm. Centralh.*)

Alumnol	4 Grs.
Rice starch	300 Grs.
Sugar	450 Grs.
Glycerite of starch.....	8 Grs.
Mucilage of acacia.....	30 drops.
Distilled water.....	80 drops.

Make 100 bougies.

What a Busy Drummer Says.

I always get the AMERICAN DRUGGIST from one of my customers and look it over, for I often see some items that are of exceptional interest, and I find your market reports very reliable, aiding me in many ways. R. T. T.



ADVERTISING AID. HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticize any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

DEAD STOCK.

DRUGGISTS, as a rule, make no effort to get rid of dead stock. The older the store the greater the accumulation of plunder. This stuff piles up as the years go by. It grows yellow with age. Succeeding generations of flies leave their mark on it. It falls a prey to grime and time and decay, but still it stays. And why? Druggists either think they can't sell it, or else shrink from the thought of parting with it for less than cost. There is no need of thinking it can't be sold, for it can be. Anything that has a particle of value can be sold if the price is made low enough and people are told about it. Even back-number patent medicines—about the deadiest of dead things—can be sold simply on the strength of a low price, without deceiving the people as to the reason for the cut.

CLEAR STOCKS PROMPTLY. When you are convinced that an article is unsalable, the sooner you apply the knife the better. Goods are only worth what you can get for them. If what you get happens to be less than cost, get what you can as soon as you can. If there is to be a loss, the longer you wait the greater the loss will be, for you are out the use of your money. A druggist recently told me that he at one time had a thousand thirty-dollar cigars stowed away under his counter for two or three years. He found they were not good enough for his 5c. trade, and he did not care to sell them for less. So they were temporarily shoved out of sight. They remained under the counter and were practically forgotten except when revealed at cleaning-up times. Finally their day came. They were yanked from their obscurity, the dust knocked off, and piled on the counter under a sign offering them at 50 cents a box. In less than an hour a man came in who had use for

them and took them all. As the dealer complacently eyed the \$10 bill and the hole under the counter, the thought occurred to him that had he decided to take his medicine a little earlier he might have gotten double the money out of them and had the \$20 making money for him for a couple of years.

Another man found in a store he bought three dozen bitters for which there was no demand. He stacked them up in his window, surmounted by a sign that read something as follows:

"We have every reason to believe that these bitters are as good as any made. They cost 66c. and sell elsewhere at \$1 a bottle. There is no demand for them in this locality, so we offer them at 25 cents a bottle."

Every bottle was sold and there were calls for more. Many people who saw them in the window knew of the bitters or had used them years before. There was no demand for them at \$1, but there was at 25 cents. The latter figure, therefore, was all they were worth.

PUT ON PRICES THAT WILL MOVE. Keep sorting out the dead stuff and put prices on it that will move it. Some one will be glad to get it. It tickles people to know that they have bought something for less than the dealer paid. They feel that you are enterprising and liberal, and are apt to talk about it, and that is good advertising. If you can cull out some shop-worn sundries, bottled perfumes, with labels faded, etc., bunch them somewhere on a counter, showcase or in window, and employ some such sign as this:

Every Article in This Lot
Cost at least 50c. Some Cost
75c. and \$1.
Your Pick for 25c.

If they are worth 25 cents you will sell them and be that much ahead. If you have some article of considerable value that has remained with you in season and out for a long time, you can get some advertising out of it by putting it in the window with some such sign as this:

This is Worth \$6. The Price
will be Reduced 20 cents a day
until Sold.

Price To-day, \$5.80.

Lower the price daily and call attention to window by means of a local in your newspaper.

**

Criticism and Comment.

FROM Foulke's Pharmacy, Jersey City Heights, N. J., comes an attractive blotter and calendar. Two sheets of blotting paper are topped by a sheet of heavy enameled stock, in which the advertisement is embossed in gold. The top sheet also bears a calendar for the year. The pad is perfumed with violet water, and altogether it is a very handsome little souvenir.

FRESH COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

We are now preparing fresh every week an exceedingly palatable emulsion that we guarantee to contain 50 per cent of prime Norwegian oil.

Many who cannot take the common bottled emulsions find this very acceptable.
75c. per full pint bottle.

H. H. HAY & SON,
Middle Street.

It is so well gotten up that it will be kept and used by all who receive it; and as the reading matter is brief and to the point, this blotter will have some advertising value.

A GOOD PLAN, BUT POOR WRITING.

Isaac T. Felkner, Kennard, Ind., submits a copy of Isaac's Family Almanac and Memorandum Book.

"Almanac" in the title is something of a misnomer, as the nearest approach made to an almanac is the printing of a small calendar on one of the pages. However, the general plan of the book is good. It is gotten out to advertise a variety of special preparations. A little general information is interspersed through the ads, and reading matter alternates with blank pages for memoranda. Good paper has been used; the printing

is well done; an insight into the formulas of most of the remedies is given, and testimonials and references are appended.

The plan of the book is excellent, but it falls short in the main thing. It is very poorly written. Many of the sentences are hopelessly involved, and the book will lose much of its value through this obscurity.

**IF WE HAD
A CORNER IN**
the Perfume market we couldn't offer you a better assortment or better values than we now have.

**H. H. HAY & SON,
MIDDLE ST.**

The object of advertising matter is to convey definite information. It cannot be too carefully written. Absolute clearness of expression must constantly be striven for. The value of printed matter depends on its being understood and not merely on its being read. Few people can write well unless they write constantly, and those who lack the necessary skill in this direction should seek aid. There is always some one at hand who can render help.

THE USE OF PORTRAITS.

Azor Thurston, Grand Rapids, O., called attention to his holiday line this year by means of an attractive circular about 10x12 inches in size. Extra heavy calendared paper was used. It was print-

MONEY COMMANDS
THE BEST
OF EVERYTHING, AND
MONEY

SAVED IN BUYING
MEDICINE . . .

IS JUST AS GOOD AS
THAT

EARNED BY A DAY'S
WORK . . .

NOTHING IS BETTER
THAN WE SELL, AND
YOU SAVE MONEY.

EDWARDS, Druggist

You Know Where!

Submitted in the Prize Competition by Geo.
E. Barksdale, Richmond, Va.

ed in brown, on one side of the paper only. The circular is well written and I see nothing to criticize about it. An excellent half-tone picture of Mr. Thurston

occupies about one-fourth of the space. Opinions vary as to the advisability of using a portrait in one's advertising, and, as a rule, I think it is hardly the thing.

SODA SERVED DAIN-
TILY, IN THIN GLASSES
WITH PLENTY ICE
MAKES EVERYBODY . .

WANT TO DRINK . . .

MANY . . .

MORE DRINK AT
OUR FOUNTAIN BE-
CAUSE IT IS SERVED
RIGHT.

EDWARDS, Druggist

You Know Where!

Submitted in the Prize Competition by Geo.
E. Barksdale, Richmond, Va.

It is the goods that are being advertised, and not the proprietor. But this is a matter that must be left largely to personal judgment. There are occasions when the use of one's own portrait may be in good taste and even advisable.

NOVEL EFFECTS IN NEWSPAPER ADS.

H. H. Hay & Son, Portland, Me., submit several of their recent newspaper ads. and also a holiday announcement. One of their ads. was reproduced in the last issue of this journal.

Messrs. Hay appear to make a study of novel effects in their newspaper space. They strive after peculiar setting and their ads. show considerable ingenuity in this regard. This doubtless attracts attention, but it might do that and still not sell goods. The feature of these ads. most open to criticism is, that there is frequently a lack of argument. The perfume ad. shown here will illustrate this. The writer probably thought of this rather unique mode of setting first. Then it became necessary to choose a headline to fit the setting, and finally an ad. to fit the headline. This is getting things reversed. The peculiar setting will attract attention, but the ad. is not a specially good one, and I doubt if it would sell perfume. In writing an ad. there is an almost irresistible inclination to think of how it will sound and look. None of us escape this fault. We should think only of what we are trying to sell and of those to whom we are trying to sell it, and use the same arguments and make the same statements that would appeal to the customer were he facing us. The emulsion ad. is a better one. It gives definite information. It contains business news. If a customer stepped into Hay's Pharmacy and inquired about emulsions he would be told that this firm prepared one of its own; that this emulsion contained 50 per cent of oil, which is as much as

any emulsion can possibly contain. He would also be informed that freshness is desirable in an emulsion, and that this one is made fresh every week. The last point made would be that while this emulsion was just as good as any other could be and fresher than any other he had, it was sold for less than the advertised kinds. All this information is, in a manner, conveyed in the ad., and, therefore, though the display is not unusual, this ad. is the better of the two.

Display is one of the least important things in advertising. It is what is said that does the business. A distinctive style of setting is advisable in order to make an ad. stand out of the mass, but after such a style is once found it can be safely adhered to for a good while.

AN EXCELLENT HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The holiday announcement of Messrs. Hay & Son is an excellent piece of work. It is a four-page folder, printed on heliotrope cardboard. The title is, "Gift Buying and the Resources of Hay's Pharmacy." The second page bears a little talk on holiday goods and hot soda. The third page is devoted to a list of holiday goods, classified according to price. To the fourth page is attached a packet of sachet powder. A ticket, exchangeable for a glass of hot or cold soda, accompanied the folder. There is every reason to believe that this piece of advertising matter brought returns.

A WELL-WRITTEN CIRCULAR.

J. R. Thompson, E. Pittsburg, Pa., sends a circular that he recently issued. It is headed, "Running an Engine," and makes a comparison between a drug store and a locomotive, with the druggist as engineer. Mr. Thompson also shows his literary agility in making a paraphrase of Portia's appeal to Shylock for mercy

WELL DID YOU SEE
THE DROP IN
PRICES ON THE TOILET
GOODS WHICH

DRESSED OUR...
WINDOWS YESTERDAY?

MEN WHO PAY ANY
ATTENTION TO
PERSONAL AP-
PEARANCE CAN-
NOT AFFORD

AND
WOMEN TO MISS
THIS SALE.

EDWARDS, Druggist

You Know Where!

Submitted in the Prize Competition by Geo.
E. Barksdale, Richmond, Va.

answer as a dissertation on pure drugs. The circular is very well written, and as a long list of prices are given, it ought to be productive of results.



TARIFF HEARINGS ON DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

A CHANGE FROM AD VALOREM TO SPECIFIC RATES ASKED FOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 2.—The opening meeting of the tariff hearings by the Ways and Means Committee of the House, began on Monday, December 28, and the large attendance indicated the intense interest with which the subject is regarded.

DRUG MILLERS.

The drug millers of the United States were represented by George R. Hillier of the R. Hillier Co., New York. They ask for a duty of 3 cents a pound on powdered drugs, the rate now paid on powdered spices. Mr. Hillier presented comparative statements of cost of production at home and abroad, showing an advantage of 30-100 cents in favor of the foreign manufacturer. Under the present law the duties are ten per cent ad valorem, and the manufacturers recommend a change to specific duties wherever possible.

Chairman Dingley pointed out that the list of goods in the paragraph, including those of widely different prices, could not consistently be put at the same rates with specific duties. Prices ranged from 17 cents to less than 3 cents a pound, so that articles like liquorice root would pay 100 per cent or more duty. The tariff, Mr. Hillier said, should cover the difference between the cost of grinding or powdering abroad and in the United States. Moreover the imported articles, (ground) were adulterated. It was developed by questions that the cost of grinding in the United States is 2 cents a pound, and in London 2½ for gentian, while the London prices for other drugs ranged as high as 6½ cents, the United States prices being lower. Chairman Dingley suggested the prohibition of importations of adulterated goods, but the drug representatives held that such a law was impossible of enforcement.

NOT YET NATURALIZED.

Dr. Schaeffer, of New Haven, Conn., a manufacturer of caffeine, who said he was the first to manufacture the product, and had been producing it about one year, asked an increase of the duty, which is now 25 per cent. He employed ten men. His product was used in the manufacture of bromo caffeine and other medicines of that class. He asked for a specific duty of \$2 per pound. In reply to a question of Mr. McMillin Dr. Schaeffer

said he had been here a year, and intended to take out naturalization papers.

Alonzo L. Thompson, of Boston, who wanted Epsom salts taken from the free list and made dutiable, created some amusement by saying that one-fifth of a cent would be adequate, but he would rather have one-fourth of a cent, as it would be more easily calculated. Mr. McMillin called attention to the fact that the competition complained of, according to the Treasury figures was valued at but \$621 for an entire year.

QUININE MEN WANT PROTECTION.

Quinine which is now on the free list costs 23½ cents a pound. Twenty years ago it cost \$2.75 a pound. The average consumer of to-day pays 25 cents for as many grains, or at the rate of about \$75 a pound, not considering the cost of capsules in which it is put up. Thomas M. Cuthbert, who represents the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, asked a restoration of the duty of 20 per cent ad valorem which existed prior to the act of 1890, or its equivalent specific duty.

"The man who takes quinine will not have to pay any more for it than he does now," Mr. Cuthbert assured the Committee, "for druggists only pay 12 to 14 cents a hundred for two-grain pills, while they charge 25 cents for boxes containing ten pills."

Representative McMillin called attention to the fact that two or three firms monopolized quinine manufacture in this country before that drug was placed on the free list, which was explained by a representative of Powers & Weightman, drug manufacturers, as a result of these firms being pioneers in the trade. The reduction in price, he stated, had been mainly due to the efforts of the British government in improving the production of cinchona bark. The business would have been absolutely blotted out in America, it was asserted, but for Mr. Weightman's determination to continue it. That firm paid its girls \$6 a week, whereas German manufacturers paid 12½ cents a day.

AD VALOREM DUTIES OBJECTED TO.

Chemical manufacturers are very much dissatisfied with the ad valorem duties imposed by the Wilson tariff bill, and claim that the reduction in tariff under the present law is about 50 per cent. Some manufacturers insist upon having the old tariff restored, and Edward D. Arnold, of Providence, is one of these. Others are more conservative and think that a compromise rate may be fixed.

James Hartford of New York, on behalf of the Drug Trade section of the

New York Board of Trade and Transportation, argued in favor of a general change from ad valorem to specific duties on drugs.

A new classification of the compounds of borax with duties ranging from 3 to 6 cents was also asked for. Twenty million pounds of borax are used in this country, and such a schedule, it was asserted, would result in all of it being produced here.

Among the many druggists and chemical manufacturers doing business in many States of the Union who appeared before the Committee on Ways and Means were Alexander H. Jones, of the firm of Powers & Weightman, M. G. Rozengarten, John Lucas, and Thomas S. Harrison, all of Philadelphia; Charles Cotterill, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Jas. Hartford, Chairman of the drug trade section of the New York Board of Trade; J. Seaver Page, of New York, and Edward D. Arnold, of Providence, R. I.; Nicholas Lennig and William Bower, of Philadelphia, and other manufacturers from Chicago, Cincinnati and other cities.

PHILADELPHIA NEWS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—A meeting of chemists and others interested in schedule A of the tariff act, covering paints, oils, colors, dye stuffs, varnishes, etc., was held recently in the Philadelphia Bourse to discuss the report of the committee appointed to outline the views of chemists regarding the proposed tariff changes. The committee announced that it favored moderate and reasonable rates, and urged specific instead of ad valorem rates as far as practicable. The report also stated that the only equitable and just method is to take an average price as a basis reviewing a number of years, and to adjust the specific duty on such average price. This will give a rate of protection fair by average, while seemingly at times too low, at others too high.

On December 28th a number of Philadelphians were up before the Ways and Means Committee at Washington in relation to the Chemical schedule. The arguments which were made were principally in favor of correcting injustices that had been done by the Wilson bill in placing some articles on the free list and leaving others well covered by tariff duties. Thomas F. Harrison, of this city, in his argument, related principally to the competition that has recently started up between this country, China and Japan. In a general way he said the manufacturing chemists would ask for moderation in schedule and as far as possible a change from ad valorem to specific duties. He called attention to the fact that \$150,000,000 were invested in the manufacture of chemicals, and the product annually approximated the same sum. Those whom he represented, he said, asked no favors; they only desired justice. In response to the impression given by Congressman McMillin, that there had been a quinine trust prior to the placing of the article on the free list, A. H. Jones, who represents Powers & Weightman, the largest manufacturers of this article in the country, said while his firm had probably been the largest manufacturers of that article, that they were pioneers in the business; there had been no combination such as had been hinted at, nor had there ever been an attempt to control the prices at which retailers should dispose of the article. Mr. Jones

declared that the trade in quinine had fallen off since 1879 and had it not been for other lines of goods American manufacturers of quinine would not have been able to continue business. Mr. McMillin tried to make a point out of the fact that there has been a general decrease in the price of quinine until now it was cheaper than ever in its history, and intimated that this was due to its admission free of duty. Mr. Jones had no difficulty in explaining that the reduction in price was due to other causes than the removal of the duties, such as the cultivation of the tree bearing the bark from which the drug is made, improved methods of gathering the crops and extracting the drugs.

The Ohio Food Commission Subsiding.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 5.—The Cincinnati branch of the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission has practically closed up shop and quit business. The Assistant Commissioner was notified some time ago that there was no money with which to continue the business, and was instructed to close up the affairs that were pending at the least possible expense, as there were no prospects of the commission being able to raise funds. This was done, and in order to cut down expenses, Mr. Luebbing gave up his office in the Temple Bar Building, and took desk room in the office of Otto Renner in the Bavaria Building, where he has since been doing such work as was necessary in bringing the administration of Dr. McNeal to a close. It was also necessary to dispense with the services of Inspector Rentrop, who was dropped from the payroll several weeks ago. A few days since the Commissioner requested that twenty-five cases in Magistrate Winkler's court against druggists and others for violation of the pure food laws be dismissed, it being explained to the Court that there was no money in the treasury of the commission to push the prosecution.

In accordance with the request of Dr. McNeal, Squire Winkler dismissed the following cases: G. N. Prickett, adulterated cloves; J. W. Nogg, vinegar; J. N. Carson, milk; Joseph Johannngwan, oleomargarine; John Ervin, oleomargarine; C. W. Sayers, oleomargarine; O. Kelloran, tea; O. Kelloran, mustard; J. Swis, pepper; M. F. McIntyre, mustard; H. Meyer, milk; F. Winkelman, tea; C. F. W. Evers, tea; Fred Hau, whisky; H. E. Langdon, tea; George Burger, cloves; C. Siers, cider vinegar; H. Klein, "all day suckers;" C. Jessup, "all day suckers;" K. Hartzog, "all day suckers;" J. Brockman, "snow balls;" M. Floch, "snow balls."

Mr. Luebbing's term of office does not expire until February 16, at which time he will be succeeded by Julius Adler, who will be the new Commissioner's Cincinnati assistant, but in the meantime no effort will be made by him to enforce the laws. The work of the present commission has practically ended. It is understood that a lot of oleomargarine has been dumped in this market and is being sold at various places as country butter. A number of samples have been received by Assistant Commissioner Luebbing, but is doubtful if ever any prosecutions occur.

Proposed Testimonial to Prof. Attfield.

The retirement of Prof. John Attfield from the post of Professor of Pharmaceutical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain is being made the occasion for an expression of the esteem and warm regard in which he is held by his past pupils and pharmaceutical friends. A committee, of which John Moss, a well-known English pharmaceutical chemist, is the chairman, is sending out a circular worded as follows:

"The retirement of Dr. Attfield, F. R. S., from professorial life forms a period in the history of Pharmacy, which should be marked by an acknowledgement of his long labours and great services.

"It is not too much to say that no name is better known in English-speaking countries, in connection with higher pharmaceutical education and the application of chemistry to pharmacy, than that of Attfield. The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain some time ago conferred on the Professor its highest dignity, Honorary Membership, and no less than twenty-two similar associations in various parts of the world have paid him similar marks of respect. The Council of our own Society has recently accorded him a special vote of thanks for the services he has rendered in his distinguished professorial position. And now some of his past pupils who have been guided by him personally, or who have been students of his Manual of Chemistry, also a few of his other pharmaceutical friends, have decided that the time has arrived for them to show in some appropriate manner the esteem and warm regard they have for him, and to give to others the opportunity of joining them in a scheme for this purpose.

"What exact character the recognition should take cannot be settled at present, as much will depend on the degree of favor accorded to the general project, but it is believed that the most acceptable form would be one in which all students and admirers of Professor Attfield and his book, and his writings on pharmaceutical education and other subjects, might join and have an equally important share. For example, it would be graceful to present to him an illuminated album containing a single alphabetical list of all the names that may be sent in response to this circular, (a) of pupils who have passed through Bloomsbury Square, during Dr. Attfield's official life of 34 years there, (b) of those students of his writings and his well known work on chemistry who feel that the honor and advantage of their calling have been promoted by Dr. Attfield's labors, and (c) of his pharmaceutical friends generally in Great Britain and Ireland, India, the Colonies and the United States.

"With the object of giving the greatest possible number of our Professor's students and other public friends the opportunity of joining in this testimonial, it is desirable that contributions from those willing to be members of the committee (not attending meetings unless they please) should not exceed ten shillings, other contributions not to exceed five shillings, while every student and friend is requested to send at least his name and address on a post card—or the name and address on the appended form plus a postal order for a small sum—to the undersigned for insertion in the album. It is not so much desired to raise a considerable sum of money as to get enough to pay the moderate expenses of the scheme. But we may hope that to the album may be added a piece of plate, or some piece of physical apparatus not already possessed by the Professor.

We are glad to bring this proposal to the attention of the druggists of America, many of whom have greatly profited by the study of Prof. Attfield's admirable text-book on pharmaceutical chemistry. Eustace H. Gane, a former pupil and assistant of Prof. Attfield, is interesting himself in obtaining the names of pharmacists in this country who are eligible to join in this testimonial, and we are informed that he has already obtained several signatures, with contributions of five shillings. Subscriptions may be sent to him addressed: Eustace H. Gane, care of McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street, New York City.

Advance in Price in Maltine.

CHICAGO DRUGGISTS MAY RETALIATE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 7.—Many Chicago druggists have received circulars from the Maltine Manufacturing Company, of New York, in which the concern states that it has been selling one of its preparations at \$9 a dozen, and eight or nine at \$8. The company represents that it has been in receipt of numerous requests for uniformity in price, and it has therefore raised the price of all its products to \$9. The Chicago recipients of the circulars are wondering who it was who represented, as alleged, that an increase would be desirable. Such a change, many claim, is suicidal in nature, for there are many similar preparations at lower rates on the market. In addition, the articles are often used in prescriptions, and it is suggested that the druggists are likely to call physicians' attention to the cheaper preparations.

Parke, Davis & Co. to Reorganize.

DETROIT, Jan. 4.—It is learned on good authority that the plan for a syndicate to gain control of Parke, Davis & Co., as related in the last issue of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, will be carried out at the annual meeting to be held this month. David Whitney at first signified a desire to back out, but since then matters have been arranged, and Messrs. Whitney, Buhl and Stephens will bid in the stock of George S. Davis, which they hold as collateral, and buy enough more so that, together with H. C. Parke, they can gain control. It is said that the firm will then be reorganized.

Cutler Bros. & Co. Reorganize.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—The old house of Cutler Bros. & Co. has experienced a change in the reorganization of the firm, on account of the death of E. Waldo Cutler, some time ago. The present members of the concern are George Cutler, Charles F. Cutler, with Caroline M. Cutler, widow of E. Waldo Cutler, a special partner, with an interest of \$40,000. The affairs will be directed by C. F. Cutler, who has been with the firm for fifteen years, more than half that time as a partner. George Cutler, although a member of the firm, takes no active part in the management of the business, his age, seventy-six years, entitling him to a relief from the burdens of the extensive business.

A Cut-Rate Syndicate Formed.

BOSTON, Jan. 5.—A meeting of druggists from Salem, Peabody, Beverly, Marblehead and Danvers, was held in Salem a few days ago, to form a syndicate for the purchase of drugs and medicines direct from manufacturers, at prices which will enable the members to meet the competition now existing in those places. Each member will pay in \$100, as a starter, and a member will be selected to do the buying. The large lots bought will be divided up at cost rates, thus enabling small dealers to sell as cheaply as the largest. This action is the result of a recent change in the policy of C. H. & J. Price, the oldest and largest dealers in Salem, making a sweeping cut in the prices of medicines to meet the prices charged by grocers, doing a cut-rate business.

THE RIGHT TO DISPENSE.

New York State Pharmacists Protest Against the Invasion of Their Rights by the New Liquor Tax Law.

A PETITION TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Druggists Urged to Sign.

WE print below the text of an address to the druggists of this State which is being sent out by the Legislative Committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, accompanied by a petition to be presented to the Legislature, to which the signatures of all druggists in business in this State are requested.

Under the able leadership of President R. K. Smither, the Legislative Committee of the Association is performing splendid work in urging the claims of the profession to recognition by the Legislature of this State. One of the important acts of this committee has been to draw up a statement of the grievances and disabilities under which druggists carry on business where prescriptions for stimulants are concerned. This statement of the effects of the Raines Liquor Tax law upon the dispensing business of retail pharmacists will be laid before the State Excise Commissioner at an early date.

It will set forth among other things that the certain effect of the Raines law as now framed is to practically prohibit the sale of liquors by druggists, even upon prescription, the excessive license fees being prohibitive.

As set forth in the memorial presented by President Smither to the Senate Committee during the sitting in Buffalo, there is in all places of any considerable population a perfectly legitimate demand for stimulants by persons whose health is impaired by age or disease, and it would be a hardship to deprive these people of their privilege, and the committee will recommend that the so-called storekeepers' licenses which druggists are required to hold in order to supply the demand shall be issued at a reasonable fee, so as to permit of the sale of liquor in moderate quantities for medical purposes.

The committee of the State Association will place themselves on record as being opposed to the levying of a tax upon the sale of any article by a licensed pharmacist to supply an urgent want in the case of sickness. The feeling is growing among the pharmacists of the State that the tax imposed upon them for the dispensing of prescriptions of which brandy, whisky, wine, or any other liquor may be an ingredient is unjust and a form of class legislation. As well, it is pointed out, might the physician be taxed for writing the prescription. It is also pointed out that restrictions upon the sale of alcohol should be better defined, providing restrictions are to be imposed at all.

Following is the

Address to the Druggists of the State of New York.

A conference of boards of pharmacy, colleges of pharmacy and pharmaceutical associations of the State was held under the auspices of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, at Albany, December 3, 1896, and from reports received from the various parts of the State there represented, it

was clearly shown that the effect of the so-called Raines Liquor Tax Law with its present high rate of fees, both for sales upon prescriptions and as a storekeeper, will ultimately be to drive this branch of our business entirely out of our hands into less reliable channels.

THE LICENSE FEE.

The license fee for a prescription license under the present law ranges from ten dollars in the smallest place to one hundred dollars in the largest city; probably not more than 20 to 30 per cent. of the druggists of the State have ventured to take out this license; a large proportion declare that the total receipts for the year will be less than the amount paid for the license, not to speak of profit, for which we all have a lingering regard even in these days of department stores and cut rates, and vendors of cheap and adulterated liquors.

At the conference above referred to it was unanimously agreed that liquor sold upon a physician's prescription ought to be regarded as a medicine pure and simple, upon the sale of which no tax whatever should be levied, and that the Legislature should be petitioned to fix for the fee upon such license a nominal flat rate, not to exceed five dollars in any village, town or city of the State.

THE AGREEMENT AT THE ALBANY MEETING.

It was also unanimously agreed that the storekeeper's license, the fee for which now ranges from fifty dollars in the smallest place to five hundred in the largest city, is practically out of the reach of 95 per cent. of the pharmacists of the State; while it cannot be denied that there is a certain legitimate demand for liquor for medicinal and family uses which ought to be supplied through the druggists without prescriptions; hence the storekeeper's license fee, upon which the druggist is allowed to sell liquor without a prescription, should be so modified as that a reasonable number of the druggists having a family trade would find it possible to take out such license and do business under it, if not with a small profit, at least without a loss.

It was unanimously agreed that the Legislature should be petitioned to reduce the fees for storekeeper's licenses to one-half the present rates in all the villages, towns and cities of the State, and further, that the licensed pharmacist actually doing business as such, and holding a storekeeper's license, in addition to the privileges now accorded him, should be allowed to sell strong liquor (including alcohol) in quantities not exceeding eight ounces, and wine and malt liquors in quantities not exceeding one pint, without a physician's prescription during the hours at night in which such sales are now prohibited and on Sunday, with the further restrictions, however, that such last mentioned sales shall be duly registered in a book to be kept for that purpose, giving the name and address of the purchaser, the name of the person selling the goods, and the articles and amount sold, such sales not to be repeated to the same person or the same address within the same night or Sunday.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE WAY.

We appreciate the difficulty that may be encountered in securing any modifications in the Raines Law on account of the numerous amendments proposed and the jealousy of other interests, who may fail to secure amendments asked for, yet we feel that the demand that we are making in the interests of the pharmacists is also a demand of public need and convenience; and if the druggists of the State will pull together and secure the co-operation of influential citizens in their respective localities it is almost certain that these amendments can be procured. Will you kindly advise the Chairman of this Committee by return mail whether you are willing to assist in this movement? And if you are, will you secure the signatures of as many as possible of the prominent citizens of your locality to the enclosed petition? We would like a large petition, but are still more anxious that it be a representative one. When the sheet is full of signatures, if possible add another and, not later than February 1, 1897, hand it to the member of the Assembly or Senator from your district with the request that he deliver it to the proper committee in the body of which he is a member. This done, kindly inform the Chair-

man to whom you have delivered it and the number of signatures you have secured.

INTERVIEW YOUR REPRESENTATIVES.

You should also personally interview any representatives in Senate or Assembly with whom you may be acquainted, enlist their sympathy in the movement, and advise me what representative or representatives you have interviewed and with what success.

STATISTICS WANTED.

In addition to these efforts on your part you could greatly assist us in collecting statistics tending to show the number of druggists who are, or will be, debarred from holding liquor licenses by reason of the high license fees now required.

The statistics we would like to compile for each individual county of the State are:

First, How many pharmacists are doing business in the county;

Second, How many of these sold liquor under the old law upon prescriptions or otherwise;

Third, How many hold storekeeper's licenses under the present law;

Fourth, How many hold prescription liquor licenses;

Fifth, How many will be likely to continue to take out liquor licenses if the present fees are allowed to hold.

Any assistance you can render us in compiling these would be gratefully received.

Yours very truly,

R. K. Smither, Chairman,

Buffalo.

George J. Seabury, New York,
William Muench, Syracuse,

J. C. Smith, Plattsburgh,

W. H. Rogers, Middletown,

William Muir, Brooklyn,

Charles H. Gaus, Albany.

Committee on Legislation.

New York State Pharmaceutical Association, Buffalo, January 1, 1897.

The petition to which signatures are asked reads as follows:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The undersigned citizens of the State, having been informed that the present license fees for the sale of liquor for medical purposes by registered pharmacists are so excessive as to deprive a very large proportion of the latter from the privilege of supplying their customers with these commodities, respectfully endorse the position taken by the New York State Pharmaceutical Association in so far as it asks that nothing more than a nominal fee be taxed upon the sale of liquor upon a physician's prescription, once filled and properly recorded, and also that the storekeepers' license fee to registered pharmacists, actually doing business as such, be so modified that a reasonable number of such pharmacists will place themselves in a position to supply their customers with wines and liquor (including alcohol) for medical purposes without the delay, inconvenience and expense of procuring a physician's prescription, and that such license be made to cover the sale of small quantities of wines and liquors under proper restriction on Sunday and during the hours of the night at which such sales are now prohibited.

The whole question being one of such intimate interest both to the pharmaceutical profession and the general public, the AMERICAN DRUGGIST has placed the matter before many men in public life in the subjoined letter:

Letter Sent Out by the "American Druggist."

"By the operation of the new liquor tax law in this State the sale of liquor by druggists upon prescriptions has been practically prohibited, they being unable to pay the excessive and unreasonable license fees.

"We wish to ask an expression of your opinion as to the moral right of the licensed pharmacist, based upon the requirements of his profession, to dispense prescriptions containing brandy, whisky, wine or any other liquor prescribed by a practicing physician, without license.

"Would you be in favor of taxing the physician for writing a prescription on which alcoholic liquors are requested?"

Replies have been received from the Lieutenant-Governor of the State, Senator Brush, Theodore Roosevelt, Recorder Goff, Frank B. Thurber, Dr. R. G. Eccles and Dr. Frank P. Foster. The letters follow:

Lieutenant-Governor Woodruff.

"The Lieutenant-Governor is in receipt of your communication dated January 7th, in which you desire him to express his opinion as to the 'Moral right of the licensed pharmacist, based upon the requirements of his profession, to dispense prescriptions containing brandy, whisky, wine or any other liquor, prescribed by a practicing physician, without license.' The Lieutenant-Governor desires me to say that at present his official duties preclude him from investigating the subject to any extent, but that when the matter comes up, should it do so, before the Legislature, this winter, he will give it his most careful consideration."

Very respectfully,
SELDEN J. MARVIN,
Private Secretary.

Theodore Roosevelt.

"I should like to answer you, but if I should try to set myself up as a censor of morals on all such points I should have my hands more than full, and so I am afraid it would be impossible for me to do so."

Recorder Goff.

"It would afford me great pleasure to comply with your request, under ordinary circumstances. The conditions, however are such that I consider it imprudent to express an opinion upon the operation of any law, or on a proposed amendment of the law, in an informal way, because the very question that I would express an opinion upon must come before me, in a judicial way, when the different contentions relating to it would be presented. Of course, you will observe the embarrassment which might possibly arise through such a condition."

"Appreciating your courteous inquiry and regretting, under the circumstances, that I cannot comply with it, I remain,

F. B. Thurber.

"Answering your question as to whether in my opinion the licensed pharmacist has the moral right based on the requirements of his profession, to dispense prescriptions containing brandy, whisky, wine or any other liquor prescribed by a practicing physician, without taking out an excise license, I would say that in my opinion he unquestionably has the moral right. Whether he has the legal right is another question, and I am not sufficiently familiar with the Raines law to express an opinion on this point. If druggists are prohibited by that act from selling liquor when prescribed by a physician, they should certainly agitate for an amendment of the law in that respect. I think public opinion would strongly support them in such a contention."

Dr. Frank P. Foster.

"I must say that I believe a licensed pharmacist has not only a moral but also a constitutional right to dispense anything ordered on a prescription, written by a licensed physician, and that it is outrageous to tax him for doing so."

Senator Brush.

"I did what I could to modify the restrictions upon druggists in the liquor tax law of last year. When the matter comes before us in the Senate, as it doubtless will, my best efforts will be given to make such reasonable provisions in their interests, and thus for accommodation of the public, as I can."

Dr. R. G. Eccles.

"You ask me if I would be in favor of taxing the physician for writing a prescription in which alcoholic liquors are requested. I see no possible way by which such a tax could be levied and collected except by the taxing of all

medical men for the privilege of prescribing liquors. I certainly would not favor any such tax as this. It is my suggestion, however, to have druggists put a State stamp of some fixed value on every liquor prescription he dispenses and then let him charge it into the price of the prescription, thus making the patient pay

the tax. Have an inspector see that the law is enforced by periodically looking over the prescription files. Do away with all liquor taxes for druggists except for such as wish to keep bottled liquors or open bar, and let them come under exactly the same regulations as saloons or liquor selling grocers."

Letters From a Far Country.

By Adam Bryson.

I. ENGLISH PHARMACY AS IT IS.

I mean by English pharmacy that of Great Britain and Ireland, including the adjacent islands which are part of the Kingdom, but have independence and freedom in pharmaceutical matters. How many American pharmacists know that Ireland is pharmaceutically as independent from England and Scotland as New York State is from Pennsylvania? Ireland has her own pharmacy law, under which a pharmaceutical society and its council exercise such control over the drug business as the law allows them. The older society in Great Britain—with her powers granted by a Royal Charter (that is a deed of incorporation granted by the Sovereign in council), a pharmacy law dated 1852, and another passed in 1868 regulating the sale of poisons and the qualifications of the sellers thereof—has authority in England, Wales, Scotland, and the islands of Orkney and Shetland. The Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, the former lying between England and France, the latter between England and Ireland and almost within hail of Liverpool, are no man's land so far as pharmacy is concerned, because they possess their own ancient legislations and have no pharmacy law, though Jersey has a regulation of some kind, and during the past year Guernsey has tried to follow suit.

Cut Rates in England and Ireland.

With these very material distinctions it follows that the pharmacy of each section must have its characteristics; and that is the case. Take the matter of cut rates, for example. That has been very much to the surface during 1896, owing to the formation of an association which aims to combine manufacturers, jobbers and retailers in a scheme for raising prices (wholesale and retail) to *minima* which will yield a living profit. The association has been a decided success so far, yet I cannot say that its influence has been felt in Ireland, except in Belfast—the least Irish of Ireland's cities—because cut rates are not the crying evil there that they are in Great Britain. I fancy the foundation for that lies in the exclusive privilege that Irish retail pharmacists have of compounding prescriptions. No such privilege exists in Great Britain, unless when the prescriptions contain poisons. Therefore, the anti-cut-rate Association has its opportunity in Great Britain principally. It has been wonderfully successful although its scheme is simple, and consists of "a protected list" of about 40 articles, the sale of any one of which below a minimum price stops the supply of the whole. I should say that the list does not include any of the most popular proprietary articles, but they may come, and the moral

influence of the association is great. There has not been the slightest attempt on the part of any of the members to break through the agreement, which does not extend to cut-rate articles generally, but solely to those on the list. When I say, therefore, that benefit has already been obtained from it, it will be seen that the moral influence has been good.

The British Pharmaceutical Society.

The Pharmaceutical societies have not officially, and cannot, recognize the new association; but there is a feeling in Great Britain that the new association may diminish the membership of the society which has its headquarters in Bloomsbury Square, London. I do not agree. The British Pharmaceutical Society has a small but loyal membership, many members supporting it because it is the only society which can make British pharmacy advance scientifically, others because "it is the thing" to belong to the Society, and good to put the fact on one's labels. There are not many who pay their guineas in the hope of the Society doing something for them, and therefore, few can give it up for the Association because it has done something. The Society is gradually getting to a position in which it will be independent of membership, for year by year its executive functions are becoming more onerous, and are altering its old character. Before the 1868 Pharmacy Act was passed the Society had for nearly 30 years done excellent work in promoting pharmaceutical education and fostering pharmaceutical research. It can never cease its connection with education, but the careful observer cannot fail to notice that the practical outcomes of research have become quite secondary in its programme. The evening meetings are not better than those of provincial associations, and it is still an open question with those who are concerned with them whether lectures should not take the place of "papers." I cannot deplore the change, because the Society has work to do in enforcing the law, and conducting the examinations from which it derives so much revenue that in time the surplus may support it. The combination of executive business and scientific zeal is never a success, and the Pharmaceutical Society is working out a proof of that. That obtains in this country, for as far as I am aware there is no body with laws to carry out, or trade or profession to control, which also succeeds in the theoretical part of the business. The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland has once or twice tried scientific meetings, and they have been a failure; but the Society is eminently successful in its executive business.

Preliminary Education in Great Britain.

Speaking of pharmaceutical education, I may mention the fact that there is a movement now on foot for increasing the elementary education of those entering medicine and pharmacy. The General Council, which is empowered by law with the supervision of medical education, examination and registration in Great Britain and Ireland, has long imposed a stringent preliminary examination, of which the subjects at present in force are English (grammar, composition, history, literature and geography); Latin (grammar and translation); arithmetic, algebra and Euclid; mechanics, and a modern language. The whole of the subjects must be passed at one time, and no part of the five years' medical study is reckoned except it is taken after preliminary examination is passed. The Council is now considering the desirability of increasing the stringency of the examination, and in the meantime has instructed examining bodies to gradually increase the stringency of the examination such as it is, viz.: in the above mentioned subjects. The British Pharmaceutical Council is also considering its preliminary examination, which includes English, Latin and arithmetic only, and it is probable that mathematics and a modern language will be added to the subjects. The professional examinations have also been stiffened lately, and in spite of this fact more and more are entering the drug trade.

Does it pay? You may ask. I think it does, cut-rates notwithstanding. Pharmacies in this country were all of a type a generation since; dull-looking stores, fitted according to a common model, and the small stores predominated. These small places are now going to the wall in face of competition, and larger stores, brightly fitted, with ample show windows, and fine display of goods, have taken their place. The better part of pharmacy is not neglected in consequence of this greater desire to trade, because the prescription departments are better equipped, and better stocked, and registered men are employed as compounders, all of which, backed by better business habits, makes pharmacy pay better, although the per centage of profit is smaller.

Here and There.

You may also ask, how does English pharmacy compare with American? I think there is no comparison. The pharmacy of the countries differs as much as their coinage, which, the thoughtful will note, is composed of gold and silver discs, and paper money, England's smallest paper being \$25, and there is nothing more remarkable about English pharmacy than the comparatively small influence which the London colony of American pharmacists have had upon it, and these Americans have been wonderfully successful. Why? Because they have been clever enough to adapt their American notions to English tastes. It is their methods which we feel most; which have benefited us; but I cannot conscientiously say that they have Americanized English medicine, and I go so far as to say that the best of Americans in London would be the first to admit that. Nor have these Americans taken any prominent part in English pharmaceutical matters, perhaps because they have no legal status as pharmacists in this country, and none of them has tried to pass our examinations—which is strange when

one thinks that many Germans and even Frenchmen do—so cannot get on that footing of equality which is essential. Another thing which prevents great intimacy is that most American pharmacists in London are wholesale men, and there is not that intimacy between retailers and wholesalers in this country which appears to obtain in the United States.

High Hopes.

I am becoming garrulous, however, but before I stop I must say that English pharmacy is not in a parlous condition at present, and we enter the year 1897 with the hope that we can better meet competition, because we are mastering the new conditions which lower prices have brought about. Our energies have been stimulated to better business methods, and we mean to go ahead.

London, December 24, 1896.

SERUM—THE COMING TREATMENT.**A Talk on the Antitoxin Theory.**

Dr. Harold H. Fries, of Fries Bros., Manufacturing Chemists, 92 Reade street, this city, returned from Europe last week after a stay of two months. Most of his time abroad was spent in England, France, and Switzerland where he made a tour of inspection of the several branch establishments of the Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, the great French combination of manufacturing chemists, of which Fries Bros. are sole stockholders in the United States.

The Societe has recently gone in extensively for the manufacture of remedial serums, by far the greater part of all the serums consumed in France being made in the Pasteur Laboratories at Lille and Paris, and Lyon-Vaise in France, the last named laboratory being operated under the sole direction of the Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone, with headquarters at Lyons. A representative of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST dropped in on Dr. Fries a few days after his return to learn something about the progress of serum therapy, which is attracting so much attention at present, and to have a word with him regarding the new business connections he had established with foreign houses.

Dr. Fries would not consent to say anything concerning the new serums which he will shortly introduce into this country until he had first satisfied himself that his interviewer was thoroughly familiar with the modern theories as to the propagation of infectious and contagious diseases and the mode in which remedial serums confer immunity. He insisted upon discussing recent work in the study of the toxins and antitoxins.

"You are of course well aware," said Dr. Fries, "that the air surrounding us is filled with the germs of disease, though it is only rarely that they infect the tissues, and developing by growth produce their specific diseases. Let us instance diphtheria. The bacillus of diphtheria seems to have a selective affinity for the mucous membrane of the throat, though it has been known to develop on wounds. The disease is not produced unless the surface is sore or the system predisposed to an attack. The bacillus does not enter the circulation and the symptoms of disease make their appearance simply as the result of the action of a chemical poison in the blood which is secreted by the

bacilli and is slowly absorbed, ultimately causing death, if proper remedial measures are not taken.

"Then the serum treatment of diseases is the outcome of the recognition of the principle that the disease is not in all cases established by the presence of the bacillus, but is the sum of the symptoms caused by the efforts of the living blood cells to overcome the action of the invading bacillus?" our interviewer asked.

"You have stated it correctly," said Dr. Fries. "When the bacillus of diphtheria locates on the throat, it grows and soon evolves a toxic fluid which is rapidly absorbed. When this toxine is injected into an animal under proper precautions as regards the health of the animal, hygienic surroundings, etc., an antidote called the antitoxin to the original disease is produced by the serum of that animal. This is the remedial serum, which is now being produced on a large scale at the laboratories of the Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone under the occasional direction of such eminent bacteriologists as Professors Niemann, Calmette and Roux.

"The greatest goal in sight is the relief of consumption. We are now producing an antituberculous serum which we have reason to believe will be as successful in the treatment of consumption as antidiphtheritic serum has been in diphtheria.

"You ask me why we do not introduce it in the United States at once.

"The first reason is that cases are now under investigation, and the manufacture and application of the serum necessitate careful watching and the utmost patience. The second is that we anticipate such a large demand when the value of the serum becomes fully known that we prefer to wait and accumulate a supply sufficient to meet the legitimate demands of physicians. A few doses are now on the way to this country."

The list of serums manufactured at the bacteriological institutes of the Societe Chimique des Usines du Rhone include the following: Antistreptococcal serum (prepared according to Marmorek's method by MM. Merieux and Carre, ex-assistants of the Institute Pasteur in Paris); Antivenomous serum (Calmette), antidiphtheritic serum, vaccine lymph (Jenner). The three last-named serums are prepared by Dr. Calmette.

Dr. Fries has established agencies in Europe for the various chemical products manufactured by Alex. Fries & Bros. He considers that we are as far ahead of the old country in the manufacture of fruit essences and ethers, as they are ahead of us in pharmaceutical novelties.

A number of new and novel pharmaceutical preparations will shortly be placed on the market as the result of Dr. Fries' European trip. He showed our representative several ingenious methods of applying aerial disinfectants, perfumes, collodion, ichthyol and skin remedies.

Very Much Mistaken.

"Doctor," said the sufferer supinely, as he dropped into the dentist's chair, "my nerve is completely gone." "Oh, no, it isn't," was the cheerful reply. "Wait till I get a firm hold of the tooth, and you'll realize your mistake."

Up to date.

THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST keeps me informed on all up-to-date drug news.

J. A. Wallace.

Brantford, Ont., Can., Dec. 26.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

The Crown Perfumery Co. have taken offices in the Herald Building at Twenty-third street and Broadway.

Samuel Bienstock has resigned his clerkship at Duka & Co.'s pharmacy, 218 Stanton street, New York City.

E. A. Klapp has just resigned from his position at Lyons & Ziegler's pharmacy, 464 Bergen avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

Frank B. Tracy has resigned his position at the Bleiden pharmacy, corner of 169th street and Franklin avenue, New York City.

Otto Oetinger, for the past few years the head clerk with H. Busch, druggist, 487 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, has resigned said position.

Fred Dunn, who used to be with Eugene Hartnett in Jersey City, is studying medicine at The Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

A new pharmacy is about to be opened at Cherry street corner of Pelham, under the name Metropolitan Pharmacy, by Dr. W. H. Nam-mack.

Anders Holm, formerly in the retail drug business in Brooklyn, is about to open a pharmacy corner of Spring and Oak streets, West Hoboken, N. J.

Geety & James, druggists, corner of 113th street and Eighth avenue, New York City, will soon have a substation of the post office in their store.

G. T. Stenson, for the past two years manager of W. J. Westermayr's pharmacy, at East Portchester, Conn., has resigned his position at said pharmacy.

Frank E. Mills, N. Y. C. P. '93, druggist at 1107 Fulton street, Brooklyn, has taken a holiday vacation, spending a week with his mother at Weekspoint, N. Y.

Mr. Noxan, at present clerking at P. De-Loughry's pharmacy, corner of Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue, is mourning the loss of his mother-in-law.

Mr. Becker formerly manager for Paul Bal-luff's pharmacy at Eighty-fourth street and Columbus avenue is now manager for F. W. Turner, 91 Lawrence street.

George Hummell, N. Y. C. P. '96, has purchased the drug store located at 97 Greenpoint avenue, Long Island City, from his mother, Mrs. Anna B. Hummell.

H. W. Eames has resigned his position with C. P. Rudisill, 767 DeKalb avenue, Brooklyn, and is now doing relief work for L. T. Perkins, 19 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.

The Montauk Pharmacy is the sign over the door of a new drug store opened last week at the corner of Thirty-second street and Lexington avenue by two Brooklyn druggists.

August Neander, formerly with Joseph Weber, and more recently with The Manhattan Pharmacy, 61 Eighth avenue, as manager, has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy.

Thomas Heslin, for the past 8 years a traveling salesman in the New England States, for the firm of McKesson & Robbins, resigned from his position on the first of the year.

H. E. Barnes, N. Y. C. P. class of '96, spent the holidays with his parents at their home in Herkimer, N. Y. Mr. Barnes is one of the clerks at Perry's pharmacy in the World Building.

F. Strauss, one of the junior students at the New York College of Pharmacy, has resigned his position at C. C. Watkins, Jr.'s pharmacy, corner of 120th street and Second avenue, New York City.

Charles Wells, N. Y. C. P. '91, has resigned the position as manager, which he has held for the past two years at The Metropolitan Pharmacy, Third avenue, near Forty-eighth street, New York City.

Hugo Schmeltz, formerly the proprietor of the pharmacy corner of Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue, has purchased the drug store of the late C. F. Dayan, 339 Lenox avenue, corner of 127th street, New York City.

John McCarthy was in town New Year's day visiting old friends. Mac has a position in Waterbury, Conn., with Apothecaries Hall. Mac was, while in New York City, with Ditman, and later at Perry's pharmacy.

A. T. Reid has resigned his position at Benjamin & Reed's pharmacy, corner of Rockaway avenue and Fulton street, and is now in the employ of Dr. D. Schleimer, druggist, corner of Beigen and Hoyt streets, Brooklyn.

Tscheppe & Schur's pharmacy at 600 Park avenue, has it is reported changed hands, L. Lehn, formerly of Lehn & Fink, having acquired it by purchase. Mr. Lehn severed his connection with the firm of Lehn & Fink in 1887.

Chas. Mincha, formerly connected with the Bolton Drug Company, has been placed in charge of the Malt-extract department of the Otto Huber Golden Rod Brewery, Brooklyn, and will push O.H., the new malt-extract.

Dr. Walter T. Scheele, the chemical expert who gained some celebrity during the progress of the Harris, Buchanan and Fleming murder trials, is now living at Rahway, N. J., where he is the manager of the Uptown Drug Store.

Frederick J. Attwood, formerly invoice clerk at Tarrant & Co., and who lost his position with this firm owing to their retiring from the jobbing trade, has accepted a situation in a similar capacity at The C. N. Crittenton Company.

A. A. Holmes, formerly with Starr H. Ambler at Eighty-second street and Columbus avenue, and more recently with Frederick Kumpf, corner of 102d street and Amsterdam avenue, has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy.

N. V. Cody, druggist at the corner of Eighty-fourth street and Fourth avenue, New York City, has gone for a trip to Colorado Springs, Colorado, accompanying his brother, who goes there to be benefited in health by the mild climate.

Louis Garbarino, N. Y. C. P. '96, for eight years with Ernst Montanus, 43 Sixth avenue, and of late with P. B. Knapp & Son, corner of Hudson and King streets, New York City, has given up his position at the last-named pharmacy.

B. H. Voelbel, a graduate of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, class of '94, formerly with J. Milhau's Son, 183 Broadway, New York City, has accepted a position with William Muir, corner of Broadway and Gates avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Emil J. Maring, N. Y. C. P. '91, was, until a short time ago, with V. Kostka, druggist, corner of Forty-eighth street and Ninth avenue, but is now in the employ of Reeder Bros., corner of Fourth avenue and Thirty-first street, New York City.

Frederick Kleinschmidt, the druggist, corner of Columbus avenue and Eighty-eighth street, is about to open another branch store at 117th street and Seventh avenue, he having a branch on Amsterdam avenue and Ninety-sixth street, New York City.

H. A. Cassebeer of New York has incorporated to manufacture pharmaceutical and chemical preparations, with a capital of \$60,000. Directors—Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr., and Frederick Cassebeer of New York, and Christian Cornellson of Brooklyn.

J. C. Ridley, N. Y. C. P. '91, has resigned his position at his uncle's pharmacy, R. W. Ridley, corner of 128th street and Park avenue, in order to accept a situation at Lewis Berger & Sons, manufacturers of fine dry colors, at their New York office, 97-99 Nassau street.

G. Grumbine, formerly night clerk at E. L. Fendler's pharmacy, corner of Forty-second street and Broadway, and lately at Walter S. Rocky's pharmacy, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, New York City, has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy.

Joseph Dahlbender, N. Y. C. P. '80, druggist on Court street, Brooklyn, is mourning the loss of his father, Martin Dahlbender, who died last Saturday evening at the age of 74. Deceased has another son, George Dahlbender, N. Y. C. P. '82, who is in the drug business in San Francisco. Mr. Dahlbender was long a sufferer with asthma.

Joseph P. Lavalaye, N. Y. C. P. '96, with H. W. Atwood, 846 Broadway, while a student at The New York College of Pharmacy, and for the past year with J. K. Brater, druggist, corner of Seventy-sixth street and Park avenue, New York City, has relinquished his position there.

Daniel McLeod, N. Y. C. P. '87, who has been manager of J. Dorn's pharmacy, corner of Ninety-third street and Columbus avenue, New York City, for the past five years, has resigned his position and accepted a situation with Julius Kalish, druggist, corner of Grand and Clinton streets.

Julius Tannenbaum, N. Y. C. P. '93, who recently purchased the pharmacy at 106th street and Madison avenue, New York City, from Jacob Weiss, has sold the same to druggist Armin Herrmann, who was formerly in the drug business at 138th street and Eighth avenue, this city.

J. S. Magnus, formerly New York City salesman for Tarrant & Co., and William F. Player, the former Brooklyn salesman for the same firm, have accepted positions with the wholesale drug firm of Bruen, Ritchey & Co. S. A. D. Will-ever, who was in charge of the city department at Tarrant's, is also with Bruen, Ritchey & Co.

Oscar W. Stiebeling, N. Y. C. P. '90, for the past year the chemist of B. F. Allen, 365 Canal street, this city, manufacturer of Throat Comfort Cough Lozenges, resigned his position on the first of the year. Mr. Stiebeling was for many years the apothecary of the Good Samaritan Dispensary in Essex street.

John B. Cowan, N. Y. C. P. '96, who resigned a position in Paterson, N. J., in order to accept a position as clerk at M. J. Breitenbach's pharmacy, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue, New York City, has lost his clerkship, owing to the change of ownership as recorded elsewhere.

Matthew Kramer, N. Y. C. P. '92, at one time with the Wohlfarth pharmacy, corner of 110th street and Third avenue, New York City, and more recently with the retail drug firm of Carl Wuest & Son, corner of Ewen and Siegel streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy.

P. C. Crandall, who was manager of The Garfield Drug Company's store, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Tenth avenue, until said store changed owners, a few weeks ago, is now in the employ of Spangenberg & Boyd, successors to Starr H. Ambler, corner of Eighty-second street and Columbus avenue, New York City.

Joseph Moschcowitz, N. Y. C. P. '90, has purchased the drug store, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue, New York City, of which he has been the manager for the past three years, and which was sold to F. W. Kinsman, Jr., by Mr. M. J. Breitenbach about a week ago, as recorded in our last issue.

Frank J. Herbig, N. Y. C. P. '94, is no longer with his brother J. O. Herbig, druggist at College Point, L. I., he having accepted a position at J. Fred Windolph's pharmacy, corner of State street and Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, where he succeeds A. D. Kennedy, who recently came from Philadelphia to Brooklyn.

A. D. Griffith, one of the oldest druggists of Oil City, Pa., who was so seriously sick a few weeks ago that his recovery was very doubtful, is entirely well again, according to the report of his brother, of the firm of Griffith & Co., druggists at 122d street and Third avenue, New York City, who has just returned from Oil City.

Benjamin Teitelbaum, a graduate of the last class at the New York College of Pharmacy, has resigned the position which he has held for the past two years at F. S. Warner's pharmacy, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, New York City, and will be succeeded at said pharmacy by C. C. Hefley, N. Y. C. P. '96.

G. M. Eberle, an alumnus of the Albany College of Pharmacy, who was lately in the employ of W. C. Haverstick, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue, but resigned in order to go into the real estate business, has decided to return to pharmacy, as the new venture was not as successful as he had anticipated.

Miss Aileen Ramsey Hennicke, daughter of A. V. Hennicke, for the past fifteen years one of the most popular traveling salesmen at McKesson & Robbins, was married on the 23d of December to G. W. Danforth of the U. S. Navy, at St. Luke's P. E. Church in Brooklyn. A reception at the home of the bride's parents at 372 Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, followed the ceremony.

Frank Foster, for twenty years one of the most popular bookkeepers with the firm of McKesson & Robbins, and who has been afflicted for the past six months with a painful affection of the leg, has returned to work at his old position during the past week, having been pronounced entirely cured. He says he feels very well and certainly looks it.

L. A. Drenckhahn, N. Y. C. P. '96, lately with Charles F. Runkel druggist corner of Thirty-first street and Seventh avenue, and more recently at H. Freund's pharmacy, corner of 116th street and Fifth avenue, New York City, has accepted the position of head clerk at the pharmacy of H. Lins, corner of Second street and Fourth avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Clifton Marshall Rawlins, N. Y. C. P. '96, was married on Thursday evening, December 17, 1896, to Miss Henrietta Storrs, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Storrs, at the home of the bride's parents at Painesville, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rawlins have gone on an extended wedding trip, and will return to their future home about the 15th of January. They will reside at Ripley, Ohio.

L. A. Lotz, N. Y. C. P. '96, since May 1 of this year, the manager of Freese & Co's. pharmacy, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Third avenue, New York City, has gone for a two weeks' hunting trip to Hurleyville, N. Y. He does not expect to come down empty-handed, for on his last trip he brought home a chicken hawk which measured 4 feet from wing to wing, and which now adorns his store.

C. D. Bowman, N. Y. C. P. '84, who comes from Washington, D. C., where he was in the retail drug business, and who was reported in our last issue as about to go on the road as traveling salesman with Fairchild Bros. & Foster, has decided not to accept that position, as it will take him away from his family for too long a period. He expects to continue in the retail drug business.

Peter DeLoughry, druggist at the corner of Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue, New York City, has not been in the best of health lately, and upon the advice of his physician, will take a much needed vacation. He expects to be the guest of James A. Bailey, an alumnus of the New York College of Pharmacy, Class of '92, at the home of the latter gentleman, at Tannersville, in the Catskill mountains for the next six weeks, and will spend his time in hunting and such other pleasures as the mountains afford at this season of the year, and it is to be hoped that he will return much improved in health. During his absence his store will be in charge of Mr. Oscar Wirth.

Julius Tannenbaum, N. Y. C. P. '93, who recently sold his store at the corner of 106th street and Madison avenue, New York City, to druggist Hermann, as already recorded, has entered the Long Island Hospital Medical College, where he will study medicine, and hopes to graduate in 1899. There are said to be about 15 graduates of the New York College of Pharmacy, studying medicine at the above named institution, of whom we can mention the following: Charles P. Frischbier, N. Y. C. P. '92, and his brother Otto G. Frischbier, a classmate of Mr. Tannenbaum. Frank J. Keller who is the proprietor of a drug store on Totowa avenue, Paterson, N. J., matriculated this year, and he was a member of the class of '94 of the New York College of Pharmacy, as was also George W. Simrell, who resigned his position as the apothecary of The Inebriates' Home, at Fort Hamilton, in order to study medicine. Henry M. Mills, N. Y. C. P. '89, has been a student for the past two years, and expects to graduate as a doctor in the spring, and Professor Henry W. Schimpf, N. Y. C. P. '87, and at present Professor of Pharmacy at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, is in his second year.

WHO SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT STORES?

Certain busybodies with no very friendly feeling for the house of Parke, Davis & Co., have been industriously at work of late in circulating false and malicious statements regarding the dealings of the house with a prominent New York department store. The charge was made that Siegel, Cooper & Co., carried a full line of Parke, Davis & Co's. preparations, which were supplied in the usual way by that firm. Of course nobody with any knowledge of the policy pursued by Parke, Davis & Co. with reference to the sale of pharmaceutical goods to notion stores and similar enterprises, credited the rumors, but as there might be a few individuals in the trade unfamiliar with the policy of the house in this regard, an American Druggist representative thought it worth while to bring the matter to the attention of Mr. Clay, the general manager of the eastern branch. Mr. Clay was not surprised to learn that such rumors were in circulation, as he had an inkling of them from another source. He of course denied

that there was any truth in them and characterized them as lies pure and simple.

We are glad to be able to inform the trade regarding the baseless character of the charges brought against Parke, Davis & Co., as the firm is certainly entitled to much better treatment at the hands of pharmacists whose interests they have ever been first in advancing, and the firm has done much to benefit the profession both in science and in trade. It is regrettable to state that the rumors have in some instances been traced to the representatives of a manufacturing house in allied line of trade.

THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

At the last examination of the New York City Board, the following candidates passed: Julius Tausig, Morris Zuker, Thos. J. Brown. During the month eighteen pharmacists were registered. The case of the Board of Pharmacy against Siegel, Cooper & Co. is lost, the Grand Jury having declined to indict. The next examination will be held on January 11th, at 9 a. m.

GERMAN APOTHECARIES TO DANCE.

The annual ball of the New York German tonia Assembly Rooms on Sixteenth street, near Third avenue on Friday evening January 22. These balls have always been among the most enjoyable social functions of the year in pharmaceutical circles, and this ball promises to be exceptionally interesting.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL MEETING AT THE COLLEGE.

The members are looking forward with much interest to the first regular meeting of the year which will occur on Tuesday evening the 19th inst., as this will be the first night on which the plan of presenting papers proposed by Mr. Mayo, will be put into operation. An interesting discussion of opinion is promised and a large attendance is expected.

PROF. RUSBY'S FATHER DEAD.

The many friends of Prof. H. H. Rusby, of the New York College of Pharmacy, will profoundly sympathize with him in the loss which he sustained recently in the death of his father at the age of 74. Dr. Rusby's father was a man of unusually strong and forceful character, and was a man of note in the section of New Jersey, near Bloomfield, in which he resided.

MAROONED ON NINTH AVENUE.

"Marooned; or, Alone with His Pills," is a thrilling chapter that M. F. Bender, the genial treasurer of the Interstate Retail Druggists' League, might write on his business career in the store at the northeast corner of Ninth avenue and Fourteenth street. On Monday a sewer at the curb in front of the drug store suddenly erupted. The water filled the gutter, climbed the curb, spread out over the sidewalk and around the corner until Mr. Bender found himself cut off from the outside world by twenty-six inches of dark seal brown liquid.

The pill industry came to a standstill. Still the water continued to rise.

As the evening drew on with no sign of abatement, Mr. Bender lighted his red and green side lights and stationed a boy on the stoop with a fog horn. Later in the evening he ordered the flag to be floated at half mast from the staff above the mortar and pestle sign.

Still no help came, so Mr. Bender rang up the Street Cleaning Department and the Board of Public Works. They said they would look into the matter the next day. Meanwhile the pharmacist and his assistant, Mr. Lawrence, planted a mortar in the front door, with which they fired boxes of pills, tooth brushes and other necessities of life to customers on the other side of the street.

At noon Tuesday a drunken stranger fell into the flood at the Fourteenth street crossing. Mr. Bender rescued the man, who said he didn't think he was so close to the river.

Shortly after noon a gang of men arrived from the Board of Public Works. They had buckets with them, and dipped up the liquid, carried it to the middle of Fourteenth street and poured it into a manhole. After two hours somebody discovered that this hole connected with the same sewer from which the water escaped. So the bucket brigade formed a line down Ninth avenue to another sewer, into which they dumped pail after pail without relieving the drug store.

"Will we ever be saved?" sighed Mr. Bender.

At 6 o'clock the bucket crew knocked off and crowds of little boys with skates stood around waiting for the doctor to run up the red ball as a signal that the rink was open.

A new rescue party finally turned up. This was a new gang of men with long boots, more buckets and a tin wagon that leaked. When the

wagon was filled, they drove around the corner. When the vehicle got back it was ready for another load.

On reaching the manhole it was discovered that the sewer had become choked with mud. Hence the geyser act. By nightfall the street was clear of water and the doctor went ashore.

Stearns & Gordon's in a Blaze.

An explosion of essential oils in the factory of Stearns & Gordon, 44 Montgonery street, Jersey City, set the three-story brick building on fire on December 29. The flames spread quickly through an elevator shaft to the third floor and first floor, the latter being occupied by William W. Farrier, a dealer in plumb-ers' supplies. William Doorfinger, twenty years old, a chemist employed by Stearns & Gordon, in endeavoring to extinguish the flames and throw out of the window highly explosive acids, was slightly burned about the legs. A carboy of acid exploded near him and he was for a moment enveloped in flames. He crawled from the building and was carried to a nearby drug store. His injuries were greater than at first thought, and he was removed to the City Hospital. The second and third floors were gutted before the flames were under control. The loss is estimated at \$8,000.

The Cooney Case.

ARRESTED FOR SELLING CARBOLIC ACID THE CHARGE DISMISSED.

John Cooney, a druggist of East Fifth and Vanderbilt streets, Windsor Terrace, Brooklyn, was dismissed on two charges, one of homicide, consisting of criminal negligence resulting in the death of twelve-year-old Annie Decker, of Greenwood avenue, by selling her carbolic acid, the girl being a minor; and the other of selling poison without making a register of the sale.

The defendant was represented by Lawyer George B. Case, and Acting Captain Collins, of the Twenty-third Subprecinct, prosecuted. Capt. Collins told how he had traced the poison by the label on the bottle. The defendant pleaded not guilty to both charges.

Lawyer Case introduced a copy of the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the case, in which a decision of accidental death was rendered. Lawyer Case said that all the law required a druggist to do was to exercise ordinary caution in such matters, and he claimed that this his client had done, as he had twice refused to serve the girl with the poison, and only did not do so until he was thoroughly satisfied in his own mind that the girl's statements were true. The girl told the druggist that her mother wanted the carbolic acid to use in a wash.

Justice Steers said that he was satisfied that the defendant was innocent of all criminal intent, and agreed with Lawyer Case that he had exerted ordinary caution. He then declared him not guilty of both charges. Mr. Cooney has been under \$5,000 bail since the day the Decker girl committed suicide. After his discharge this morning he was warmly congratulated by his friends.

Not for Anything.

I would not miss the AMERICAN DRUGGIST for anything. P. O. enclosed.

W. R. RADESKY, PH.C.,
Hospital Steward, U. S. A.
Angel Island, Cal., December 7.

EXPLOSIVES CANNOT BE STORED WITHOUT A PERMIT.

Bureau of Combustibles Cause a Druggist's Arrest.

The Bureau of Combustibles of the New York Fire Department was compelled for the first time in many years to make an arrest on December 9 in order to enforce the city ordinance regarding the taking out of permits by druggists who store, as they are obliged to, colloid, nitrate of soda, nitrate of silver and other explosive drugs on their premises.

Aaron Falke, of the firm of Gordon & Falke, 40 Market street, was the offender. On complaint of Inspectors Baillie and Fisher a warrant was issued, and when Falke was arraigned before Magistrate Mott, at the Essex Market Police Court, he was held for trial in \$100 bail. Then the firm paid its \$2 for the annual permit, and when the case came up for trial in Special Sessions on the 11th inst., the Bureau, through its inspectors, asked for leniency, and sentence was suspended.

INSPECTOR INTERVIEWED

In talking of the matter to an AMERICAN DRUGGIST representative, Inspector Murray, the head of the Bureau of Combustibles, said:

"I am glad that the AMERICAN DRUGGIST is taking notice of this matter, as I feel sure that the retail drug trade of the city has no desire to give this Bureau any unnecessary trouble. No explosive drugs can be kept in stock in any store in the city without the payment of a fee of \$2 annually. This entitles the druggist to a special permit. As a rule the druggists attend to this matter without any reminder from us, and when we do remind them they call and pay it. Once in awhile we find a druggist who will not pay at all, and then we are obliged to resort to extreme measures, which we do not at all appreciate, and which we regret as much as the druggists can.

"I feel sure, however, that by setting the matter thus clearly before the trade, the trouble will cease."

State Board of Pharmacy Seeks to Recover \$250.

The State Board of Pharmacy is suing Dr. James H. Shaw, of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., to recover \$250 for violation of the pharmacy law. Dr. Shaw is charged with putting up five prescriptions in F. A. Overton's drug store in January and February last for Drs. Gibbons, Banks, Rodman and Lindsay. Lawyer Paul Eugene Jones, before Justice Osborne, in Supreme Court, special term, applied for a bill of particulars. H. E. Miller, of the firm of Miller & Pratt, of Syracuse, N. Y., counsel for the State Board of Pharmacy, said that no further particulars could be given, as the complaint was founded on Dr. Shaw's own testimony in a trial of the State Board of Pharmacy against Overton before Justice Keogh in Long Island City.

Decision was reserved.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

BUFFALO, Jan. 6.—Trade in Buffalo during the holidays was anything but good with the druggists. The department stores have cut into the business so that there is no longer any stocking up, especially for the season, except that a few perfumes are laid in. Nothing in the line of toilet articles is thought of. There are a good many stores for sale, but purchasers are not plenty and none have changed hands during the month past. A hopeful member of the trade is now able to predict that the worst is over, so far as regards the cutting down of the prices of patent medicines. The war is still on, but druggists are able to get 75 to 85 cents on dollar goods as a rule, and hope to hold that figure.

THE EMPIRE STATE DRUG COMPANY.

The Empire State Drug Company, which is expected to help the drug trade of the State to hold its own against the cutting of the department stores, has issued a price-list of about two dozen proprietary articles, and will be ready to ship goods in a very short time. The new office and laboratory at Carroll and Wells streets is now in fine shape and full working order.

SODA WATER.

Some of the city druggists who do not sell soda water are still inclined to speak of the business as of small account, but it is rapidly growing, for all that. Even the hot soda trade, which was a doubtful experiment for awhile, is improving every winter. Within a short time the Matthews Company has sold three fountains in the city. One of them went to Mason's drug store at Maryland street and Prospect avenue. The purchasers of the others could not be learned.

POLITICS IN THE COUNTY HOSPITAL.

There is still dissatisfaction with the management of the pharmacy at the County Hospital. Politics for a long time furnished the resident druggist there, but after a sharp set-to and an appeal to the law a semi-legal appointment was made, but a change is again ordered and a competitive examination has been held, in which five candidates took part. The successful competitor was Albert E. Summey, B. C. P., '95.

AN ILLEGAL LIQUOR SALE.

Edward A. Kingston, druggist at Main and Ferry streets, is under arrest, charged with selling liquor without a license. The Deputy U. S. Marshal sent a negro spotter into the store, who swears he bought gin of Kingston, but failed to identify him. Kingston denies the charge. After a partial examination he was allowed to go on his own recognizance. The examination will be continued soon.

RECENT LICENTIATES.

At the last meeting of the Erie County Board of Pharmacy the following licenses were granted: Pharmacist to Martin Manger, Fred C. Kelley and Charles E. Mynecke, and assistant to Frederick J. Heyden and Harry H. Thompson. Messrs. Manger and Kelley are connected with the pharmacy at Dr. R. V. Pierce's, Mr. Mynecke is with Dr. Haberstro, Mr. Heyden is with Denny & Field and Mr. Thompson is with W. J. Thompson. Only one candidate appeared for examination and there was no other business.

Charles H. Althaur, proprietor of the Haas Drug Store, 105 E. Main street, Rochester, has sold out to his senior clerk, George Zimmerman. The doctor will return to his home in Brooklyn. He considers the last four years some of his most successful in business, and regrets to give up the place, but home has more attractions for him than fame or money.

The Buffalo College of Pharmacy has resumed its sessions again since the holidays. After two weeks' work come the mid-term examinations, then a long pull of solid work. The first half of the year is always unsatisfactory, being so full of holidays—election, Thanksgiving and then two weeks for Christmas and New Year's.

F. L. Remington, having purchased a drug store in Auburn, has sold his drug business in Honeoye Falls to E. K. Harnish. Possession will be given about February 1st.

Wm. Huether has recently opened a handsomely appointed pharmacy at 116th street and Lexington avenue.

The interior of Stone's pharmacy on West Utica street, Oswego, is being handsomely remodeled and when the intended improvements have been completed it will be a model drug establishment. The improvements include the addition of a prescription case of quartered oak with a large beveled edge mirror as a centre piece. New show cases handsome in design and finish have also been added.

Told of the Erie County Board.

Some of the druggists of Buffalo are poking fun at the Erie County Examining Board because one of its licentiates has been doing some queer things lately. He had an order for 1-50th solution of strychnine, and as he did not happen to have it he took equal parts of the 1-20th and 1-30th solutions and put them together. He was also detected in mistaking oxalic acid for epsom salts and corrosive sublimate for calomel, but in time to prevent any mischief.

[It is curious to note the frequency with which alleged incidents of this kind crop up. Every reader of Dickens will recall the case of the druggist juryman in the memorable trial of Bardwell against Pickwick.—Ed.]

Settling Up Hubbard & Co.'s Business.

The retirement of the wholesale house of F. S. Hubbard & Co. from the drug trade leaves only the single firm of Plimpton, Cowan & Co. in the city. There was naturally a canvassing of the situation at once on the announcement, and all sorts of rumors were in circulation as to a successor of Hubbard & Co., especially as it has an unexpired lease on its hands to dispose of. Wholesale houses in New York and Albany were mentioned as likely to come in at once, but at last accounts the stories are all denied. It is said semi-officially that no new concern is now likely to locate here. Hubbard & Co. are open for business as usual, but will ship all remnants to the parent house of Charles Hubbard & Co. in Syracuse as soon as the stock begins to run low. It will take months to settle up the business. It is the intention of covering the city as far as possible from Syracuse, but nothing will be held here. Some of the retailers are asking for the establishment of a drug-sundry house, especially as Hubbard & Co. paid considerable attention to that branch of the wholesale trade.

Heard Around Boston.

The drug clerks of this city have organized to hold a reception some time in January.

Hon. Henry L. Pierce of Walter Baker & Co., chocolate manufacturers, Dorchester, is dead.

Frederick Carr of Revere has entered the employ of John A. Stewart the well-known druggist of Chelsea.

The drug store of John A. Stewart in Broadway, Chelsea, has been purchased by Frederick Keene of Malden.

The next meeting of the creditors of Benjamin O. Wilson, insolvent wholesale druggist, has been set for April 9.

One of the clerks in the employ of Charles F. Rice, dealer in dyestuffs, at 174 Summer street, recently robbed the concern of property valued at \$800.

William D. Wheeler, an Allston druggist, was elected a member of the Common Council from the Twenty-fifth Ward at the last municipal election. He was first on the list.

All the large paint and oil houses in the city, and many of those dealing in dyestuffs and chemicals, closed their doors from Christmas eve to the following Monday, to give their clerks and salesmen a long holiday.

Among the State officers whose terms expire in 1897 is Amos K. Tilden, of the State Board of Registration in Pharmacy. Although not of the same political faith as the new executive of the State it is believed that Governor Wolcott will reappoint Mr. Tilden to the office which he has filled with marked ability and fidelity.

Massachusetts Matters.

J. Ernest Berry, of the Sullivan Square pharmacy, is recovering from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Charles E. Mann, Jr., was in charge of H. A. Larned's drug store in Oxford during the absence of the proprietor on a recent New York trip.

The lot of land upon which is situated the drug store of John P. Murphy, Andover, has been sold to P. Doherty as a site for a dwelling house.

A. P. Stubbs of Lynn, and A. F. Abbott of Concord, N. H., have bought the drug store of F. A. Spencer in Ware, which was sold by A. J. Davis a few days ago. The store has been closed for some time.

New England Affairs.

A drug store has been opened in Franklin Falls, N. H., by G. W. Lord.

J. M. Colby, druggist, is now located in his new store in the Evans Hotel, Gardiner, Me.

Three druggists in Gardiner, Me., are to be married within a few months. All are being overwhelmed with congratulations.

Drs. A. Gale and Zatie L. Straw have bought the drug business of Dr. A. E. O'Brien in Upton's Block, at the corner of Elm and Bridge streets, Concord, N. H.

All the goods damaged by fire in G. L. Campbell's drug store, in Burlington, Vt., recently, were examined by secretary Bellrose, of the State Pharmacy Board, and ordered thrown away.

The pharmacy in Sanford, Me., conducted by Frank H. Wingate, has been sold to James F. Trafton, of Cumberland, Me., and it will be placed in charge of his two sons, Leo and Charles Trafton.

A fine block, 30 by 70 feet in size, with an elevation of two stories, is to be erected by Dr. George B. Hatch of Newbury, Vt., in Groton, Vt. The ground floor will be finished for a drug store with a handsome plate glass front.

The death of Captain Joseph D. Goulden, a prominent druggist in Stamford, Conn., has been announced. He went South a few weeks ago to recover from a serious attack of disease of the kidneys, but failed to rally, and he passed away at Welaka, Florida. Captain Goulden was of the old firm of Cheney & Goulden in South Manchester, and after his retirement from that concern, went to Stamford, where he carried on a successful business.

THE CONNECTICUT ASSOCIATION.

Under the new by-laws of the State Pharmaceutical Association the annual meeting will not be held until June. In past years it has taken place in February. This change was ordered at the last meeting in Norwich, when Mr. Curtis P. Gladding of Hartford was elected president. Mr. Gladding's term will not expire until June. The place for the meeting has not yet been selected, but the probability is that it will be held at the seaside, uniting the features of the annual with those of the customary mid-summer session, which will be omitted hereafter.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4.—Many of the druggists, both wholesale and retail, in this city are glad that the year 1896 is a thing of the past and they are congratulating themselves that they have weathered the storm. There have been bad years before but last year was an exceptionally bad one and many of the business men of this city will feel its effect for some time to come. It seemed that the book accounts became larger as business grew worse and notwithstanding some houses took drastic measures it did not prevent a number from losing considerable money on account of the buyer being unable to meet his payments. While the past year is a black one there is fresh hope in the breasts of the business men and they are of the opinion that the prospect for better results during 1897 is considerably brighter and if there is an improvement such as there should be there is no doubt but that when the bookkeepers come to settle up their books at the end of this year that there will be something to be placed to the credit of profit and loss on the right side of the ledger. As is the case at this time there are a number of changes, but for some reason a very few have been made this year. The old firm of Robert Shoemaker & Co. at Fourth and Vine streets is to be continued under the same name while that of Benjamin H. Shoemaker, 205, 207, 209 and 211 North Fourth street has admitted to an interest in the business Robert Shoemaker, Jr., Charles H. Wagner and Benjamin H. Shoemaker, 2d.

THE PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE.

On December 28, there was a meeting of the Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. There is considerable talk as to who will fill the vacancy caused by the death of Robert Shoemaker and Alonzo Robbins. The name of Richard Shoemaker has been suggested and will no doubt be favorably acted upon as one of the new trustees, but as yet nothing has been done in regard to the other vacancy. The last two weeks have been dull ones in and around the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy; the only department that had any life was that of the chemical laboratory which Professor Trimble kept open principally to accommodate those who live at a distance and did not go home during the holidays. The college closed December 24th to January 4th and during the Christmastide there was a large attendance in the laboratory.

A DRUGGIST MILITANT.

Howard French has been appointed a delegate by Governor Hastings on behalf of this State to attend the convention

which is to be held in Tampa, Florida, on January 20th, to discuss the methods of coast defence along the coast of Florida and on the Gulf. There are fifteen delegates from this State, six from this city, a number of which are well-known men in the drug trade.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER'S WILL.

Robert Shoemaker, the well-known wholesale druggist, who died at his residence, 1736 Green street on December 17th, left an estate valued at \$100,000 and upwards. His will was probated on December 30th, and in it he directs that all evidence of debt against his sons William and Janney shall be canceled. He makes a number of bequests, personal property to his sons, household goods to his widow, \$5,000 each to two sons and a daughter and the rest of the estate in trust, the income to go to the widow for life. On her death the then residue is to be divided according to the intestate laws of this State; his son, William, is, however, to have only the income of his share. He directs that within three months after his death that an inventory shall be taken of the assets and liabilities of the business in which he has been engaged with his sons and his interest is to be sold to his surviving partners, subject to the supervision of his trustees. If they do not take his interest the partnership is to be wound up according to law; if they accept the business part or all of his capital is to be loaned to them if they request it; the trustees may lease to them the premises at the corner of Fourth and Race streets. If they wish to admit another person into partnership with them, or his son, Ellis, desires to become a partner, his capital may remain as a loan to the new firm. If they deem it wise to form a partnership association, a limited partnership or a corporation to carry on the business, his capital may be loaned to his son for the purpose or his trustees may invest one-half of it. They may also if they desire, separate the drug and paint business and form two firms or corporations. If the sons do not desire to continue the business, the trustees are to convert the interest into money as soon as convenient after his death. The executors are his sons, Richard M., Thomas E. and Benj. H. Shoemaker and the trustees, Howard W. Lippincott and Robert M. Janey; the will is dated June 18, 1895.

THE COMMITTEE ON PROPRIETARY GOODS.

At the meeting of the Committee on Proprietary Goods of the N. W. D. A., which was held recently in Chicago, a committee was appointed to visit a number of the leading manufacturers of proprietary goods, especially those who had issued a circular letter a few weeks ago in reference to the manner in which they intended to dispose of their goods hereafter. This committee visited Boston and had a very successful trip. This committee as directed visited the manufacturers and secured from them a modification of the letter which was recently put out—to the effect that they would not sell at a large discount to retailers, generally, but only in exceptional cases. It is their desire to insist upon the rebate list and it is not their desire to sell to cutters direct at a large discount, except in cases where they believe it is absolutely necessary for their own protection because of a substitution of other goods by the druggist or regular dealers.

Philadelphia Notes.

The many friends of George Burk, of W. B. Burk & Co., will be pleased to learn that his health is improving. Mr. Burk has been seriously ill for some time past.

John D. Taylor who formerly owned the drug store at Thirteenth street and Snyder avenue, and sold it to Mr. Pettijohn, has opened a new drug store at Twenty-second and Morris streets.

Crother Bros. who conduct the drug store at the Northwest corner of Twentieth street and Fairmount avenue are doing a large business. This firm is a very enterprising one and their motto is, it is no trouble to show goods.

Vandyke Bros. who have been very enterprising have been compelled to make an assignment owing to the general depression in business. The assets and liabilities have not been stated but it is thought they are not very large.

William B. Burke & Co., the sponge dealers of this city, have made what is said to be the largest single shipment of sponges ever made from America to Europe. The total shipment amounted to 12,000 lbs., comprising 83,000 pieces in 150 bales.

E. R. Gatchell, who succeeded Mr. Webb at Tenth and Spring Garden streets has now one of the finest stands in this section of the city. Mr. Gatchell takes considerable interest in the management of the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Co., Limited.

Dr. Theodore G. Wormley, a leading chemist and toxicologist and professor of these branches in the University of Pennsylvania, died in Philadelphia on January 8, after an illness of several months. He was Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology in Sterling Medical College from 1854 to 1877. In 1877 he was called to the chair of Chemistry and Toxicology in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania.

J. M. Dorrance and J. H. Harper, respectively the president and treasurer of the Keystone Commercial Co., which conducted the druggists' sundries department in the Broad Street Station Store, have sold out their interest to Hiram H. Stoeber and J. M. Stoeber, two druggists of Chester. Chas. T. Pickett, who was the vice-president and general manager of the Keystone Commercial Co., and proprietor of the drug department of the Broad Street Station Store, becomes the President of the new company. Since all the members of the corporation are active pharmacists there will no longer be a necessity of separate ownership of the different departments in order to comply with the pharmacy law, as was formerly the case. Mr. Pickett reports business in a very satisfactory condition indeed, much more so, in fact, than the general condition of commercial affairs would warrant him to expect. Both of the Messrs Stoeber are taking an active part in the conduct of the business and the outlook for the concern is an unusually favorable one.

J. HENRY ZEILIN DEAD.

J. Henry Zeilin, the head of the firm of J. Henry Zeilin & Co., manufacturers and dealers in a number of well-known patent medicines, at No. 306 Cherry street, died on December 20th, at Clifton Heights, N. Y., where he had gone several weeks ago to recuperate his failing health. Mr. Zeilin was in his sixty-second year, having been born in Chester, Pa., in 1834. His boyhood days were spent in that town, and when he became old enough he was taught the drug business in the employ of the firm of John M. Maris & Co., at that time one of the largest houses in Philadelphia. Later on he went to Macon, Ga., afterwards bought out his employers, and in 1870 came back to Philadelphia once more. Because of his belief in the efficacy of printers' ink, his business prospered to such an extent that the present plant was occupied in 1883. Mr. Zeilin lived at 216 Tulphocken street, Germantown, and four children survive him. Three daughters are married, and a son is not.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 4.—Figuratively speaking the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy is "in a jam," and its forty-eight members are anxiously awaiting the action of the Board of Trustees of the Cincinnati University to find out where they are "at."

The trouble arose about two months ago, when the Board of Trustees of the now rejuvenated university decided to cancel an agreement with the College of Pharmacy which had existed for years for mutual benefit. This contract virtually was that in consideration of the university taking the college under its pro-

tecting wing the latter was to consider itself part of the university, subject to its rules and regulations. In return for this the college boomed the university, and it was a case of "you tickle me and I'll tickle you."

TWO COLLEGES OF PHARMACY.

Since the university has been revived the Board of Trustees of that institution have decided that they were in a position to establish a college of their own, elect a faculty of their own, and let the College of Pharmacy take care of itself.

With the prestige of being part and parcel of the University cut off, and a one-time assistant changed to a rival, the officers of the college see a gloomy outlook. This is intensified by the fact that the college is in debt for about \$6,000 on their building on Court street, near Wesley avenue, for which a certain trust company holds a mortgage, and upon which each individual member is liable. Added to this, they own valuable apparatus and paraphernalia necessary to the conduct of the college, representing quite a large sum.

WHICH WILL WIN?

At a recent meeting of the College Board it was decided to offer to the university the building and contents provided that institution would assume the mortgage, pay a small bonus and protect the diplomas issued by the college to its students. Unless this offer is accepted by the University Board, a number of its members who have devoted their time and energies gratuitously to making it one of the finest pharmaceutical colleges in the country may be compelled to go into their own pockets to cover the deficit. It does not seem probable that two such institutions could profitably exist in this city, and some think the university school would prove the winner. The University Board will meet in January, when it is expected that the matter will be decided.

OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL CHEMICAL SOCIETY.

The local branch of the American Chemical Society elected the following officers a few nights since: President, E. C. Wallace; First Vice-President, Prof. W. L. Dudley, of Nashville, Tenn.; Second Vice-President, Prof. O. W. Martin; Secretary, Dr. Sigmund Waldbott; Treasurer, H. B. Foote; Executive Committee, Prof. F. Hornburg, Prof. H. E. Newman, and Prof. Hannah L. Wessling.

PROF. LLOYD AS A NOVELIST.

The members of the Woman's Club were highly honored last Friday evening when Prof. John M. Lloyd read an unpublished novellette entitled; "The Right Side of the Car." It was of unusual interest in that the author stated that it would never be published. It was replete with incidents of travel during a trip to Mt. Tacoma, and was thoroughly appreciated by the Cincinnati Woman's Club.

News Notes.

Attorney Otto Renner went to New York last Friday to take part in the prosecution of a Paskola case now on there.

The wife of Druggist John Holthaus, of Decatur, Ind., died on a train near Lexington, Ky., one day last week. Her remains were sent to Decatur from Covington where they had been brought.

Judge Moore and a jury heard the suit of Druggist D. R. Allen against Detective Herman Witte for \$10,000 damages for alleged malicious arrest and prosecution. It will be remembered that in November, 1894, a woman named Leaffa Clifford was killed by the explosion of a volatile

drug called pyrozone. She used it near a fire or lighted lamp and explosion occurred with fatal result. Mr. Witte arrested Mr. Allen who on trial was acquitted. Hence the damage suit. After hearing all the evidence the jury brought in a verdict for the defendant.

County Auditor Eugene Lewis has received information that there are a number of druggists within the county limits who are selling whisky by the drink. An investigation in each case showed that they had not paid any Dow tax for that privilege and the Auditor intends to make them comply with the law. That there has been a flagrant abuse of the law there is no doubt and Auditor Lewis is seriously thinking of making a recommendation to the County Commissioners to create a position, the official's duty to be to look after delinquents.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 4.—The annual meeting of the Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association was held here this evening. The meeting was held in the parlors of the Hollenden Hotel, a large proportion of its members being present. Annual reports were read by the retiring officers which showed that the association was in excellent condition and had made great progress during the past year. After an address by President Philip Lehr the annual election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: President, Nathan Rosewater; First Vice-President, C. W. Benfield; Second Vice-President, W. M. Fox; Secretary, H. W. Schlitt, and Treasurer, George W. Voss, member of the Ohio Board of Pharmacy.

At the close of the business session the members of the association, with their ladies, adjourned to the banquet hall of the hotel and partook of a dainty but elaborate supper. A string quartet furnished music during the banquet, and altogether it was one of the most enjoyable events ever held by the association. Informal toasts were responded to by the more prominent members, many excellent speeches being made.

O. P. Sydenstricker Dead.

RONCEVERTE, W. V., Dec. 25.—O. P. Sydenstricker, late president of the West Virginia Pharmaceutical Association and a favorably known druggist at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, W. Va., died at his home December 5th, of blood-poisoning, after a most painful illness of four weeks. Mr. Sydenstricker was a Confederate veteran and was a member of the Sixtieth Virginia Infantry. At a meeting of the Wheeling Druggists' Association held December 11th, the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Divine Providence to remove from our profession the late O. P. Sydenstricker, and

Whereas, It is but just that we recognize his ability in our profession, his many virtues and kindness of heart, and the high esteem in which he is held by this Association, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the Divine Ruler, we deeply mourn his loss.

Resolved, That in the death of O. P. Sydenstricker, late president of the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy, this Association laments the loss of one who was ever ready to aid in the advancement of our profession and encourage the student to the grandest aims of life and at the same time lent his best efforts to condemn anything which was not up to the highest standard of excellence.

Resolved, That the sympathy of this Association be extended to the family in this affliction, and

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this Association and that a copy be transmitted to the family of the deceased and published in the city papers.

CHARLES MENKEMELLER.
JOHN G. McLAIN,
GEORGE H. EBELING,
Committee.

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 60 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

Trade of the Year.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Among the reviews of the business of 1896, published by a local paper, are articles on the wholesale and retail drug trade, and of these the wholesale makes a far more favorable showing. Porter B. Fitzgerald, of Morrisson, Plummer & Co., sums up the condition in the wholesale business as follows:

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JOBGING DRUG TRADE.

"The wholesale druggists and manufacturing pharmacists have extended the scope of their operations during the year and exerted their influence for trade in hitherto unoccupied territories.

"The large houses may, therefore, report an increase in the volume of business as to number of shipments, but the net results in the matter of profit are less satisfactory. This is due to the declining markets on many important articles and the fact that the retail trade has been very cautious in its purchases, buying in smaller quantities than in former times. Collections in this line are very nearly as satisfactory as at the corresponding time last year, but much more watchfulness and effort are required to realize the same result.

"A marked feeling of encouragement for the coming year prevails generally throughout the trade."

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RETAIL DRUG TRADE.

William A. Dyche takes the following view of the retail business for 1896:

"The retail drug trade of Chicago is in an unfortunate condition; for many years past the druggist has been slowly but surely losing in the volume of his business. The large department stores are each year selling more of those goods which were formerly looked for in drug stores, and they sell them at ruinously low prices, frequently below their cost to the smaller dealers. This is true of the goods known as druggists' sundries, and especially true of proprietary preparations.

"The loss of profit in this latter line has made serious inroads on the prosperity of the retail druggist. It may result in causing the druggist to confine his attention to the real drug business; but, if so, while adjusting itself to this great change the trade will suffer much loss, and many worthy and hitherto prosperous druggists will be driven out of the business. A few retail drug stores in this city have held their own during 1896, but a great majority of them have not. If the development of the department store injured only the retail druggists it would not command serious attention, but as it is gradually affecting all classes of retail business and many other important interests it becomes worthy of profound study. In many of its results it is an apparent benefit to the communi-

ty; in others a tremendous and startling evil.

"The great law of nature may solve this question. Our State legislatures may deem it worthy of their attention. It is not one-sided, by any means. Its proper solution means much to the public at large."

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THE DEPARTMENT STORE EVIL.

The Department Store Evil has received much attention from Chicago druggists, so far as discussion is concerned, but little has been done toward accomplishing the much-desired result. Business men's associations on the west and south sides—not only druggists, but all retailers—have held meetings, have talked of the possibility of securing legislation, but have seen in the meanwhile the department stores growing on State street like giant octopuses. In the Hyde Park district the business men have even circulated petitions asking the good housewives to bestow their patronage upon the retailers in their vicinity instead of journeying to the department stores. Owners of property have joined in the agitation, for there are fifty-five stores vacant in Hyde Park, and at present tenants seem hard to get. The same druggists and property holders are aiding in the introduction of trolley cars, which carry their passengers swiftly and cheaply to the downtown district, where the department stores are clustered.

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If a consensus of opinion could be had from Chicago druggists it would undoubtedly be seen that they congratulated themselves upon being able to hold their own, for more depressing conditions than those which attended the close of the old year would be hard to find. The weather, always an important factor in determining the druggists' welfare, is the first offender. For two months the sun has not been seen for more than a few hours at a time, and these hours have sometimes been weeks apart. Foggy, unpleasant days have been frequent, and they are often followed by rain. All this has been to the last degree unseasonable, and has come when the ground should be covered with snow. During the long cloudy spell there have been but few periods when the thermometer got below the freezing point. "1896," said one of the Chicago newspapers, "will be remembered as the year when there was no winter."

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Another check to prosperity has been the failure of the National Bank of Illinois with that of the other concerns which it dragged down. That this series of failures was not due to hard times has been proved by the suicide of the bank's most active manager, Second Vice-President William A. Hammond, who drowned himself January 2. Although it is known that the bank was wrecked deliberately, the fail-

ure nevertheless caused runs on other institutions and a generally uneasy feeling. The runs are now over and a better feeling is beginning to be manifested, but the druggists suffered with the others while the trouble lasted. As an apothecary said to me the other day, "Men don't buy good cigars when they are afraid their bank is going to fail." In spite of the glowing prospect which attended the close of 1896 local druggists seem very hopeful that there will be a radical change before long. More than one is looking forward anxiously to the time when McKinley will be inaugurated.

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PROHIBITION TROUBLES IN HYDE PARK.

As a result of the crusade of the Hyde Park Protective Association against violators of the prohibition law which obtains in that locality, numbers of alleged offenders have been held to the Grand Jury by Justice Quinn. Among these are some restaurant keepers, and Matthew McAnany, druggist, at Sixty-fourth street and Stony Island avenue, and W. B. Tuteur, druggist, at 4259 Cottage Grove avenue. The charge is selling liquor within the prohibition district. The druggists were granted a preliminary hearing. Not long ago Justice Quinn dismissed a number of men against whom evidence had been collected by Prof. Albert, at the request of the police. Members of the Hyde Park Association and others severely criticised the Justice for his action, and at their earnest request he passed the cases on to a higher court. It was held by Justice Brentano not long ago that the police had no right to become a party to the violation of an ordinance for the purpose of convicting a suspect. This, it was claimed, was practically the action of the police when they sent an agent into the prohibition district. Members of the Protective Association say they will no longer rely on justices for trial, as they fear their cases may share the fate of Prof. Albert's. Chief of Police Bodenock was indignant when he learned that the first batch of offenders had gone "scott free." The Chief immediately held a consultation with States Attorney Deneen, who promised to have the remaining cases brought before the Grand Jury as soon as possible. "I engaged two reputable citizens to go in those places and buy drinks," said Chief Bodenock, "and in that way I have obtained conclusive evidence that liquor is being sold in the Hyde Park district. Judge Brentano holds, however, that evidence obtained in such a way is not competent. It is the only way I have to get evidence, and if such evidence is not competent there is no possible way for me to bring these violators of the law to time. However, I will bring the matter, with the evidence of the two citizens, before the Grand Jury and ask for an indictment."

States Attorney Deneen has been asked by Fred M. Schmidt, a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, to make some disposition of the large number of cases in which violations of the State pharmacy law are charged, which have been pending for several months. More than six months ago about 200 druggists, wholesale and retail, were indicted on various charges, such as selling poison without properly labeling it, employing unregistered clerks, not having a sign stating

that a registered pharmacist is in the store, etc. Of these about 100 cases remain to be tried, and Mr. Deneen has promised that the cases will soon be called.

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TELEPHONE MATTERS LAG.

Telephone matters still lag in the Chicago Common Council. A wave of reform seems to have swept through the city's Augean stables. As the Council does nothing there has been little to stir up druggists, and the slot machines continue to buzz as dimes are dropped in. The reason for the apparent reformation is not far to seek. Chicago has two inquisitive bodies, the Civic Federation and the Municipal Voters' League, and these have been busy collecting the records of the Aldermen, most of which are marked "bad," and publishing them. The columns of the daily papers have been filled with lists of the misdoings of the City Fathers and the voice of popular protest seems to be strong enough, for once, to have an effect. As the spring elections are approaching the Aldermen are anxious that their list of misdeeds may be as small as possible, for the support of the two voters' bodies is much coveted. The list of worthy candidates sent out by the Civic Federation and the Municipal Voters' League just before election is always closely watched for by voters and cuts an important figure in the election. Such a situation is familiar to Chicagoans, for it is witnessed a short time before every election. As the election draws nearer and some of the Aldermen feel certain of defeat, they usually throw constraint to the winds and rush through some of their most corrupt measures. When this time arrives telephone legislation and other matters that have been slumbering may be dug up and possibly passed.

There is probably but one drug store of any importance in Chicago where the Council's action regarding telephones and slot machines is a matter of no interest. That store is owned by John Parsons, and is at 194 Thirty-first street. It is altogether unique among other similar establishments, for it has no telephone. Mr. Parsons is an old-time druggist, and has been in business in Chicago since 1859, but has never allowed a telephone company to place an instrument in his store. His first store was at 47 Clark street, near the present City Hall; the present location of his store was then but an empty prairie. "I see the druggists are coming to their senses with the dime-in-the-slot devices," said Mr. Parsons. "They ought to have done that in the first place. I have never had a telephone because it is a useless expense, and I don't intend to keep a boy just to run errands. I have demonstrated that a drug store can be run without a telephone and can succeed; that is more than some of my competitors can say." Mr. Parsons' store is in the heart of a first-class residence district and has a large number of drug stores in its neighborhood on Thirty-first street.

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ILLINOIS BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The following have been nominated by the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association to be voted upon by the registered pharmacists, for recommendation to the Governor for appointment of a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, Illinois, to fill vacancy occurring Dec. 30, 1897, by the expiration of the term of office of Mr. Albert Zimmermann, Peoria. These names are sent to the Governor by the Association at next annual meeting:

At large—William K. Forsyth, Chicago; William G. Morris, Chicago; G. Henry Sohrbeck, Moline.

District 1, Ferdinand C. Schapper, Chicago; district 2, James S. Barclay, Oak Park; district 3, Henry Goetz, Chicago; district 4, George H. Ackerman, Chicago; district 5, William Jauncey, Chicago; district 6, C. B. Wilson, Chicago; district 7, Rudolph Stangohr, Chicago; district 8, Edwin Hall, Elgin; district 9, Herman J. Moogk, Freeport; district 10, Grant McFerson, Kewanee; district 11, B. G. Seebach, Peru; district 12, Thomas S. Arnold, Watseka; district 13, Henry Swannell, Champaign; district 14, Fred Lueder, Peoria; district 15, Frank C. Parker, Quincy; district 16, Edward Smith, Carrollton; district 17, M. Jerrie Hogan, Taylorville; district 18, Frank R. Milnor, Litchfield; district 19, John C. Boyd, Paris; district 20, Isaac N. Keen, Fairfield; district 21, Henry Steingoetter, Belleville; district 22, Matthias C. Metzger, Cairo.

Chicago Notes.

A new store is to be opened at Thirty-ninth and Wallace streets by Rufus H. Wheeler.

The Kis-You Company, a new concern, has begun the manufacture of breath perfume at 100 Lake street.

The Fernwood pharmacy at Fernwood, Ill., owned by William Barch & Co., was destroyed by fire on the night of December 25.

E. O. Carlson has purchased the Hyde Park pharmacy at Lake avenue and Fifty-first street, the consideration being \$1,800. The store is in the Hyde Park Hotel, and was formerly managed by Mr. Carlson.

The case against Dr. Rudolph von Kotsch, who was accused of stealing articles from the drug store of Dr. Wetzel, at Clark and Polk streets, has been dismissed by Justice Underwood, for want of prosecution.

A committee is endeavoring to obtain money for the Cubans in Chicago, together with articles that are needed by the insurgents. Among the contributions is 20,000 grains of quinine, given by Charles Truax Greene & Co.

There was an exciting time at John Lawrence's drug store, at Eighteenth and Throop streets, shortly after a motorman had run over and killed a boy. A crowd chased the motorman into the drug store, the doors were barricaded and the mob held at bay until the police arrived.

Samuel G. Frank, a druggist on West Twelfth street, has been arrested on a charge of larceny by embezzlement. F. D. Ayers, an attorney in the Chamber of Commerce building, is the complainant. Mr. Ayers represents Perry Hanna of Traverse City, Mich., who owns the building at 514 West Twelfth street where Frank's drug store is located. The charge is that Frank has been acting as agent for the building and has failed to account for rents amounting to \$500, which he is alleged to have collected.

BUCK & RAYNER DISSOLVE.

Buck & Rayner, prominent for forty years in the Chicago drug trade, have divided their interests and two houses will result. The firm became incorporated several years ago with Charles Gordon Buck as president. It operated the retail drug store at State and Madison streets and a laboratory for the manufacture of various proprietary compounds. Mr. Buck has sold his stock in the corporation, and the officers are now Albert Wert, president, and Joseph Trienen, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Trienen will undertake the active management of the drug store, and will continue it at the same place in which it has been located since 1860. A new firm, Buck & Co., has been organized to take charge of the manufacture and sale of the proprietary compounds, and Mr. Buck will give his time in the future solely to the development of the latter business. The offices of the new firm will be at 15 Washington street.

Mr. Harding's School.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 30.—Some of the druggists throughout the State are criticising L. A. Harding, of the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, for his methods of advertising. In addition to being a member of the board, Mr. Harding conducts a school of pharmacy, and it is claimed that his advertisements give prospective students the idea that they will receive some inside advantage by going to Mr. Harding's school.

At the meeting of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, last June, the methods of Mr. Harding were discussed. A resolution was actually prepared for presentation to the Association condemning his methods and demanding his retirement from the board. Mr. Harding had the resolution withheld upon the understanding that he was going to withdraw from the State Board before the next examination, which was held in July, but the resignation was never presented to the Governor.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 3.—Downtown druggists tell me that their holiday trade came up to expectations, but the total sales of sundries will not reach that of last year, for the reason that trade has migrated to the department stores. These concerns did an enormous business in articles which were formerly moved in the drug stores in the shape of sundries. Detroit pharmacists just at the present time, however, are busy enough at their perscription counters. There has been an unusual amount of illness here during the past month, owing to poor weather conditions and both physicians and pharmacists have reaped the benefit. One of the busiest of the downtown drug firms is Hurd & Gray, located at the corner of Woodward avenue and Wilcox street. They have six men at work during the day time, and I have seen many customers go out during the afternoon, being unable to get waited upon. This firm keeps open all night, being the only one on the avenue, at present. Stevens & Todd formerly held all the downtown trade, but since their removal from the site now occupied by the Majestic building, they have closed at night. Brown Brothers, the cut raters, report an enormous business, and keep two perscription men at work all the time. It is stated that patent medicines sell here for the lowest price in town.

THE TARIFF HEARING.

Charles A. Cotterill who represented Parke, Davis & Company before the Ways and Means Committee in the matter of having a repeal of the clause in the tariff law taxing domestic alcohol, has returned. He says that the members of the committee have written giving him considerable encouragement and that the request will receive careful attention. From the tone of these letters and the knowledge which the members of the committee have of what chemists are asking for, Mr. Cotterill feels hopeful that what Parke, Davis & Company ask for will be granted. The company also asked the committee through Mr. Cotterill for suggestions as to reciprocity treaties on pharmaceutical products, so that American manufacturers can more successfully compete with Germans and Englishmen in South America and other countries.

Michigan News Notes.

An Allegan, Mich., attorney has a scheme for heading off liquor buyers at drug stores in that local option county. It is to make the druggist publish the names of buyers each week in the weekly paper, with the quantity purchased and the use made of it. This would certainly be effectual if the law was obeyed.

Dr. Charles D. Howard, a druggist of Oxford, Mich., died recently, and his funeral was largely attended by the uniform rank of Knights of Pythias, of which he was a prominent member, and surgeon of the Fourth regiment. He was elected coroner of the county at the late election, but had not yet been sworn into office.

Granville S. Purvis, a druggist at 983 Jefferson avenue, Detroit, was appointed school inspector from the Thirteenth ward, by Mayor Pingree to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of an incumbent, but declined, on account of his business requiring his attention too closely to allow him to attend suitably to the duties of the position. Mr. Purvis is a colored man, and his appointment was considered a recognition of his race in educational matters. He is a man of fine attainments, his store being in the midst of the most aristocratic section of the city. He enjoys a fine and profitable trade.

George E. Starr, a druggist of Plainwell, Mich., died December 19, of appendicitis. An operation was performed December 12, and the prospect for his recovery seemed good for a few days, but bad conditions set in and he lived but 24 hours after the change. Mr. Starr was born at Newton Falls, Ohio, December 12, 1863, and removed to Plainwell with his parents when three years of age. After passing his school days, he entered the employ of Morrison Bailey, a druggist, and in 1888 purchased an interest in the business. In 1892 he became sole proprietor of the store, and conducted it successfully until his death. He was a member of the Knights of Pythias and Knights of the Maccabees, and both orders participated in the funeral services, which were conducted after the ritual of the former.

MINNESOTA.**The State of Trade.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 3.—The drug trade, in common with other business interests, has been better during the last month than for some time previous. The local trade in Minneapolis and St. Paul has been very good during the holidays, and the dealers are satisfied both with their last month's trade and the outlook for the future. There are some who complain that the holiday business has not been as good as it might have been, but in general druggists are satisfied and are looking forward to a much increased trade in '97. There seems to have been very little cutting among the dealers in the past year, and prices are on as firm a basis as could be expected.

The situation among the country druggists is much the same as in the cities. Where there have been good crops the druggist comes in for his share of the increased business, but where there were poor crops the dealers are complaining. During the holidays the country druggists have taken in larger stocks of novelties than ever before, and many report a good business in this line of goods.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

The wholesale dealers in Minneapolis and St. Paul report that their business in '96 was much larger than for the previous year, and since the rise in the price of wheat the collections have been better than for some time past. The prices have been very low in the last year, and goods have never been cheaper than they are at the present time. There has been a large increase in the fancy goods departments of the business, and many of the houses are sending out special salesmen for this line. About \$1,000,000 worth of drugs and other goods connected with the drug trade has been shipped from Minneapolis in the past year, and the shipments from St. Paul are probably beyond even this amount.

THE GOVERNOR IS DISPOSED TO IGNORE THE ASSOCIATION.

There is considerable interest and excitement among the druggists of the State over the probable action of the Governor in appointing a new member of the State Board of Pharmacy to succeed H. G. Webster, of Minneapolis. According to precedent Mr. Webster should be reappointed, as it has been customary to appoint one member from each of the Twin Cities and three from the rest of the State. Mr. Webster's name was the only one from Minneapolis from the list of five presented to the Governor by the State Association. The Governor rather resents the idea of being dictated to by the association, and is inclined to ignore the suggestion of the association, and the name of Truman Griffin, of the Hofflin Thompson Drug Co., of Minneapolis, has been presented. L. A. Harding, a member of the Board, appointed from Fergus Falls, has closed out his business in that place some time since and removed to St. Paul, where he has been for some time past conducting a school for instructing students in pharmacy, and there is some dissatisfaction over the fact that he is a member of the board that examines the pupils turned out by his school. Harding claims he does not participate in the examination of his pupils, and does not see anything wrong in his conducting such a school. There is a statement afloat to the effect that the matter of demanding his resignation was discussed at the State meeting, and was dropped on his agreeing to resign if the matter was not pressed, but this Harding denies. The State law does not give the Governor the power to remove Harding, and it is proposed to have the law changed in this respect, as the power is granted in the medical and dental laws.

Twin City Notes.

Arnold & Co., druggists at 2 E. Lake street, Minneapolis, have assigned to Geo. B. Spencer. Remans & Rohrbeck have bought the Mussetter drug store at Fourth and Wabasha streets, St. Paul.

The Stella Drug Co., Fred Kult and Frank Phillips, proprietors, in St. Paul, has assigned to Harry J. Farrell.

The Opera House Drug Co. of Minneapolis has incorporated with \$15,000 capital stock. The incorporators are: Walter S. Gitt, George Sprung and W. R. Gitt.

Dr. Howard Lankaster has sold his drug business in Fisher, Minn., to Ole Gustensen and has removed to St. Paul where he has formed a partnership with Dr. A. J. Stone.

In the case of the Ryan Drug Co. of St. Paul against Alwin Rowe and others, the Supreme Court holds that glass sold to a retail dealer and by him sold to a consumer, the goods being delivered direct by the wholesaler to the consumer, cannot claim a lien against the consumer because the retailer fails to pay for it. Rowe was building a greenhouse and bought of the retailer and paid him for the glass. The retailer did not pay the Ryan Drug Co., which then attempted to secure a lien on the greenhouse.

Wisconsin.

Dr. H. P. Mix will open a stock of drugs at Highland, Wis.

H. E. Howard will soon open a drug store on Main street in La Crosse.

John Rosch's drug store in Menasha, Wis., was damaged by fire about \$500; insurance \$400.

M. E. Williams and Chas. Donahue contemplate opening a drug store in New Richmond, Wis.

Miss Higgins and Alex McQueen have bought the drug stock of M. E. Sanborn at Eagle River, Wis., and removed it to Manawa, Wis.

The Fulton Drug Co., has been incorporated at Superior with a capital stock of \$2,000. J. L. Fulton, J. R. Fulton, and J. M. Reed, incorporators.

H. B. Jaggard, junior member of the pioneer drug firm of Henning & Jaggard, Hudson, Wis., died of heart disease last week. The partner-

ship was formed after the late war and continued uninterrupted until the death of Mr. Jaggard. He was seventy-four years of age.

The Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Co., has been incorporated by the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association with \$10,000 capital stock. The object is the manufacture and sale of the best known remedies in opposition to the patent medicines now so extensively sold in department stores. The remedies to be manufactured will have the formulae of every article on the bottle and a guarantee from the State committee that the goods are pure and of the best. The ownership of stock is limited to retail druggists and drug clerks.

North Dakota.

H. R. Strehlow will open a drug store in Casselton.

Willis Elsenhuth has opened a drug store in Carrington.

Sabin & Sabin's drug store in Fargo had a hard fire in the basement but it was extinguished without much damage, after a hard fight.

John F. Mahaney, a druggist of Park River, was accidentally shot and killed by Dr. Wendell. The latter was handling a gun and had inserted his finger in the muzzle to ascertain the size of the bore when the hammer caught on his watch chain and the gun discharged, blowing off part of Dr. Wendell's hand and entering the lung of Mr. Mahaney. The Doctor fainted from loss of blood and was unable to give Mr. Mahaney any assistance.

Retail druggists attempted to secure a change in the prohibitory laws from the last legislature in order to lighten the burdens that now rest on the druggists, but found that it is an expensive thing and very uncertain, too, to go against a State legislature to secure anything in the line of legislation. The Enforcement League, which makes life a burden to druggists in the State, have the means and ability to more than defeat them and the druggists think themselves lucky to secure what little they did.

Iowa.

E. L. Snyder, druggist at Clinton, Ia., has sold out to Milo John.

P. R. Pine has disposed of his drug stock at Tipton, Ia., to Fullerton, Shaffer & Co.

E. S. Frank has formed a partnership with L. C. Trauger in the drug business at Clarion, Ia.

Hayes & Dimmock have bought out the drug business of Richard Kennedy at Highland, Wis. It is reported that C. S. Corey has traded his drug stock at Lehigh, Ia., for farm land in Minnesota.

The Oleson Drug Co., of Fort Dodge, has appointed Geo. Knudson to take charge of the VanSickle stock at Callendar.

A. B. Welton has closed out his drug business at Clarion, Ia., and goes on the road January 1, for the Kinyon-Young Drug Co.

Burglars attempted to enter the drug store of Wise & Sons at Cedar Falls, Ia., by breaking a window pane, but the noise awoke a clerk sleeping in the store and they were frightened away. Rachael Peasley has sued Williams Bros. and F. J. Damon, druggists of Primghar, Ia., for \$5,000 damages and for an injunction, charging that they sold liquor to her son and are ruining him.

The case against Druggist Mewhirer of Cherokee, Ia., for selling liquors contrary to law was dismissed as the trial developed that nothing but alcohol was found at his place and only a small quantity of that.

The negotiations which were pending between Mr. Morgan and Hufford Bros. at Perry, Ia., for the sale of the former's drug store are off, the inventory revealing that the stock was larger than the Huffords could afford to buy, exceeding the estimated value considerably. Mr. Morgan desired to sell out owing to ill health.

South Dakota.

John and Will Taylor will open a drug store in Egan, S. D., soon.

A. Penski will remove his drug store at Eureka, S. D., to new quarters.

R. Abbott, of Alliance, Neb., will open a drug store in Terry, S. D., in charge of D. Hare.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—An abundance of hopes but few resolutions were found by the American Druggist news gatherer as he rounded up the druggists on the eve of the new year. They all seemed determined to make the best of whatever the future had in store for them, and if there were any deep-seated resolutions, they were not public property.

PURCHASE OF LIBRARY BOOKS.

The Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy has recently added one hundred dollars worth of books to their collection at the college. Many of these were purchased from the library of the late Dr. C. O. Curtman, and all consist of valuable reference works. The Library Committee, under the leadership of their chairman, Dr. L. H. Behrens, has done much during the past year to make this library of value to the college students. They have employed a librarian who is on duty every Friday and Monday night, at which times the students and members of the association may borrow books to hold them for two weeks.

About ninety per cent of the students avail themselves of this opportunity.

A PHARMACISTS' BOWLING CONTEST.

Early in the fall the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy organized a bowling club. They have been holding meetings every two weeks at the South Side Bowling Alley. The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society effected an organization of a similar kind at their meeting in November. This club has been holding weekly meetings at a downtown alley. The Drug Clerks have challenged the Alumni Association to a series of twenty-five games to begin some time during the month of January. A committee has been appointed from each club to perfect arrangements.

A QUARTETTE AT THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

A quartette has been organized among the Senior Class of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy. It is composed of the following members: F. O. Hamel, L. F. Abel, R. L. Smith and M. W. Reitz. The young men have considerable talent and although their time is quite limited, they manage to furnish considerable entertainment for their friends and classmates.

City News.

W. E. Blackwell has been appointed manager of the Kingshighway Pharmacy.

H. W. Schulz has opened a handsome new store at Vandaventer and Laclede avenues.

A handsome new drug store has recently been opened at the corner of Seventh and Berry streets.

Gus. A. Woehrlin of 7000 South Broadway took an extended hunting trip down in Arkansas during the holidays.

Theo. Crusius, 3401 Manchester Road, has been spending a few days among friends and relatives in Michigan.

C. S. Allen's handsome new store at Suburban and Belt avenue was duly opened on the first day of the new year.

B. Jost, the well-known pharmacist at 2931 Gravois avenue, is slowly recovering from a severe siege of La Grippe.

W. C. Jones who has been in the hospital undergoing a surgical operation expects to be ready for the Drug Clerks' Banquet.

Robert Ruckstuhl, one of the popular young men with the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., is rejoicing over the arrival of a son and heir.

Albert H. Koch, the jolly young pharmacist at John and Florissant avenues, gave a very enjoyable little bachelor party on New Years Eve.

The firm of Poignee & Carr, for many years located at Tenth street and Park avenue have recently moved their store out to 4310 Easton avenue.

B. J. Keith of Alto Pass, Ill., and one of the Senior students of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, sustained serious loss by fire during the holidays.

E. J. Waldeck has purchased W. C. Waldeck's store at 3600 N. Broadway. C. W. Waldeck embarks in the real estate business with the advent of the new year.

A. E. Suppiger, proprietor of the Arcade Pharmacy has just fitted his store out with an entire set of new fixtures.

The Superior Pharmacy, formerly at 320 South Fourth street, has been moved to Tenth street and Park avenue, in the building formerly occupied by Poignee & Carr.

C. E. Mengel, chief clerk for F. B. Vogt, Twenty-second and Dodier streets, has just returned to his post, after spending the holidays with his family at California, Mo. Theodore M. Young has purchased the Cummings Pharmacy at Channing and Franklin avenues. Mr. Young is a hustling young pharmacist who makes a success of whatever he undertakes.

Chas Herbert, for some time manager of the Superior Pharmacy has decided to engage in business for himself. His new store will be located at Jefferson and Park avenues, in the building formerly occupied by J. T. Forger.

Drummerdom.

AMONG THE TRAVELING SALESMEN.

He never rests, scarcely ever stops to sleep;
He talks by day, by night he rides or writes;
Thus onward up the hill of commerce climbs
From steep to steep unto its very heights.

Contributions for this column are invited. For available articles dealing with the news of traveling salesmen payment will be made.



J. S. BLITZ.
Western Traveler for Lehn & Fink.

When J. S. Blitz, Lehn & Fink's popular and widely known western representative was asked to give the readers of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST a short account of himself, he said the announcement of a raise in salary would not have astonished him more. But believing with another follower of Sir Boyle Roche that the author of an autobiography should write it himself, we give it in his own words:

I started with J. A. Flexner, of Louisville, Ky., about nine years ago, and we parted company after three years of happiness; since then I have drawn my salary or pension regularly every month from Lehn & Fink, the greatest and only drug house "what is." Frequently they have asked me to take an interest in the house, which I generally did or had to. I am a Kentuckian by birth and occupation; you know few Kentuckians work. I am not a married man, but perfectly willing, and would suggest the insertion of a personal to that effect. I am willing that my wife do all the work; in fact that must

be one of the stipulations. One can judge from my photo how handsome I am, but those who prefer the real article, let them write to me and I will call. Judging from the popularity of your journal, I will receive many inquiries.

J. S. BLITZ.

Mr. Blitz never calls on the drug trade without one of the immense sample cases for which his firm is famous. Druggists who have not seen the fine collection of vegetable drugs and oils and sundries which he carries prepared to show should not miss the treat next time he calls.

COMMERCIAL The New York Board of TRAVELERS Trade and Transportation AND THE RAILROADS. has sent out the following interrogatives for the purpose of obtaining information to furnish to the railways bearing upon the expenses incurred by the merchants and manufacturers employing traveling men, who are compelled to carry more than 150 pounds of baggage:

How many traveling salesmen do you employ?
 What is the average expense per day of each
 for railroad passenger fare while actually travel-
 ing?
 What is the average expense per day of each
 for charges on excess baggage while actually
 traveling?

Note.—If you cannot answer question
 No. 2 and question No. 3 as framed
 above, state if possible, after investigation
 of your annual expense for railroad fare
 (in tickets and mileage books) and your
 annual expense for excess baggage (paid
 in cash) and for excess of baggage books.

Total per year paid for passenger fare of
 travelers \$.....
 Total per year paid for excess baggage of
 travelers \$.....

This information in a definite and reli-
 able shape is absolutely essential to a
 proper presentation of the case to the
 transportation companies, as well as for
 a full appreciation of its importance in
 relation to your own business.

Are the trunks carried by your traveling sales-
 men provided with special inside fittings?

If so, what is the weight of such trunk before
 being packed with samples?

If not, what is the weight of such trunk before
 being packed with samples?

What is the weight of the trunk and contents
 when packed with samples?

Note.—If you employ salesmen on
 commission or share of profit basis, who
 pay their own expenses, please get from
 them also answers to the above ques-
 tions.

Geo. M. Diamond has succeeded Tho-
 mas M. Curtius as traveling salesman for
 Stallman & Fulton, this city.

Frederick Stearns & Co. has secured
 the services of Thomas M. Curtius, the
 former traveling representative for Stall-
 man & Fulton. He will represent the
 house in New York city and transact a
 brokerage and commission business.

The retirement of Tarrant & Co. from
 the jobbing drug business has resulted in
 a number of changes in the personnel of
 the staff of traveling salesmen main-
 tained by the different jobbing druggists.
 The men who formerly represented Tar-
 rant & Co. have been taken on by local
 jobbers, who have increased their com-
 plements of traveling salesmen to make
 way for the new comers. One of the
 men formerly with Tarrant & Co., who
 now represents Lehn & Fink over his
 old territory, is A. E. Hough, who counts
 a host of friends among the retail trade.

Hugo Soltau, one of Lehn & Fink's
 oldest traveling salesmen who has repre-
 sented the firm in different sections of
 the country for more than fifteen years, was
 showing the contents of his sample case
 to a number of admiring druggmen the
 other day when an AMERICAN DRUGGIST
 man joined the group. The specimens of
 botanical drugs numbered 77, while the
 case contained 300 samples in all, many
 rare essential oils being represented.

C. A. Snedaker, formerly representing
 Tarrant & Co. in the New England
 States, has signed with Lehn & Fink for
 the ensuing year, news which will be
 welcomed by Mr. Snedaker's many
 friends in the retail trade throughout the
 East.

William A. Richardson, the manager
 of the New York branch of Anheuser-
 Busch Brewing Co., was married Decem-
 ber 28 to Miss Mary Thompson Hall, of
 Winchester, Mass.

F. M. Fisk, the manager of Parke,
 Davis & Co.'s English branch house,
 was seen in the New York drug market
 last week. He is now in Detroit, and will
 return to England at the end of this
 month.

Harvey C. Parke, the head of the firm
 of Parke, Davis & Co., paid a flying visit
 to the Eastern branch last week.

H. P. Monroe, the popular Dunkirk
 pharmacist, was a welcome visitor to the
 Commercial Travelers' Fair in Madison
 Square Garden while it was at its height.
 He was there taking notes for use at the
 fair to be held in Dunkirk, February 22,
 also for the benefit of commercial travel-
 ers.

R. Tom. Tanner, well and favorably
 known throughout the New England
 States as the active representative of
 Sharpe & Dohme, of New York and
 Baltimore, spent a few days in New York
 city last week. He reports a growing
 business in the East for the various
 specialties of his house.

D. M. Newbro, of "The largest drug
 house in the State," Butte, Montana, will
 be a visitor to the New York drug mar-
 ket next month. In a note to the Editor
 dated December 19, 1896, he says, "I will
 start on my eastern trip during the next
 60 days."

L. B. Wright, traveling agent and
 salesman for the Clover Medicine Com-
 pany, was in Augusta, Ga., January 2,
 having just returned from a successful
 business trip through the northern part
 of the State. Mr. Wright left January 4,
 for an extended trip in the interest of
 the company through New York and
 Pennsylvania.

WESTERN Burr Spencer, who has
NEW YORK. been traveling for F. S.
 Hubbard & Co. from
 Buffalo for some time, engaged with
 Plimpton, Cowan & Co. as soon as the
 former house shut up and is already off
 on the road again, covering all of his old
 territory. He has a wide run in New
 York and Pennsylvania. Being able to
 come down on his feet again so soon
 speaks well for his ability as a salesman.

Retailers say that George E. Burrows,
 the representative of Schieffelin & Co.,
 takes about the best care of them of any
 of the traveling fraternity. He shows up
 in Buffalo on the fourth Friday of the
 month with invariable regularity, unless
 he may have missed Christmas day on
 his last round.

J. E. Marvin, of Seabury & Johnson, is
 also well known to the leading retailers
 and popular everywhere. As is quite the
 custom with the representatives of eastern
 wholesale houses, he also stands in with
 the local jobbers and often turns in his
 orders to them. There used to be some
 complaint on this score from the city
 jobbers, as there was some disposition to
 sell to the retailers and then expect the
 jobbers to patronize them at the same
 time, but something of an understanding
 has been effected.

E. P. Reynolds, who has been the city
 salesman for F. S. Hubbard & Co., will
 hereafter look after the interests of the
 Syracuse house of C. Hubbard & Co., in
 Buffalo. As he knows the field so well he
 ought to do well.

It is early in the year for the traveling
 men to come out in quantity. Plimpton,
 Cowan & Co. have a stock of notices,
 "Call in a few days," but only one man
 is here for a stay. He is Mr. Estelle, of
 John Wyeth & Bro., Philadelphia, who
 proposes to make a thorough canvass of
 the city physicians.

IN With the first week of the
PENNSYLVANIA new year the salesmen of
 the various large drug houses began
 making preparations for an extended
 tour of the country. For some time past
 many of them have been kept home
 owing to the general depression in busi-
 ness, but as there seems to be signs of
 improvement it has been thought advis-
 able to get them out on the road again.

Henry F. Doherty, who represents the
 J. Davol Rubber Company, of Provi-
 dence, R. I., was in Philadelphia on Janu-
 ary 6 and 7. Mr. Doherty has a great
 many friends in Philadelphia and he owns
 Baltimore, besides having a large mort-
 gage on New York City. He has a fresh
 supply of jokes, or they are so old that
 they have been forgotten.

H. C. Chambers, the Adonis of J. M.
 Maris & Co., has packed his grip and is
 now on his way to new parts of the west
 and southwest where he expects to do a
 large business. Mr. Chambers is A1, and
 he is considered among the best sales-
 men who sleep in a Pullman or any old
 thing.

John M. Maris & Co. are getting ready
 all their salesmen and by the time this
 article appears they will all be writing let-
 ters to their house from different cities.
 George Smyth, the veteran of the house,
 is still at home, but he will not tarry long
 as gentle voices are calling him to points
 west of Chicago.

NEW P. J. Coughlin, the able
ENGLAND. representative of Henry
 Thayer & Co., manufactur-
 ing chemists, Cambridge and Boston, has
 been visiting his home in Bangor, Me.,
 through the holidays. He reports busi-
 ness prospects brightening.

Henry D. Huggan, of the Maverick
 Drug Company, has been elected a mem-
 ber of the Boston School Board. His
 vote was a handsome one, which placed
 him next to the top of the list of sixteen
 good candidates, men who were hard to
 beat.

The three commercial men represent-
 ing the house of Rust & Richardson
 Company are out upon the road, looking
 sharp after the elusive order. The trav-
 eling men of the firm are Ralph W. Mc-
 Donald, Frank W. Wormwood and C. E.
 Harrington.

West & Jenney's three hustlers are out
 on the road and make a favorable report
 thus far.

There are six representatives of the
 house of Cutler Bros. & Co., and the
 sextet, who have been in town over the
 holidays, started out on the first and sec-
 ond days of the month. This house re-
 ports business very good on general or-
 ders, especially since the first of the
 week. Mr. Charles F. Cutler says if the
 "rush" continues his concern will have
 no cause to complain.

I. H. Lewis, Western manager for
 Johnson & Johnson, made a flying trip
 to St. Louis this week. Mr. Lewis is
 not a representative of the Red Cross
 Society, but his goods bear that emblem.

O. T. Eastman, secretary and treasurer
 of the Searle & Heath Co., spent holiday
 week at Omaha, his former home.
 Omaha was the home of the Searle &
 Hereth Co. prior to its removal to Chi-
 cago. Mr. Eastman tells me that the
 concern is looking for a big business
 for 1897, and has put out two new trav-
 elers.

OBITUARY. Dr. C. M. Scroggins, traveling salesman for Meyer Bros. Drug Co. of St. Louis, died December 14, at San Antonio, Tex., from morphine poisoning. He was found unconscious on the river bank and was removed to the hospital, where he died within an hour.

T. F. Meyer, of Meyer Bros., said that Dr. Scroggins' home was in Barnette, Tex. He had been traveling for only four weeks. Scroggins was 35 years old and was married. Mr. Meyer said he had known Scroggins in Texas for four years, but never knew him to be addicted to either morphine or alcohol.



Review of the Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 11, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid for retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

Dealers who have been interviewed report a satisfactory inquiry, and the past fortnight has been a busy one in most lines. The new year has opened with hopeful prospects of a reaction from the depression which has so long prevailed, the conditions indicating a revival of the activity which formerly characterized the market. Prices are fairly steady, with the bulk of the changes in the direction of a lower range of values, but we are unable to report any changes of special importance.

DRUGS.

Alcohol remains in steady, fair request with sales of grain at \$2.26 to \$2.30 as to quantity; wood is passing out at 70c. for 95 per cent to 97 per cent.

Balsams are not inquired for to any extent and prices are somewhat nominal. **Peru** has sold in a large way at \$1.75, while second hands quote \$1.80 to \$1.85. **Fir**, Canada, meets with limited inquiry, with the sales at \$1.65 to \$1.75. **Tolu** has continued quiet, though prices are well sustained at the quoted range.

Barks. **Buckthorn** continues in fair request at unchanged prices. **Cascara Sagrada** is slow of sale at the moment, but there is no pressure to realize and the quotation remains 4c. to 5c. **Sassafras** is selling fairly in a jobbing way at the range of 8½c. to 8c. as to quality and quantity.

Buchu Leaves have been neglected, and there is no demand to speak of, but prices are unaffected and we quote the range at 8c. to 10c. for short and 16c. to 18c. for long.

Chamomile Flowers are quiet, only a small jobbing inquiry being noted; prices are held at the previous range.

Cod Liver Oil is weak and unsettled, with values quoted in many instances at a lower range. Prime Norwegian is held at \$42 to \$48 as to quantity. Newfoundland is steady at 95c. to \$1.75.

Lycopodium is meeting with the usual seasonable neglect and prices are a shade easier, with 33c. to 34c. generally quoted.

Manna, short flake, is higher at primary sources and the market here has advanced in sympathy. The lowest inside price quoted is 33c. and 35c. is the popular quotation. These figures are said to be below the cost of importation. Large flake and sorts are unchanged but firm.

Opium is attracting little attention at the moment. The demand is weak and unimportant. Prices are, however, unaffected, as holders are not disposed to urge sales by price concessions, and cases and jobbing quantities are held at \$2.20 to \$2.25 respectively.

Quinine has developed no action of any consequence during the week. The market has remained dull, with prices somewhat nominal. The quotation from second hands remains 17½c. for old and 18c. for new stock. Manufacturers' quotations are unchanged.

Vanilla and Tonka Beans have met with fair inquiry during the interval, with the current sales at \$9.50 to \$13 for whole and \$8 to \$8.25 for cut Mexican vanilla. Tonka continues in demand, with sales at \$1.75 to \$2 for Angostura.

DYESTUFFS.

Trade continues light for all varieties. **Aniline salt** is held and selling at 18c. to 19c.; oil, 17c. to 20c. **Divi divi** is in slightly better supply, but prices are nominally unchanged. **Nutgalls**, blue **Aleppo** are in small supply, and held with some show of firmness with 12½c. to 13c. quoted. **Turmeric** is quiet, but the market appears steady at 2½c. to 3c. as to quality and quantity.

CHEMICALS.

Acetanilid is in moderately active demand at the range of 37c. to 38c.

Arsenic is maintained steadily with a fair inquiry for both kinds. White is held at 5½c. to 6c., and red Saxon, 6c. to 6½.

Bleaching Powder is in steady consumptive demand, with the sales at \$1.75 to \$1.87½ for English.

Blue Vitriol is dull and easier, with the nominal quotation of 3½c. to 4c.

Chlorate Potash is firm at the low prices established lately, but the demand does not rise above jobbing proportions.

Prices for **tartaric acid** and the **tartarates**, including **cream tartar**, have undergone a slight revision, the changes being noted in our price list.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise continues in good supply and values are slightly easier with \$1.80 the outside quotation.

Camphor has hardened a trifle and quotations are steady at 15c. to 16c.

Cajuput is in improved position and 50c. to 60c. is generally quoted.

Wintergreen, artificial, is a shade easier and may now be secured at 45c. to 50c.

GUMS.

Aloes, Curacao, has arrived to the extent of some 20 boxes, but important interest in the article is lacking, importers and buyers being apart in their views as to prices; 2½c. is asked and 2½c. is offered. **Socotrine** is meeting with about the usual demand at 25c. to 32c. as to quality and quantity.

Camphor has been marked down since our last, and 39c. and 40c. to 41c. is now asked for refined in barrels and cases respectively, a reduction of 2c.

Kino continues scarce with nothing offering below \$3.50.

Tragacanth, Aleppo, is in light supply, but the demand is limited and previous prices are well sustained.

ROOTS.

Golden Seal is a shade easier and sales have been making at 27c., which is quoted close.

Dandelion, German, is maintained at 6c. to 7c., with a fair inquiry reported.

Gentian continues firm at the recent advance, and 8c. remains the lowest quotation that offers.

Ipecac is held with some show of firmness at \$1.45 to \$1.50, though the trade demands are momentarily limited.

Sarsaparilla is in good demand for export, but prices are without quotable change.

Snake has been active, and several large transactions are reported from the interior; 20c. to 23c. represents the popular quotation, but some stock has sold as low as 17c.

SEEDS.

Anise meets with fair sale at 5½c. to 6½c. for Italian.

Cardamom continues firm at the recent advance; quoted \$1.20 to \$1.25 for Ceylon No. 1; \$1.10 to \$1.15 for No. 2, and \$1.10 for No. 3. Mangalore is held at \$1.25 to \$1.50.

Mustard is without important change; California yellow held firmly at 2½c. and brown at 3½c. to 3¾c.

A Correction from Far India.

From Beynon & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, Bombay and Poona, India, we are in receipt of a note asking us to correct a statement in Wm. Mair's article on "Pharmacy in India," published in our issue of August 25 last. Beynon & Co. state that Mr. Mair, on page 99, refers to their business as a purely retail one, whereas they are the only firm in India that keep a traveler on the road. The note concludes: "We do a large and steadily increasing wholesale trade. We represent a few American houses, and they, seeing your article, are likely to think we are sailing under false colors. Kindly, therefore, favor us with a correction. We have recently sent you an advertisement and subscription to the AMERICAN DRUGGIST through our London agents, and we are looking for results from the same."

California Commerce.

The November edition of *California Commerce* is devoted largely to the interests of the drug trade of San Francisco. There are in the city about 235 retail drug stores, and of these *Commerce* has selected one, and in some cases two, of the largest and most worthy of consideration, from each district.

English Manufacturers Purchasing American Property.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 4.—The United Alkali Co., Limited, of Great Britain, has concluded to purchase 100 acres of land at Ecorse near Detroit for \$1,000 an acre. It is at present owned by the River Rouge Improvement Co. The United Alkali Co., are the largest manufacturers of soda ash, caustic soda, bleaching powders, sal soda, etc., in the world, and a big plant will be located on the site to be bought.

An Opportunity.

Have you stocked the A-Corn Salve of the Giant Chemical Co.? If not, you should not fail to write to the Giant Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa., for particulars of their special 1897 offer, which affords an opportunity to secure a stock of this quick-selling specialty at a very low rate.

To Stop Cut Prices.

The Pabst Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., offer a prize of \$500 in gold for the best plan to stop cut prices. The competition is open to the retail drug trade and the money will be divided into four prizes: a first prize of \$250, a second prize of \$150, a third prize of \$50 and a fourth prize of \$50, all payable on the report of the judges who pass upon the various plans submitted. At the next annual meeting of the Wholesale Druggists' Association and of the Proprietors' Association, the Pabst Brewing Company will present a plan combining the most practical features of all those submitted and urge that it be put into operation. All contributions and communications to be sent direct to the Pabst Brewing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., so as to reach them by noon of Monday, January 25, 1897.

Advance in Plasters and Antiseptic Goods.

A recent advance in the price of plasters and antiseptic goods by the leading manufacturers has given rise to rumors of a combination or pool among the manufacturers to maintain prices. A similar rumor gained currency three or four years ago when Seabury & Johnson issued a new price-list, but it was found to have no foundation in fact, and no agreement existed. When questioned concerning the reported agreement among manufacturers to advance prices, Geo. W. Hopping, of Seabury & Johnson, denied that any understanding as to regulation of prices had been arrived at with competing firms. He said the advance was a purely natural one, and was the result of recent advances in the cost of crude material. He also stated that plasters and antiseptic goods have been sold for a number of years past on a very low margin of profit, and the present advance has been anticipated for some time past. He emphatically denied the existence of any agreement between the manufacturers.

Important Change in Packages and Prices of Fairchild's Essence of Pepsin.

A formal notice is published on advertising page 23 of an important change which is being made in the packages and prices of Fairchild's Essence of Pepsin. This notice conveys the information that on and after January 1st, 1897, Essence of Pepsin, Fairchild, will be put up in the following described packages only:

In 4-oz. bottles, per doz.....	\$4.50
In 8-oz. bottles, per doz.....	8.00
In pint bottles, per doz.....	15.00
In quart bottles, per doz.....	27.00
In 5-pint bottles, each.....	5.00

It will be seen that the price by the five-pint is reduced so as to be equivalent to the price per gallon hitherto quoted in five-gallon demijohns, so that dispensers may now purchase at the most favorable terms in convenient packages.

The manufacturers offer these new packages in order that both consumers and dispensers may be sure of obtaining their genuine Essence of Pepsin in original packages, and the trade is accordingly cautioned against imitations of Fairchild's Essence of Pepsin offered in bulk.

Death of Dr. Declat.

The French "Lister," Dr. Declat, has just died. He was the originator of the antiseptic treatment by carbolic acid in France, and the author of many works on antisepticism.

Decision in the Musc-Baur Case.

Judge Lacombe, sitting in the U. S. Circuit Court, has handed down a decision in the suit brought by the Societe Fabriques de Produits Chimiques de Thann et de Mulhouse to restrain John Sander and Hatch & Wickes from importing artificial musk in conflict with the rights of the complainants, who are the assignors of the Musc-Baur patent.

The business in which the defendant was occupied seems to have consisted in shipping the costly artificial musk made in infringement to the Baur patent to this country, under a false designation and undervaluation. A consignment was seized by the Custom House officials. The at-

torneys for Sander secured the release of the goods as agents or attorneys in fact, and the goods were thus introduced into the regular channels of trade.

The decision just handed down by Judge Lacombe makes it forever impossible for any unauthorized persons to import Musc-Baur.

A Unique Advertising Scheme.

In another column Messrs. C. G. Bacon & Co., 208 Greenwich street, New York, present a novel and startling proposition which will enable up-to-date druggists to secure a large amount of most valuable advertising at a very small expenditure.

To appreciate this scheme fully, it will be necessary for the druggist to not only read the proposition made by Bacon & Co. on pages 20 and 21, but also to correspond with Bacon & Co., who will send full particulars regarding Anker's Bouillon Capsules and their wholly new and striking method of introducing them. Their proposition is open to only those druggists who wish to increase their business and profits. We think this will include nearly every druggist in the United States, and everyone who is in this category should write promptly to Bacon & Co. for full particulars as to this offer and enter into negotiations, so as to secure the advantages of this unexampled advertising offer.

Sending Liquids by Mail.



The growing use of the mails for the sending of packages makes it necessary for the enterprising druggist to be prepared to send liquids to customers in this way, and in order to use the mails for sending liquids, it is necessary to use some form of package which has been officially approved of by the Post Office Department. Such a package is shown in the accompanying illustration. It is in many respects unique and is furnished in styles adapted for sending bottles of all shapes. The testimony of a large number of shippers who have used this mailing box corroborates the impression which an inspection of the box conveys, viz.: that it is admirably suited to its purpose. Our readers should send six cents in stamps to the Lovell Vestibule Mailing Box Co., 86 Park Place, New York City, for a sample box.

One Firm Rushed with Orders.

The National Prescription Blank Co., of Cincinnati, O., have been so rushed by the unusually large number of orders which have come to hand that there has been a slight delay in sending out goods. They have, however, been working their force at night for several weeks, and will soon be in a position to ship orders as promptly as ever, and as they are also enlarging their capacity they will be able in the near future to take care of any demand which will be made upon them.

Maryland Military Pharmacists' Association.

The hospital stewards of the Maryland National Guard have formed a Military Pharmacists' Association, the object of which is to discuss matters that will be to the benefit of the National Guard. In the event of the guard being called out for active service the hospital stewards will constitute a corps of nurses and assistants to regimental surgeons on the battlefield. Dr. J. F. Cochran, Fourth Regiment, was elected President and E. O. Street, of the Fifth Regiment, Secretary and Treasurer. Those present who are members of the association besides Messrs. Cochran and Street were Henry P. Hynson, of the brigade staff; R. H. Council, Henry Malsch and John A. Davis, of the Fourth Regiment; Robert Felts, Charles R. Porter and H. Q. McElwee, Fifth Regiment; M. L. Hollidayoke, of the First Regiment, who lives at Annapolis, and M. L. Pitman, of the Naval Militia.

A Money Maker for 1897.

The Stearns Electric Paste Company propose to make money for the retail drug trade in 1897, and they will do this by a liberal patronage of the advertising columns of the best magazines and newspapers of general circulation, thus creating a demand for Stearns Electric Paste, which, on account of the very liberal terms they offer to the retail druggist, can be sold at a margin which will yield a very satisfactory profit.

These goods are sold to the United States Government, and to State, county and city institutions in large quantities, and enterprising druggists can secure for themselves a very profitable business by inducing officials in charge of public institutions to order this paste through them. Full particulars as regards the special introductory terms which will be made for the 1897 trade may be obtained by addressing the Stearns Electric Paste Company, 200 Randolph street, Chicago.

Good Advertising.

Rockey's Drug Store, at Sixty-fifth street and Columbus avenue, New York, is sending out a very interesting circular. On one side of the circular appears a coupon which, when presented at his store, will be honored for a cupful of delicious and refreshing beef tea, made from Anker's Bouillon Capsules. On the reverse of the circular appears an announcement of a number of special prizes which are offered to customers presenting the largest number of the premium tickets which are enclosed in these capsules. These prizes include a set of studs, a corsage pin, a razor, a lady's companion, a man's chain, a lady's chain, a watch and a turquoise ring in a gold setting.

The entire set of premiums are stated to be on exhibition at the drug store named. Those interested in this advertising offer can secure samples of the circulars sent out and details as to the method pursued by addressing C. G. Bacon & Co., wholesale druggists, 218 Greenwich street, New York.

Remarkable Memories.

Quite a number of modern writers have distinguished themselves by their wonderful power of memory. Magliovecchi, the founder of the great library at Florence, was so remarkable that Gibbon

styled him "memory personified." Gassendi, a French philosopher, who was appointed professor of rhetoric at Digne at the age of 16, had no doubt the most retentive mind of modern times. He could recite 6,000 Latin verses from memory, and in order to exercise the latter he recited every day 600 verses from different languages. Saunderson, an English mathematician, had acquired by heart all Horace's odes and a great part of other Latin authors, despite the fact that he was blind from infancy. John Lynden had a wonderful faculty for remembering things by rote. He could repeat correctly a long, tedious document, such as an Act of Parliament or a discussion in Congress, after having heard it but once. But strange to say, if he wished to remember any particular paragraph, he would be obliged to recite from the beginning of the document and continue on until he reached the portion he desired.

It is said that a French novelist, who had been a printer by trade, had such a prodigious memory that he composed a novel correctly in type with his own hands. If this be really true, the volume in question is the only one known to have been written without being first copied in manuscript. William Warburton, a noted Bishop of Gloucester, England, had a wonderful power of memorizing. Many of his works, especially his "Divine Legation," would lead one to suppose that he made constant use of a diary. But such was not the case, as his most intimate friends tell us that he never used a notebook of any kind. Scotiger remembered the contents of one Latin volume so perfectly that he offered to repeat any portion of it with a dagger at his heart, which he would allow to be thrust into him in case his memory failed him.

A Busy Season for Kolafr.

The kolafr preparations are to be actively pushed the next few months by the Brunswick Pharmacal Company. L. C. Tripp has already begun an active campaign among the New England dealers, and a busy season is anticipated.

J. & J.'s New Catalogue.

A very concise and comprehensive catalogue and price-list of antiseptic dressings, plasters, gauzes, cottons and similar sundries is being sent out to the trade by Johnson & Johnson, of this city. Druggists who have been overlooked in the distribution of these lists should address the firm at once.

A New Baby Food.

Smith, Kline & French Co. have recently gotten out a new food for babies, and have called it Albumenized Food. Notwithstanding the name, which no baby can pronounce, it has met with a great demand, and the factory has been running at its full capacity to fill all the orders. Since this food was put on the market the firm has received a large number of testimonials from those who have used the food, and they all speak in the highest praise of it.

A Drug Clerk's Peril.

The telephone bell at Police Headquarters tinkled in its usual way one morning recently, and the policeman put the receiver to his ear and said "Hello!" in a bored way.

"Hello! Police!" shouted a trembling voice. "Send help, quick, to Frowatz's drug store, One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Quick! Quick! It's murder! Crazy doctor trying to break in! Hurry! Hurry!"

The policeman hung up the telephone, made a report and sent word to the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station. A patrolman was sent to the drug store. He found the street about the drug store deserted, but inside he saw a livid, wide-eyed, open-mouthed clerk shivering in his night-shirt.

"H-h-has he gone?" inquired the young man.

"Yes, he's gone; who is he?" asked the policeman.

"Loebinger," said the clerk, as if he expected the name would startle the blue-coat.

"Who's he?" asked the policeman.

"Loebinger," repeated the clerk; "Dr. Loebinger—Dr. Hugo Loebinger."

"Sell dope here?" inquired the policeman.

"Loebinger," reiterated the clerk.

Then the policeman spoke severely in an official way and the frightened young man told him about it. His name is Grasston, and he is the prescription clerk.

"Began weeks ago," said Grasston. "His office is at No. 29 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street. He's a fighter, wants to have duels before breakfast. His face is scarred so that it looks like a railroad map. He comes around here, or used to. We had to call him down for drinking vichy and taking cigars without paying. Had to call him down myself because he said I filled a prescription like a bartender filling a can of beer."

"Say, he told me he could speak twenty-seven languages. Called him down in Swedish. All he could say was 'Good morning; give me a drink.' Told him if he didn't know anything more about medicine than he did about Swedish, he ought to be sawing wood. Aou-oooo! What's that?"

"The wind," said the policeman, "g'wan!"

"He got mad. Pointed to his scars. Told me to look at them. Said he got them in mortal combat. 'I'll carve you up,' he said. 'I'll split you in two pieces with one blow.' He's fierce."

"He came around this morning, rang the bell, pounded on the door, rattled the windows and looked awful. I got scared and telephoned to save my life."

"Oh, rats!" said the policeman.

Dr. Loebinger was seen at his home. The walls of his office are covered with diplomas, certificates of membership in different societies, swords and rapiers. He was formerly physician to the Grand Duke of Hesse. He has scars on his face that any Heidelberg or Bonn student might envy.

"What? Fight a drug clerk? Me-e-e-e?" said Dr. Loebinger as he drew his finger across his deepest starboard scar. "Me-e-e, with more than one duel to my credit?" He delicately traced his conspicuous port scar. "I fight a boy like that? He is beneath me; I am a man of education, of rank, of science, speaking twenty-seven languages! Och!"

"It's true I went to the drug store. Michael Collins, the grocer, was with me. We wanted to get a prescription filled for his wife, who was in great pain. The stupid clerk wouldn't open the door and it made me angry. That is all."

American Druggist

and Pharmaceutical Record.
"America's Leading Drug Journal." Founded 1871

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We are not responsible for any money paid to agents. All communications should be addressed to the American Druggist Publishing Co., 62-68 West Broadway, New York, and all remittances made payable to them.

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TO PREVENT THE SPREAD OF CONSUMPTION.

THE New York Health Board has taken a step of most vital importance to the welfare of the community in adopting an amendment to the sanitary code directing that pulmonary tuberculosis shall be treated in the same manner as other contagious diseases. This step is the logical sequence of the official recognition by the Board of the communicability of the disease in a circular of instructions issued about a year ago, and this city is to be congratulated that its health department is the first municipal board to give official recognition to the true character of this disease, and the first to give enforcement to the proper regulations for the prevention of its further spread.

Statistics show that about one-fourth of all the deaths of adults and more than one-half the entire adult population suffers at some time from this disease, which seems to flourish best under precisely those conditions which are the outcome of our modern civilization.

The theory of heredity which has so long been accepted in regard to tuberculosis is taken into account by the modern scientist as being tenable only to the extent that there frequently does occur a hereditary predisposition toward the disease, which renders the members of a particular family especially subject to it, as the predisposition diminishes their power of resistance to the attacks of the tubercle bacillus. The existence of this predisposition, taken in conjunction with the fact that members of the family of a tuberculous patient are necessarily much exposed to infection, readily accounts for the adoption of the theory of heredity.

The mere recognition of its communicability will of itself suggest a number of precautions which should be taken to prevent the further spread of the disease. The New York Health Board will endeavor first to learn

the location and history of every case of the disease in the city. Then to enforce such precautions as will seem advisable under the particular circumstances of the case. Owing to the great number of cases and to the extended duration of the disease isolation will be impracticable. In the thickly crowded tenement districts, however, the more severe cases will be isolated and others will be kept under the surveillance of the board.

The most important factor in the spread of the disease is the dissemination of its germs in the air from the dried sputum of infected persons. A vigorous campaign of education is required to teach the public the evil results which may follow the indulgence in the habit of promiscuous expectoration, which has been designated as a peculiarly American habit. In this campaign druggists can do good work, and it is the duty of every one of our readers to aid in educating the public as to the communicability of this scourge, and as to the precautions which should be used to prevent its spread. The chiefest of these is to destroy the sputum of all suffering from or suspected of having the disease.

THE PRESCRIPTION TAX.

THE druggists of this State are naturally incensed against their representatives in the Assembly and Senate at Albany who supported the passage of the Raines Liquor Tax law with its odious pharmacy section, and they hope, when the Raines Liquor Tax law comes up for amendment that the needs of invalids and the sick will be given some consideration, if none is to be extended to the profession of pharmacy.

We proposed in our last issue the imposition of a tax upon the business of writing prescriptions, and repeat the paragraph below free from a faulty phrase, which was allowed to stand through a proofreader's oversight. If a tax of any kind is to be imposed upon physicians' prescriptions, we see no reason why it should not be placed where it belongs—

on the originator of the prescription. The amendment to place the tax upon the physician writing the prescription would read somewhat as follows:

"Upon the business of writing prescriptions on which liquors are requested by a duly licensed physician, which prescriptions are to be compounded, and the same supplied to the patient by a duly licensed pharmacist, free of tax, there is assessed an excise tax to be paid by such duly licensed physician of the sum of \$250.00."

The above is respectfully commended to the consideration of the Senate Committee, who have had under investigation the workings of the law.

PHARMACY AND THE LAW.

A WELCOME DECISION IN ILLINOIS. The Illinois Board of Pharmacy has just won a suit which is of the utmost importance. The suit originated over a year ago, when the Board brought action against JOHN S. FISHER of Springfield, for the sale of drugs without having in his employ a licensed pharmacist. The inferior court held that the law was unconstitutional, but this ruling has been reversed by the Circuit Court of the county, the Judge instructing the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty against the defendant. With this decision to fall back on, the Illinois Board will begin an active campaign for the enforcement of the law, and their efforts will be watched with interest by all pharmacists concerned with the enforcement of pharmacy laws. The Illinois law is theoretically a model one in many respects, but there have been grave doubts expressed of its constitutionality, and this decision will be very welcome news to pharmacists all over the United States.

AN UNWELCOME DECISION IN PENNSYLVANIA. As was reported in these columns at the time the Pennsylvania Board of Pharmacy brought suit a year ago against I. M. Zacharias for conducting a pharmacy without being registered. It was agreed that Zacharias was part owner of three drug stores—at Forty-fourth street and Girard avenue, Forty-second and Westminister streets and Forty-fifth and Brown streets. That as such he was part owner of the stock and fixtures of those stores and received a proportion of the profits from the sales made there. That he did not himself in any way put up prescriptions or personally sell drugs, but that he had never passed an examination before the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board; neither had he received a certificate therefrom, either as a registered manager or as a qualified assistant.

The case was decided against the defendant in the lower court, but on appeal the Superior Court reversed the ruling of the lower court and acquitted the defendant, the Superior Court holding that:

The statute, however, does not forbid ownership. Nor does it forbid any person to open or carry on the business described, provided he does

not act as manager. It merely forbids any unqualified persons to open or carry on as manager, the business in question, or to engage as manager therein. * * * The public are in no wise interested in the ownership of a drug store, or in its financial management. They are interested only in having that branch of its management affecting life and health, the sale of drugs, the compounding of prescriptions, etc., conducted by a properly qualified person. It is only this department of the business that the act assumes to regulate. The part taken by the defendant in the business, as found by the special verdict, was not within its prohibition.

This decision is a most unwelcome one, and seems to us not all in harmony with the precedents set up by other courts of similar jurisdiction. It is to be hoped that further appeal will be taken by the Board of Pharmacy to the highest tribunal in the State.

POLITICS AND PHARMACY.

FORTUNATELY for the good of pharmacy politics do not as a rule play an important role in the selection of members of the various State Boards of Pharmacy. Where politics have been taken into consideration the results have frequently been unfortunate. Appointments to vacancies in two near-by States were made some time since which were regarded as positively ridiculous by the well-informed members of the State association interested, merely because the two appointees chanced to be the only ones recommended to the Governors in question who were of like political faith with the appointing power. We made some mention in our last issue of the appointment of TRUMAN GRIFFIN, of Minneapolis, to the State Board by the Governor of Minnesota, who ignored the recommendation of the State association that he re-appoint the very efficient Secretary of the Board, H. C. WEBSTER, of Minneapolis. We know nothing of the qualifications of Mr. GRIFFIN, and it is possible that he will make quite as efficient an officer as did his predecessor, but we feel confident that all fair-minded pharmacists will agree with us that the introduction of party politics into the matter of the appointment to the State Board is most unfortunate, and Mr. GRIFFIN will have to prove himself an unusually efficient officer to overcome the feeling of chagrin which the members of the State association will naturally feel that their recommendations in this important matter have been disregarded.

* * *

IN our last issue reference was made to the relation of Mr. HARDING's school to the Minnesota Board of Pharmacy. The statements there made were sent in by a regular correspondent, and while they formed a part of the current news were stated in a manner which was misleading and did injustice to Mr. HARDING, whose name is well known to our readers as a contributor to this journal. Since the publication of this note we have re-

ceived a number of communications from prominent and well-informed pharmacists of Minnesota questioning the accuracy of our news reports, and it affords us pleasure to state that Mr. HARDING's action in this matter seems to have been wholly free from blame, and that he has the support and confidence of those pharmacists in his own city who are best in a position to judge of the circumstances of the case.

APOTHECARIES IN THE NAVY.

IN the report of the Surgeon General of the Navy which has just been published, that official has favorably recommended the legislation which has been proposed by the American Pharmaceutical Association relating to the rank and pay of apothecaries in the United States Navy. This recommendation will no doubt carry much weight with Congress and the committee ought to be congratulated on having won over the Surgeon General. The work of this committee has involved a very considerable outlay and all of the funds expended, save about \$40.00, which was contributed by the Association, came to the committee as contributions from pharmacists and others interested in their work. There still remains much to do and further contributions would be welcome and may be sent to GEO. F. PAYNE, chairman, Atlanta, Ga. While all may not be able to give pecuniary assistance to the committee every one can aid its objects by writing at once to the Secretaries of the Navy and the Army and to his representatives in the Senate and in the House stating that he is interested in and approves of the bills to increase the rank and pay of the pharmacists in the United States Service.

We took occasion in our last issue to direct attention to the occurrence of several cases of the cocaine habit in Manchester, Conn., and at that time asserted that the newspaper reports were most exaggerated and unfair. Our view of the case is fully substantiated by the following statement, signed by each one of the five physicians practicing medicine in the town of Manchester.

"The use of cocaine in South Manchester has been so greatly exaggerated in certain newspapers that we feel it but fair to state that, while here, as elsewhere, some persons are addicted to this dangerous habit, it has not become an epidemic, nor anything like as alarming as has been portrayed."

Can a Drug Business Be Run Without It?

We enclose a money order to renew our subscription to the AMERICAN DRUGGIST. We do not see how a drug business could be run successfully without it.

THE KING DRUG CO.

Rochelle, Ga., December 2.

Botanical Nomenclature.

The interest attaching to the disagreement between the respective botanical authorities of England and the United States as to specific and generic names in botanical nomenclature, has prompted the Editor of the American Druggist to obtain statements from the two leading pharmaceutical botanists of the two countries, and the articles are printed below. The Editor is also in possession of the first of a series of articles on the important subject of Botanical Nomenclature, by Prof. H. H. Rusby, of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, written exclusively for this Journal, and which will appear in a succeeding issue.

ENGLISH OBJECTIONS.

By E. M. HOLMES, M. P. S.,

Curator of the Museums of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

In reply to your request to discuss the relative merits of the old and new rules for botanical nomenclature, I may say that I have no party feeling in the matter, and that all I can do is to express a personal opinion upon some of the rules. It seems to me that the objects that all botanists should aim at are uniformity and simplicity, even at the sacrifice of personal feeling or convenience. The greatest convenience of the greatest number should guide the acceptance of rules. The past so bristles with difficulties, that it is almost impossible to draw up rules for the alteration or acceptance of previous names, without finding numerous instances which cannot be treated otherwise than as exceptions to these rules.

The Point of Disagreement.

I am perfectly content to accept, for my own use, the resolutions proposed by the American botanists at the International Congress of Botanists at Genoa, in 1892, with the exception of the 8th, which was to this effect:

"In the case of a species which has been transferred from one genus to another, the original author must always be cited in parentheses, followed by the author of the new binomial."

To this rule I see the following objections:

1st. The citation of the original author is unnecessary, for his name and the reference to the original description will be given in floras under the synonymy of the species.

2d. It is misleading: for a student will not know under what genus to look for the plant in the original author's works.

3d. It is absolutely incorrect, for the original author did not give the generic name, and sometimes not even the specific name for which his name is quoted.

4th. As a matter of sentiment it is objectionable, because it cannot be logically

and justly carried out. For instance, many of the Linnean names and descriptions are taken from previous authors, who receive no acknowledgment, since Linnean names after A. D. 1753 are accepted as if they were those of Linnaeus.

5th. It is a waste of space and of type, not at all in accordance with the traditions of American printers, who generally omit a letter whenever possible, e. g., the u in honor.

6th. It is not generally adopted.

For instance, to write *Croton Eluteria* (Linn.), Benn., is obviously incorrect and misleading, for Linnaeus called it *Clusia Eluteria*, and no one would find the plant in the index or text of his works under the name of *Croton Eluteria*. Obviously *Croton Eluteria* is the name given by J. J. Bennett and by no one else, and his authority only should be cited after it, thus "*Croton Eluteria*, Benn." If any addition were made at all, it should be a reference to the work and page where Bennett published the name, and where the reference to the original description could be found under the synonymy. But now that the *Index Kewensis* has been published, this is not necessary, since the reference can easily be found there.

I have ventured to forward a reprint of a few recommendations for the improvement of botanical terminology, which I brought before the International Botanical Congress in Vienna in 1892, but which may not have been seen by some of the professors of botany who did not attend the congress. These suggestions are original on my part, but are simply applications of well-known rules in printing or suggestions of previous botanists. They are intended to obviate difficulties in teaching botany which came under my notice when engaged some years ago in professional work. If you think that it may be useful to circulate them as suggestions for simplifying the teaching of systematic botany, I beg that you will utilize them in any way you think proper.

RUTHVEN, SEVENOAKS, ENGLAND, Dec. 26, 1896.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

By H. H. RUSBY, M. D.,

Professor of Botany in the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

In reply to your request for an expression of opinion concerning the following of rules in assigning names to plants, and in selecting a name when more than one has been applied to the same plant, I would point out that the rules proposed are so extensive that their discussion in a short article is almost fruitless. Those who advert to details in these brief discussions are almost certain to dwell upon those details which are favorable to the code, in case the writer approve of it, or upon those adverse to it if he disapprove, so that the reader usually sees one side of the question. It is probably impossible to establish a code entirely free from objectionable details. My remarks will apply to the general principles underlying the codification of rules for this purpose, leaving the details to be considered in separate communications referring to the individual rules. One such communication will follow this letter.

Principles Concerned.

It must first be understood that this discussion has not been so much one as to which rules should be followed, as whether we should follow any rules at all. The proposition was once made in England that "men of low estate" should not be permitted to participate in plant classification, and that if they assigned names, no matter how accurate their work should be, these names were to be set aside and the botanical aristocracy were to substitute others and persistently use them. In accordance with this agreement, the name *Castalia*, originally given to the white water lily, was replaced by that of *Nymphaea*. Nothing is more clearly established than that *Castalia* is the name of the water lily, *Nymphaea* the synonym. The only question which faces us is, shall botanists use the name or the synonym? There are few, if any, botanists to-day who are willing, or who, if willing, dare to openly defend the above autocratic proposition; yet whether we shall follow it in effect or not is the real question at issue, as seen in the persistent retention of the use of the name *Nymphaea*. Those who urge this course are very careful to explain that they do so from motives of convenience and not of sentiment. As one eminent botanist has expressed it, the impression appears to be current among these people that it is weak and foolish to permit principles of truth and justice to outweigh considerations of convenience. The name *Nymphaea* having come into general and current use, it is thought better not to reject it. Some take the view that it is not only wrong to be untruthful and unjust, and that for this reason we should not do so, but that it is quite hopeless to attempt to maintain that course, except temporarily. I would therefore answer your question by saying that the strongest ground on which I urge codification of rules for botanical nomenclature is that of historical truth and accuracy, and of justice. I believe, moreover, that with such people as Americans this principle will at length overpower all other considerations.

Codification Necessary for Uniformity.

The second ground on which codification is urged is that of uniformity. Surely, none of the readers of the *Druggist*

AND RECORD need be shown the advantages of uniformity in the use of plant names. To us it means intelligibility, convenience, accuracy and safety, yet we must inform those readers that there is a large and powerful element in the botanical world, headed by the official botanists of England, who are unwilling to unite in any movement whatever looking to bring about this result. Fortunately we have almost none of these in America. It is true that until within a comparatively few years the autocratic method here ruled, but the late discussion of nomenclature has at least led all our botanists to acknowledge the importance of having and following rules of some sort, or at the very least of agreeing upon some uniform usage. As to how this uniformity is to be attained, we unfortunately are not at all agreed. A few favor the immediate and rigid application of correct principles, in order that the results of the work performed shall be permanent. A large majority favor temporizing with those principles and so establishing a partially correct code, to be perfected later. A few imagine that the present uniform adoption of errors and incorrect statements will prove to be permanent. The Rochester code, the main portions of which are printed in the United States Pharmacopoeia, represents the proposition of the majority here referred to. It violates truth in agreeing to support all nomenclatorial errors and misstatements current in the year 1753, in Linne's *Species Plantarum*, but agrees to correct all perpetrated after that date. Should we endorse such a code? I believe that we should, so long as it is a step in the right direction and likely to be followed by others which would not otherwise be soon taken. We can consent to follow its usage temporarily without endorsing the wrong principle. If any code which is rational and in the direction of right principles, can become the means of establishing an authoritative council which shall establish usages and eventually perfect them, it appears to be the right policy to support it. No doubt this will result in time. The responsibility for the present partial failure to effect this lies with those who have been unwilling to unite in the attempt to improve or perfect the code. If the spirit of arbitration, or more correctly of compromise in usage, can once become general, a favorable result is assured. So far as medical and pharmaceutical botany is concerned, we are in a peculiarly fortunate position, for our usage agreed with that recommended by the code before the code was established. The grand work of Bentley and Trimen was based upon fairly correct rules of nomenclature, and it is a reproach that we have so long neglected to avail ourselves of it. Leading pharmaceutical botanists of Great Britain have, in the main, done so, although opposed in this custom to the official government botanists.

The Rochester Code.

I touch thirdly upon the subject of convenience—special convenience, aside from that involved in uniformity. It is shocking that botanists should have been so long compelled to add an author's name to a plant name in order to make it certain what plant was referred to. Yet this necessity arises from the conditions referred to above. So long as every botanist is free to use without reproach any one of the synonyms of a

plant, just so long shall we be compelled to add the author's name in order to make the plant name intelligible. Just so soon as a list of names is officially adopted by an authoritative body, this necessity falls. There is no reason why any one should hereafter append the author's name to any of the plant names adopted in the Rochester list. Even if he does not approve the rules or the Rochester code, he will find that every one approves of nearly all of the names of its list, for about these there are no differences of opinion. The use of the letter "R," or of some sign agreed upon, or merely the announcement in connection with the title of the communication that those names written without the authors' names appended are to be understood as the names of that list, will render such use of the names perfectly intelligible. Any names used which the list does not approve can still be written with the author's name attached until an agreement can be reached in subsequent editions of the list. Such employment of the Rochester list only illustrates that of similar lists to follow. Doubtless this will be successively extended to take in the whole of the United States, then North America, and perhaps Pan-America. Another edition of the Kew index, prepared for the purpose, or a successor to it, could do the same for the universal flora. The essential feature of such an authoritative list is that it be not independent or based upon individual fancy in matters of nomenclature. The day has gone by in all science for the exercise of arbitrary authority. Authority can no longer be constituted in any other way than by voluntary agreement. If there be any who believe that they can in the future, as they have in the past, in one way or another compel people to unwillingly follow them even when in error, nothing is more certain than that their mistake will eventually become apparent.

The Properties and Therapeutic Action of Creosote.

Creosote, or guaiacol valerianate, which has already been referred to in these columns, has been highly recommended by Dr. Grawitz (*Therap. Monatsheft*, 1896-7, p. 389) as an economical and effective guaiacol compound for use in the treatment of tuberculosis. Dr. Rieck, of Basum, reports (*Deutsche Med. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 1075) very favorable results after five months' study of the drug and its effects. Creosote is described by Dr. Rieck as a slightly yellowish oily liquid, with a specific gravity of 1.037, boiling at 248 to 265 degrees C. It is slightly soluble in acid and alkaline solutions and in water, but soluble in all proportions in alcohol, ether, benzol and chloroform. The alcoholic solution turns yellow on the addition of ferric chloride, chromic acid or bichromates, hydrochloric acid, and green with an acidulated solution of cupric sulphate. It has a sweetish, aromatic odor, a sweetish, slightly bitter, not burning taste, which quickly vanishes.

Internally it was administered in capsules holding about 3 grains each, and the dose given was from 15 to 45 grains on an empty stomach. Very favorable results were obtained from its use in acute catarrh of the stomach and in tuberculosis. Dr. Rieck also found creosote of value as a topical antiseptic dressing in minor surgery.

Written for the American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record.

ROSE WATER.

By SIDNEY RAUSCHENBERG,
New York Hospital.

IT is well-known that rose oil and rose water, whether distilled or prepared from the oil, have not the true odor of the fresh flowers. That something is lost in the distillation of the oil is evident to a trained sense of smell, when the oil or the water is compared with the flowers. Being thus impressed, I began a series of experiments with a view to prepare rose water from the oil and to improve the odor so as to make it resemble that of the flowers if possible.

The first series of experiments were in the line of distilling various mixtures of rose oil and water with the intention of procuring a saturated distilled rose water to see how it compared with the best commercial products.

The resulting distillates were of very good quality, and upon aging for a month or more compared favorably with the best imported waters. During this aging they went through the viscous fermentation which so often occurs in the imported waters, and at present I am not certain but that there is an improvement of the odor, due to changes which this fermentation causes.

The second series of experiments consisted of efforts to make the water by mixing the oil or an alcoholic solution of the oil with boiling water. The products were very satisfactory, and upon aging underwent the same changes as did the distilled products, resulting in very good waters, which kept as well as the imported goods.

At about this stage of the experimentation my sense of smell suggested a blending of clove as being the "missing link," which was verified by repeating both series of experiments with the faintest blend of clove oil.

ROSE SPIRIT.

The waters thus procured possessed a remarkably true rose odor, and the result caused me to prepare a rose spirit as follows:

Rose oil.....	54.5 gr. (1 dr. av.)
Clove oil.....	5.5 gr.
Alcohol.....	54.5 fl. dr.

This product, containing 1 grain of rose oil in each fluid dram, was used in varying quantities of boiling water and allowed to age a month or more, and in each instance the samples underwent the viscous changes, and the result was a water which would be pronounced superior by comparison with the imported.

After two years' use of the process and several changes of the proportions of the oils, I am of the opinion that the following will prove satisfactory proportions for others to start with, and will produce a good product.

Rose oil.....	2.5 Gm.
Clove oil.....	0.25 Gm.
Alcohol enough for	100 Cc.

Each 10 Cc., containing 0.25 Gm. (or about 4 gr.) of rose oil, when mixed with 1000 Cc. of boiling water and permitted to blend by age, will produce a product eminently superior to the commercial water.

If, after aging, the water be turbid it can be clarified by filtration with a small amount of calcium phosphate or kaolin, or by the addition of 0.065 Gm. alum, allowing to stand twenty-four hours and filtering.

Written for the American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record.

A GERMAN UNIVERSITY.

A Description of the New Pharmaceutical Department of the University of Munich.

By DR. J. ALFRED MJOEN.

IT is now about seventy years since Prof. Buchner, of Munich, collected around him the first little band of pharmacists and began his lectures on pharmaceutical chemistry, toxicology and pharmacy. The number of students has been increasing gradually since that time, and in the year 1894 274 pharmacists were studying at the University of Munich. The laboratories placed at the disposition of the pharmacists did not, however, keep pace with the increasing number of students. The rooms, which in 1840 were separated from the pharmaceutical work in the left wing of the university building, soon proved inadequate for the accommodation of the new students, who were constantly increasing the number in attendance, and when Prof. Hilger took the chair of pharmaceutical chemistry at Munich he was obliged to divide up the working hours in the chemical departments into four periods, and provide for one pupil having one-fourth of the time. Even up to the Winter semester of 1895-96, one-fourth of the students worked in the forenoon and another in the afternoon during the first half of the semester; a third division took the forenoon and a fourth the afternoon during the second half of the semester.

Conditions have improved since the Bavarian "Abgeordneten-kammer" resolved to construct a separate building in the corner of the botanical garden. For the realization of the plan the sum of 350,000 marks was appropriated. The house was built after the plans of the royal "Landbauamt" in Munich. The foundation was laid in May, 1895, and the building was completed last November, just in time for the opening of the Winter semester of 1896-97. The institute, which has been open only a few weeks, has been a marked success. The fitting up of the various departments was carried out according to the instructions of Prof. Hilger himself.

As the official control of foods and liquors in Bavaria rests entirely in the hands of the pharmaceutical directors in Erlangen, Wurzburg and Munich, the official "Kontrolstation" at Munich has been installed in the new building. By this arrangement a great deal of working material has been obtained for the students, not to mention the great field which is opened to the pharmacist by giving him instruction in this branch of chemistry. It is not only pharmacists who are coming to Prof. Hilger to profit by his large experience in food analysis, but chemists from all parts of the world are working under his direction. As each semester brings him students from the United States, it may interest American pharmacists to hear something about this institute, which is probably the most perfect of its kind at any German University.

THE institute may be divided into three parts, to wit: I. THE CHEMICAL LABORATORIES. II. "KONTROLSTATION" FOR FOODS AND LIQUORS. III. DEPARTMENT OF LEGAL CHEMISTRY.

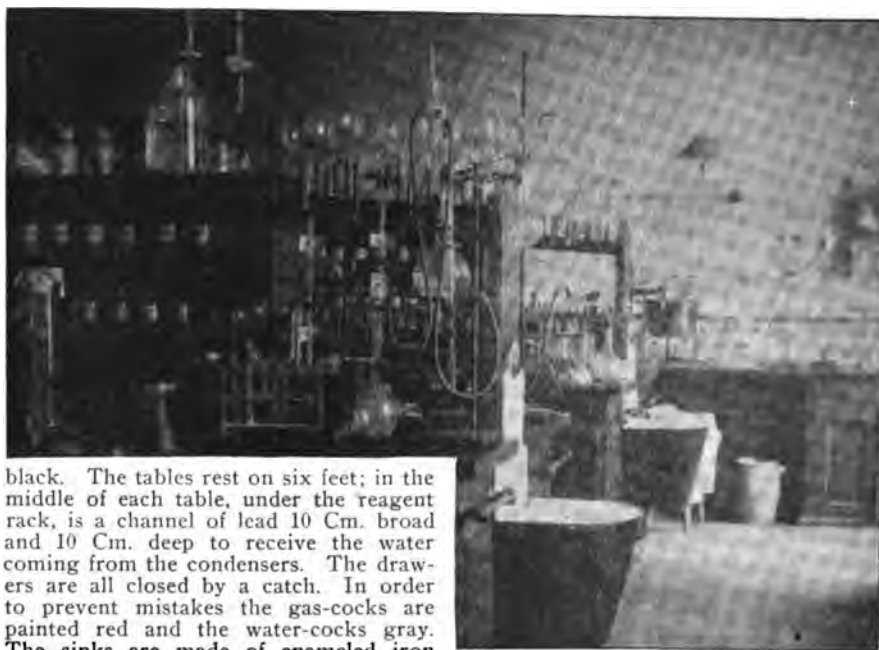
I. The Chemical Laboratories.

In the chemical department the working desks are arranged in the middle of the rooms and are 3 meters long, 1.50 meters broad and 0.94 meter high. Four students work at one table, so that every student gets 1.50 meters running lengthwise. He is equipped with one Sprengels water-pump, four gas-cocks, two water-cocks, two lockers and five drawers at his own place, besides the usual reagents, sink, etc. The tables are made of pine, while those in the hoods are of oak. The pine tables are 4 Cm. and the oak 3 Cm. thick, and both are stained

are laid at the windows, and the height of the table plate consequently is that of the window sill. Generally they are 80 Cm. above the floor or somewhat lower than the ordinary tables. Ventilation is obtained by fans driven by electricity and is excellent. The system of ventilation is described below.

The Library and Private Laboratories.

The first floor contains the directors' bureau and library,* also a private laboratory for the directors' use. Further on is a room for gas analysis and a dark room containing the usual apparatuses for spectrum analysis and polarization. Here the table tops can be taken apart, allowing the student to make observations from different sides without touching his apparatus. The room, with ceiling, walls, tables and chairs, is painted black, all with the exception of the floor, which is the usual parquet pattern used



black. The tables rest on six feet; in the middle of each table, under the reagent rack, is a channel of lead 10 Cm. broad and 10 Cm. deep to receive the water coming from the condensers. The drawers are all closed by a catch. In order to prevent mistakes the gas-cocks are painted red and the water-cocks gray. The sinks are made of enameled iron and larger than the usual ones, being 35 Cm. deep, 48 Cm. broad and 45 Cm. high. There is one sink to every four students. For the drying of beakers, flasks, tubes, etc., the usual rack with pins is arranged; this is given a sloping position and provided with a gutter. The gas and water-pipes can be shut off separately from every table.

In addition to these facilities larger tables for general use are placed at the disposal of the students in every chemical department. These tables are 6.80 meters long, 0.90 meter broad, and are provided with an abundant supply of electric connections, steam-pipes, water, as well as gas-cocks designed for larger works, as distilling with steam. Small portable electric motors can be placed here and used for shaking or stirring machines, centrifuges, and similar apparatus.

The gas-pipes leading into the laboratories are all made of wrought iron; the water-pipes are galvanized and coated with asphalt inside and outside. The water-pipes are wrapped in cotton to prevent sweating in summer, and all the pipes are placed together in a wooden casing running under the ceiling.

HOODS.

With a view of saving space the hoods

CHEMICAL ROOM IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTE, MUNICH UNIVERSITY.

in all the rooms of the institute.

Further on is the supply room, with several practical devices for arranging glass tubes, water coolers, etc., and the delivery of working material for the students. Smaller pieces of apparatus, such as test-tubes, Erlenmeyer-flasks and beaker glasses are included. Such utensils as pipettes, burettes, extra flasks for reagents, larger flasks and retorts are included, and are returned by the student at the end of the semester, or when he has finished his work at the institution, when broken apparatus are also paid for. (In this connection it will interest American students intending to study abroad to know that a chemical outfit at Hilger's laboratory costs 60 mk. per semester; half a set, 30 mk. per semester. A course of lectures on food chemistry—3 hours a week—costs 20 mk.; on pharmaceutical chemistry—5 hours a week—costs 22 mk. Next to the supply room is a washing room for the servant, where acids in smaller quantities are kept.

*This library contains the leading pharmaceu-

tical journals of Germany, France, Austria, Switzerland, America, England, Holland and the Scandinavian countries, and a large collection of handbooks, chemical journals, dissertations, etc. Besides this there are two more libraries in the building so situated as to be easily reached by the students.

Lecture Room.

Small practical devices are plentiful in Professor Hilger's new institute. In



ANALYTICAL ROOM IN THE "KONTROLSTATION" FOR FOODS AND LIQUORS, MUNICH UNIVERSITY.

order to prevent the noise which is caused by lowering the seats in the lecture room, a small rubber washer has been placed under each seat, and on the desks is a little invention for keeping the students' visiting cards. A special case for exhibition of chemicals and pharmaceutical preparations extends lengthwise in front of the lecture table. Professor Hilger objects to having these things on the lecture table, as they would interfere with the free manipulation of the apparatus. Pneumatic troughs for collecting the gases, sucking pumps, after the system of Huguershof, projection apparatus and hoods which are connected with the electric system of ventilation, and many other improvements are also in evidence.

Lighting.

The institute is lighted partly by electricity and partly by gas. One dynamo, which is driven by a gasometer, charges the accumulator for light, and another dynamo charges an accumulator used in the electrolytic department. The machinery room, the room for crucible furnaces, the rooms for distillation of ether and alcohol, the wells for acids and accumulators and the upper floor where the ventilation system is are all lighted by electricity. The lamps used in the lecture room are the Siemens regeneration burners.

Heating.

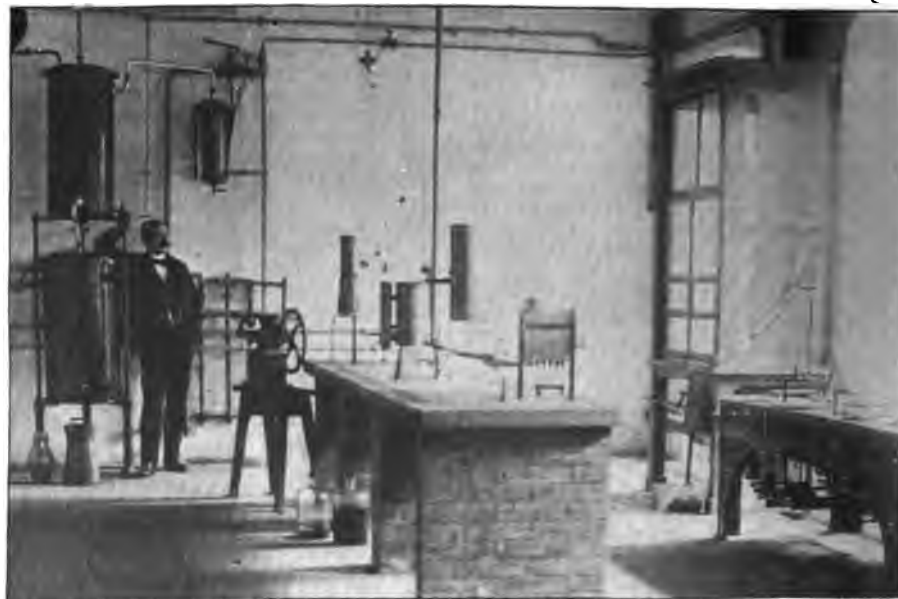
A larger low-pressure steam boiler furnishes heat for the entire building, and a smaller boiler with higher pressure provides for distilled water and furnishes heat for the drying closets.

Ventilation.

From every hood separately the vapors and gases are carried through a conductor, which runs into a collecting channel. This channel, which runs from

corner to corner in the upper part of the building, collects all the pipes and empties the contents of these into a separate room where the "Fluegelrad-Ventilator"* is built in. The ventilator is driven by an electric motor which makes 1,200 revolutions, and carries off 10,000 cubic meters of air per hour. The effect of the system is excellent. While this

ventilation is only intended for the hoods, a regular hot-air system provides for the ventilation of the rooms. The supply of fresh air is carried through a conductor from the street, and the air carried into the heating boxes, from where it



STILL ROOM IN THE CELLAR OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTE, MUNICH UNIVERSITY.

reaches the different working rooms through air-shafts.

II. The Department of Legal Chemistry

Consists of two rooms. One for storing the books, the other for legal re-

*Wing-wheel ventilator.

search. The latter is fitted out with all the necessary equipments for forensic chemical work, as Marsh's apparatus, Mitscherlich apparatus for phosphorous, Dussard, Blondlat, etc.*

III. The Official "Kontrolstation" for Foods and Liquors,

which is under the direct control of Inspector Dr. Sendtner, consists of five rooms—bureau for the inspector and general business room, optical room, microscopical room and chemical laboratory. The fitting out of the latter is analogous to that of the chemical working rooms described above. Besides this we find a number of facilities which frequently come into use in the analysis of foods and liquors. For instance, Abel's apparatus for petroleum testing, legal for the German "Staat," an apparatus for calibrating the lactodensimeter, a "Gerber's" milk centrifuge, a spectroscope for quantitative and qualitative analysis after Kryss, polarization after Laurent, a drying box after Moeslinger, etc.

MEETING OF THE NEW YORK COLLEGE.

The regular quarterly meeting of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York was held in the lecture theatre on Tuesday evening, January 19, President Kemp presiding.

The Adulteration of Opium.

The reading of the minutes being dispensed with, Prof. H. H. Rusby, Chairman of the Committee on Papers, stated

*Bavaria has three such stations for legal chemistry, all of which have had their origin in the pharmaceutical institutes where they are superintended by the pharmaceutical directors.

There is one station at Wurzburg, one at Erlangen, and one at Munich, under the direction of Prof. Medicus, Prof. Beckmann and Prof. Hilger, respectively. A similar arrangement has been made with the official "Kontrolstations" for foods and liquors, mostly due to the efforts of Prof. Hilger. What an extended teaching material has been won for the pharmaceutical students by this arrangement can easily be understood.

that George Massey, who was to have made an address upon the subject of opium adulteration, was unable to be present on account of illness, and that Mr. Massey had therefore sent in a memorandum of the substance of the remarks he had proposed to make, which would be presented by A. Henning. He stated that the remarks were informal in character, and that when he had requested Mr. Massey to give him the title of the paper which he proposed to present, Mr. Massey had stated that he had no paper, and had no title for a paper, but that he merely had some facts and an opinion which might furnish a topic for discussion.

Mr. Henning then proceeded to read the notes furnished by Mr. Massey, which directed special attention to the marked increase in the quantity of chaff and foreign substances present in opium. Mr. Massey directed attention to the fact

the poppy instead of the mixture now placed upon the market.

Extracts were then read from a paper upon the condition of the opium industry in Turkey which was written in 1880 by a person thoroughly familiar with the details of the industry. These extracts embraced a description of the method of gathering the juice, and gave a sketch of an innovation which had then recently been introduced of preparing a factitious or made-up opium which presented a very attractive appearance, the paste being smooth and of uniform consistency. The sale of this opium in Cuba, the Dutch West Indies, and in some of the South American States had at that time (1880) grown to very large proportions, the factitious article having to a large extent replaced the natural opium. In this opium a large variety of adulterants were incorporated, including the pulp of various fruits, bird lime, etc.

samples which had been submitted to him by Mr. Massey for examination. He stated that the foreign matters which would most likely be expected to be present were the capsules and leaves of the poppy, and the capsules of the rumex. He then drew the outlines of the cells which gave a distinctive character to the different substances, and described them, showing that they could very readily be distinguished under the microscope, their characteristics having once been learned. A microscopic examination of the various samples showed the presence of the following adulterants. In:

No. 1.—Plant hairs such as are found upon the poppy stalks, thin walled cells resembling the pulp of fruits, and five per cent of starch.

No. 2.—The thick walled cells of the poppy capsule.

No. 3.—The thin walled cells of the poppy leaf, pollen grains, indicating that the juice had been collected while the plant was still in flower, and five per cent. of starch.

No. 4.—Characteristic large grains of wheat starch to the amount of ten per cent, in addition to the thin walled cells of the poppy leaf.

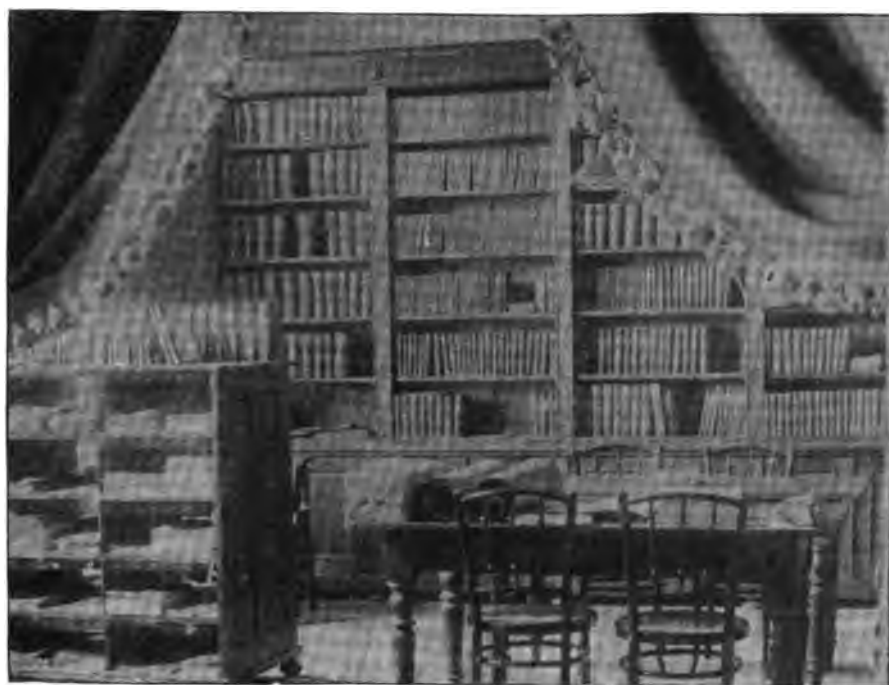
The most interesting specimen was No. 6, which contained 25 per cent of chaff including half-inch pieces of poppy capsules, poppy leaves, cotton, and woolly fibres, possibly camel's hair, and bast fibres, showing a very wide range of admixtures.

DR. RICE'S OPINION.

Dr. Rice, in following Prof. Jelliffe, remarked that he could add nothing to the very interesting account of the character of the foreign matters found in the samples of opium examined. As far as the Pharmacopoeia was concerned, it should be understood that the Revision Committee had no power to control or prevent the adulteration of drugs which were collected in such remote districts as the localities in Asia Minor, in which opium was raised, and where the population was only semi-civilized and loath to depart from old customs. The only place at which such control could be properly exercised was the Custom House, but even there, the control must be exercised in a manner which will not interfere with the legitimate use of such articles. It was possible that the importers of such drugs as opium could, by bringing a gradual pressure upon their foreign agents, bring about an improvement in the quality of such articles, but it seemed, after all, doubtful whether it would affect opium, particularly since medical authorities appear to regard such admixtures as had been found in the specimens of opium under consideration as inert. They insisted only upon its containing the proper proportion of the active constituents.

That it was possible to bring about an amelioration of the quality of foreign drugs by systematic efforts, was demonstrated by such examples as oil of cassia, the sophistication of which was clearly demonstrated some years ago by Schimmel & Co., of Leipzig, and who succeeded, through their Chinese agents, in greatly reducing the rate of adulteration practiced at the places of production.

In objecting to the presence of foreign matters in opium, we should take into consideration that there may be practical reasons why the collectors of the opium in some or most districts in Asia Minor add a certain proportion of chaff or other



PROF. HILGER'S PRIVATE LIBRARY IN THE PHARMACEUTICAL INSTITUTE, MUNICH UNIVERSITY.

that under the United States law opium, to be admitted free, must be unmanufactured and unadulterated and assay 9 per cent of morphine. Much of the opium which came to hand now certainly was manufactured in a sense, since it contained very notable proportions of extraneous matter, and he presented nine specimens, containing from 21 to 29.08 per cent of chaff, the character of the chaff varying very materially, as shown by the bulk occupied by the same weight of the different samples. Mr. Massey had seen specimens of opium which assayed 9 per cent of morphine, and were consequently admitted by the Customs authorities, but which contained as high as 30½ per cent of chaff. In view of the fact that opium frequently contains as much as 20 per cent of moisture, it would be seen that the proportion of morphine present in the pure sap of the poppy would be very high indeed if it were possible to obtain the pure dried juice of

The points which Mr. Massey wished to bring out particularly were, first, that there appeared to be a steady growth in the adulteration of the opium, and he thought that the Customs authorities and the Pharmacopoeia Committee should seriously consider the advisability of taking some steps to diminish this growing tendency toward adulteration. He suggested that the percentage of morphine required by the United States tariff be raised to 10 per cent, which would be readily accepted by the Turkish exporters, as it would be simply a matter of diminishing the quantity of adulterants added, and that all Turkish opium coming into this market should pay a duty because it is manufactured and adulterated.

CHARACTER OF THE CHAFF FOUND IN OPIUM.

Dr. Jelliffe presented a report upon the character of the chaff found by him in the

inert material. It is possible that this facilitates the moulding and handling of the cakes, at least in the opinion of the collectors.

Dr. Rice said further, that while the U. S. P. definition of opium as "the concrete, milky exudation" of the poppy capsule took no note of the extraneous matter, its presence was noted in the description.

He stated that pharmacopoeial definitions and descriptions might be classed under three heads: descriptive, prescriptive, and proscriptive. The Pharmacopoeia describes the character of drugs which come into commerce in the United States as those drugs are found when they reach us; it prescribes the conditions which the drug must conform to in order to be acceptable and it proscribes the presence of deleterious matters.

Chairman Kemp directed Dr. Rice's attention to the fact that Persian opium was pure, that is, free from chaff, and that it is being largely used by manufacturers in this country, and is also being used in Cuba, in Chili, and in other South American countries. The chairman suggested that if the Persian opium could be made into marketable condition without the admixture of chaff, there seemed to be no good reason why the same could not be done with Turkish.

Dr. Rice directed attention to the fact that the United States Customs authorities and the Pharmacopoeia have had differences on other occasions when the Customs authorities had things their own way. Prior to 1880 the Pharmacopoeia prescribed the presence of nine per cent of morphine in opium. The Custom House also has the same standard which had been adopted by an earlier Pharmacopoeial committee. The Pharmacopoeia of 1880 advanced the standard to 10 per cent of morphine but the committee were unable to induce the Custom House to follow its lead, and consequently in 1890 the Pharmacopoeial standard was changed back to 9 per cent to conform to that of the Custom House. Dr. Rice said that as to adulteration of opium, the distinction might be drawn between a diluent and an adulterant. In this instance he thought that the line might be drawn at starch, the presence of which might be construed as adulteration, though it really did not affect the therapeutic activity of the drug, so long as the required quantity of alkaloids was present.

So far as the status of the Pharmacopoeia as a legal standard was concerned, some difficulties had recently been encountered in the State of Ohio, where a judgment was rendered, in one of the State courts, to the effect that since the law regarding the adulteration of food and drugs was passed while the Pharmacopoeia of 1880 was in force, no prosecutions could be instituted against any one infringing the Pharmacopoeia of 1890. According to this decision, if it should be upheld in the higher courts, it would become necessary for the pharmacists to procure copies of the pharmacopoeia of 1880 through secondhand-book dealers, the publisher's stock being exhausted. It was not impossible that similar decisions might be rendered in other States, which would be very unfortunate.

Prof. Rusby, on behalf of the committee, said that he regretted to have to announce that Mr. Wainwright, of the Customs Service, who had expected to be present, had been suddenly called upon to attend an executive session, which

would make it impossible for him to be present and participate in the discussion, as he had expected to be. Prof. Rusby also took occasion to extend his thanks to Mr. Mayo for his active co-operation in furthering the ends of the committee.

E. H. Gane stated that he had but little to offer in addition to what had already been set forth. His own observations confirmed those of Dr. Jelliffe concerning the character of the extraneous matter present, save that he very rarely found any considerable quantities of starch. He had brought with him some specimens of adulterants which were very frequently present, which he exhibited, the specimens shown consisting of leaden bullets, rocks, etc.

Thomas F. Main referred to a suggestion made some years ago by Dr. Squibb that the sale of opium be based wholly upon morphine assay. This suggestion, if carried out universally, would eventually dispose of the adulteration question, since adulteration would no longer be profitable.

Mr. Henning said that it might possibly not be known to all present that the custom of purchasing on assay was becoming quite general among jobbers, several of them making it an invariable rule to buy upon the basis of assay, and where the drug failed to yield the amount of morphine upon which its purchase price was based, they made reclamation on the seller.

Prof. Rusby called attention to the legal view of the question as presented by Mr. Massey. The law says that opium must be neither adulterated nor manu-

factured. According to Mr. Massey the opium admitted is both adulterated and manufactured. The question was whether the law was to be enforced literally or not.

Mr. Henning asked if it would not be feasible for Turkey to prepare pure opium since Persia was able to do this.

Chairman Kemp said that if we could induce Turkey to enact and enforce the same adulteration laws as were enforced in Persia, it seemed quite probable that adulteration could be stopped. He explained that the punishment for adulteration in Persia was for the first offense the loss of one hand; for the second offense the loss of an ear, and for the third offense the loss of the eyes. He thought it would not be feasible to induce Turkey to enact such stringent adulteration laws.

The President stated that he would announce later through the secretary the names of the nominating committee which he was to appoint.

Mr. Macmahan reported on behalf of Mr. Atwood, of the Committee on Commencement, that all the money raised for the commencement had been expended and all the bills paid.

Mr. Main moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Massey for his interesting paper, and also moved that the secretary be instructed to convey to Mr. Massey the regrets of the members for the illness which prevented his presence at the meeting.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned and the members were given an opportunity to study the microscopic slides of the chaff from the opium which had been prepared by Dr. Jelliffe.

PAPERS AND DISCUSSION.

Report of a Pharmaceutical Meeting at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy—Kebler on the Estimation of Acetone—Experiments in the Manufacture of Terpin Hydrate—Should Tinctures be Made from Fluid Extracts.

SQUIBB, RICE, REMINGTON, LLOYD AND KEBLER ARGUE FOR AND AGAINST THE MANUFACTURE OF TINCTURES FROM FLUID EXTRACTS.

THE regular pharmaceutical meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held Wednesday afternoon, January 20, 1897. A paper on the

"Volumetric Estimation of Acetone"

was read by Lyman F. Kebler. The author said that the uses of acetone as a solvent appear to be almost unlimited, in both analytical and technical operations. In many instances it has displaced some of the other solvents, not only on account of its being lower in price, but as being a better general solvent.

The writer stated that at present we are not able to determine the percentage of acetone in various mixtures with accuracy, owing to the fact that commercial acetone generally contains other bodies which also respond to the iodoform reaction, on which all our analytical methods are based.

Methods of Analysis.

The first volumetric process described by the writer was one in which an ace-

tone solution was treated with iodine and potassium hydroxide solutions to bring about the iodoform reaction, the percentage of iodine in combination being determined by the addition of hydrochloric acid solution to the mixture, and subsequent titration with volumetric sodium thio-sulphate solution.

The next method was one first published in 1893 (*Moniteur Scientifique*). This method, as modified and applied by Dr. Squibb, consists of treating a definite weight of pure acetone in aqueous solution with alkaline potassium iodide solution and then titrating with sodium hypochlorite solution. The number of Cc. of hypochlorite solution required to convert the pure acetone into iodoform serves as a basis of comparison for estimating the acetone in any solution.

The author modified this process somewhat, and, instead of carefully titrating with hypochlorite solution to determine the end reaction, added an excess of this solution and then a solution of hydrochloric acid, after which a volumetric solution of sodium thio-sulphate was

added, bicarbonated starch solution being used as indicator in this instance as with the foregoing modification. The percentage of acetone in any solution can be readily determined with this method, which obviates the difficulty of obtaining pure acetone and the tediousness of the end reaction in the preceding method.

Experiments in the Manufacture of Terpin Hydrate.

Edward T. Hahn presented a paper on "Terpin Hydrate." The paper contained results of experiments with some of the methods which have been proposed for making this substance. A method recommended by A. Wiggers in 1846, was applied to commercial oil of turpentine, but no crystalline compound was formed. Knowing the liability of commercial oil of turpentine to adulteration, a quantity of it was distilled with lime and water, and the product so obtained used by the author in all of his other experiments. Ethyl alcohol was employed in most all of the methods described, but as this alcohol is comparatively expensive at the present time, methyl alcohol was substituted for it, and the following formula gave a very satisfactory product:

1. Oil of turpentine.....120 Cc.
2. Methyl alcohol (sp. gr. 0.801)... 30 Cc.
3. Nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.36)..... 30 Cc.

The liquids were mixed in the order indicated and the mixture allowed to stand three days; 30 Cc. of water added with the result that the crystals separated in a much shorter time than they usually did. These, on recrystallization from hot methyl alcohol, yielded 3.2 grammes of terpin hydrate, answering the requirements of the United States Pharmacopoeia.

DISCUSSION.

Tinctures from Fluid Extract.

After the reading of the papers an interesting and animated discussion on the subject of the manufacture of some galenicals from fluid extracts was opened by Mr. Kebler and participated in by Prof. Remington and Messrs. England and McIntyre, as well as by others present. Communications on the same subject were received from Dr. E. R. Squibb, Dr. Charles Rice and Prof. J. U. Lloyd.

Bad Morally.

Dr. Squibb said that his chief argument against the general practice of making tinctures from fluid extracts was that the practice was not authorized by the U. S. P., and hence such tinctures were not official. He considered the practice a dangerous one, from the moral standpoint, and said in conclusion, "Change the law, if you will, but don't change the practice against the law."

Opinions of Dr. Rice.

Dr. Rice offered the following proposition, which may be considered to embody his opinions on the subject:

"The practice of preparing tinctures from fluid extracts, in all cases where dilution causes obvious physical changes (such as precipitation, gelatinization, etc.), is not to be recommended for general use, but may be adopted in cases of necessity or urgency, when a prescription calls for the tincture of a drug of which only the fluid extract is available or obtainable."

F. E. Tinctures Not To Be Advocated.

Prof. Lloyd believed that there was more than one side to the subject, and considered the pros. and cons. of the question at some length. He saw no reason why manufacturers of fluid extracts should not give directions for making tinctures from fluid extracts, but held the opinion that, although such information was useful in emergency cases, and in certain cases to be preferred, he would not advocate the substitution of a line of tinctures made in this way without pharmacopoeial authority.

Kebler Favors Tinctures From Fluid Extracts.

Mr. Kebler's remarks were mainly on the affirmative side of this question, and his strongest argument was, perhaps, in reference to the standardization of drugs and their preparations. He referred to the assay processes of the pharmacopoeia, and said that they were introduced on account of the great variability of the drugs to which they were applied. He also said that these assayed drugs were not the only drugs which varied in the amount of active constituent, and cited instances in which the percentage of active constituent was three times greater in one crude drug than in another. Therefore, the tincture made from one drug would be three times stronger than that made from the other, or putting the statement in other words, the tincture made from a high-assaying drug would be as powerful as a fluid extract made from a drug containing a smaller amount of alkaloids. The following question may be said to summarize his opinions on this point:

"What tinctures, for example, will possess the greater degree of uniformity, those made from crude drugs varying extremely in potency, or those prepared from standardized fluid extracts, etc.?"

England Opposes.

J. W. England was apposed to the manufacture of other galenicals from fluid extracts, and presented elaborate and detailed statements in support of his views. One of his arguments was that different classes of proximate principles were yielded to menstrua of varying strength, and therefore tinctures could not be made from corresponding fluid extracts, and in illustration of this opinion a large number of the menstrua for official tinctures and fluid extracts were tabulated. He also said that in the manufacture of fluid extracts they were allowed to stand, and principles removed which possessed therapeutic worth. Another statement was concerning the lack of uniformity of the relative doses of corresponding tinctures and fluid extracts, there being no ratio of the doses of the preparations to the percentage of drug employed. The speaker had corresponded with four of the largest manufacturers of these preparations in this country, and they all admitted that they did not follow pharmacopoeial directions, but preferred to abide by their own experience in this matter; neither did they use menstrua which conformed to the official standard, or which were uniform among themselves.

Prof. Remington on the Function of Fluid Extracts.

Prof. Remington said that the main question was in reference to the uses of these preparations—fluid extracts and tinctures; that fluid extracts were in-

tended to be permanent preparations, and hence were made strongly alcoholic, while on the other hand the menstrua for tinctures were made as aqueous as possible and still extract and retain the desirable constituents of the drug. He also said that certain principles which were not extracted by a small amount of dilute menstruum could be obtained by the use of a larger quantity of the menstruum, whereas in fluid extracts the object was to limit the quantity of menstruum. He furthermore said that to consider the question in reference to standardized fluid extracts was to limit it, since many manufacturers who do not standardize their fluid extracts nevertheless recommend diluting them in the preparation of tinctures.

Sundry routine business was then transacted, after which the proceedings terminated.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held on Friday evening, January 22, in the lecture theatre of the New York College of Pharmacy. Prior to the meeting a number of the members took dinner at the Hotel Majestic, the service at this hotel having proven so satisfactory at the previous meeting that the Chemical Industry Club had again decided to select it as a place for the members to dine prior to the meeting.

After the reading of the minutes and the transaction of some routine business, the reading of papers was begun. We present below the abstract of the papers read:

A Contribution to the Asphalt Question.

By H. ENDEMANN, PH.D.

It has been previously stated that asphaltene changes at 250 degrees C. by oxidation into asphaltic acid. If this be heated with soda solution in an air current it dissolves readily and forms a new body called asphaltulmic acid of approximate composition and properties of such ulmic acid as is produced from carbohydrates. Experiments to prove by this compound the formulas calculated from analyses previously reported, failed on account of disadvantageous properties of same; but the uniformity of asphaltic acid is proved by fractional treatment.

LIQUID ASPHALTS, OR MALTHAS,

contain, aside from asphaltene, or in its place, a hydrocarbon asphaltogen, which, at high temperature, oxidizes in air, forming first asphaltene and later asphaltic acid. It partakes of the nature of both asphaltene and petroleum, but its boiling point is higher than that of the ordinary petroleums. Its presence tends to preserve asphaltene from being oxidized to the non-bituminous asphaltic acid in the manufacture of paving mixtures. Petroleum residual oils contain it. Hence, in this respect, the addition of these is rational. It is irrational because the paraffins in it are not good solvents for asphaltene.

The petroleums are most likely hydrocarbons of the general formula C_n, H_{2n-4} . To analyze malthas determine first the

water and the light petrolenes by a refining process. In its residue determine the inorganic matter and the non-bituminous organic matter by weighing the insoluble residue from chloroform treatment, etc. Then determine the quantity of asphaltic acid obtainable from the bitumen and also the percentage of oxygen contained in it. These are the data necessary for calculating the composition.

The analyses made elicit the following formulae for the substances described:

Asphaltogen..... $C_{22}H_{12}$

Asphaltene..... $C_{22}H_{12}O_2$

Asphaltic acid..... $C_{22}H_{12}O_4$

Asphaltulmic acid..... $C_{22}H_{12}O_6$

In the discussion of the paper which ensued Clifford Richardson of the Barber Asphalt Co. sharply criticised the statement made by Dr. Endemann in his earlier paper, which had been published entire in the journal of the Society. He especially criticised the omission of reference to the presence of sulphur and its effect in the production of condensation products and to the use made by Dr. Endemann of the term asphaltene and petrole. He also denied the presence of an oxygen compound.

Dr. Endemann vigorously and successfully defended his paper as being a statement of facts, from which chemists could draw their own conclusions. The presence of sulphur had been excluded. The oxygen had been absorbed during the heating of the asphalt, as was stated in the paper.

Fire-Proof Laboratory Construction.

By WM. JAY SCHIEFFELIN, PH.D.

The author presented a complete technical description of the system of construction known as the Hecla Fire-Proof Construction, invented by Poulsen, as applied in the construction of the laboratory of Schieffelin & Co., at One Hundred and Thirty-third street and St. Ann's avenue, New York City.

SCHIEFFELIN & CO.'S LABORATORY.

The laboratory occupies 30,000 square feet of floor space. The framework consists of heavy steel columns, with steel cantilevers and beams between the columns, the beams being supported by curved brackets, which, on account of the cantilever principle, allow a far wider span for a given weight of metal than does the ordinary rectangular fire-proof construction. In the laboratory described the spans are of 30 feet, so that a room 50x60 needs but one column. For the floors about 8 pounds of steel are required to the square foot, compared with 15 pounds required in the rectangular system, because in the latter the load must be carried twice, that is from the beams to the girder and from the girder to the columns. The cantilever bracket delivers the load direct to the column. The author illustrated the paper by a series of drawings and plans showing the details of the construction as well as the general plan of the buildings.

There are really three separate buildings ranged about a court yard. The largest of these is divided by a continuous fire-proof partition from the ground to the roof, thus making the laboratory substantially consist of four separate buildings under one roof, each building having three stories and a high cellar or basement with large windows. All the stairways, dumb waiters and chutes are outside of the three manufacturing buildings, while these are connected together and direct communication secured

through the fourth building, containing the boilers and drying room. The author here quoted the description of the frame work of the building as given by the architect.

In constructing the building the frames were set up and riveted and a series of arch molds made of No. 4 wire mesh on wooden triangles, and covered with two thicknesses of sheeting were adjusted to the openings between the steel truss-beams, and an inch of plaster was poured on these molds (forming the ceiling), on top of which the flooring of concrete was filled in evenly.

The fire partition is made of rock plaster on expanded metal, and in the partitions, running only one story high, jute bagging is substituted for expanded metal, the result being very rigid and durable walls. There are no hollow spaces between the floor and ceiling, and the concrete becomes so firm that the floors are virtually formed on arches of artificial rock. The specifications demand that the floor support 250 pounds to the square foot, but the actual strength is much in excess of this. All the floors are graded to flush outlets, one of which is provided to every 750 square feet. The iron door sills are raised three inches above the floor, and the doors are of fire-proof construction, and shut automatically into jambs of angle-iron framework, or where they shut on flat surfaces, they lap at least three inches. All the doors are sliding doors, and are held open by weights attached by means of fusible plugs, melting at 68 to 78 degrees C. The window frames are made of cast iron and all the windows opening on the court yard are fitted with wire glass sash. This glass may be heated on one side to a red heat and cold water played upon it, when the glass will crack in all directions, but will not break from the frame, being held in place by the wire.

All the plumbing and gas pipes were put in place before the concrete was laid,

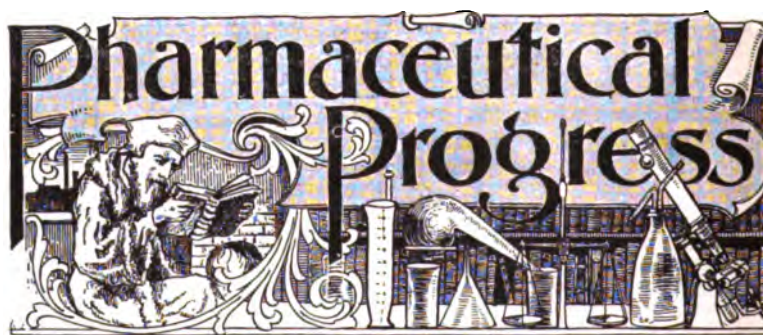
and in this way all holes in the floor are avoided.

The power for machinery in the upper floor is transmitted by electricity from a dynamo in the basement, along a main wire hung in the elevator shaft to motors located where needed. There are three fire-escapes outside of the building, two being inclosed in turrets and used as stairways. In the smaller building, where inflammable substances are used, the incandescent light sockets are arranged in rubber sleeves so that the current must be turned on from a switch in the adjoining building. The surface of the floors varies in composition according to the character of the work to be done on them. Where dry materials are to be used, the floors are of concrete, sized with linseed oil to prevent dust. Where petroleum is used the floor is covered with galvanized iron with soldered joint; where water is apt to be spilled it is of asphalt. The acid room has a floor of bluestone flag, laid in tar and drained to an earthenware gutter. The cost of this system of construction depends upon the price of steel and the skill and experience of the workmen who fill in the floor arches. It is probably one-third more than that of the ordinary wooden mill construction, and one-fifth less than that of the rectangular beam and girder fire-proof construction in general use.

One marked advantage of the system is the unusual stability of structure, which is shown in the fact that very heavy machinery may be run in it without producing more than the slightest vibration.

The author concluded the paper by stating that the Insurance Tariff Association had made a special rate upon it of about one-third of that made on the building of ordinary construction, which was reported to be the lowest rate existing on any laboratory in America.

Owing to the lateness of the hour the reading of H. S. Blackmore's paper on aluminum compounds was postponed.



Salubrol is a bromine compound of methylene-di-antipyrine, and has been recommended as a non-poisonous antiseptic dusting powder.

Arthricitin is a trade name given to the substance bearing the systematic title of monohydrophenoethyldiethylenediaminamidoacetonitril. Its properties are not stated.

Ferrosol is a liquid preparation claimed to be a double saccharate of sodio-ferric chloride, containing 0.77 per cent iron. It is indifferent to acids, alkalis and salts, and to temperature changes.

Carbolic Acid Pastilles.—Salzmann (*Apoth.-Zeit.*, 1896, No. 99) suggests the substitution of carbolic acid pastilles for the liquefied acid as a means of lessen-

ing the danger of accidental poisoning from this drug. The pastilles, or tablets, may be made by adding 5 per cent of stearin soap to crystallized carbolic acid. The proposal will probably find much favor in hospitals.

Mercurial Oil.—A mercurial oil has been prepared by F. Miehle (*Apoth.-Zeit.*, 1896, No. 97), by extinguishing 20 parts of purified mercury with 5 parts of pure, water-free wool-fat and diluting this with 15 parts of paraffin oil, liquid petrolatum. The result is a syrupy liquid of uniform consistence, from which no metallic mercury separates out, and which is well suited for use in injecting mercury.

The Use of Wool-Fat in Mercurial Ointment.—F. Miehle (*Apoth.-Zeit.*, 1896,

No. 97) recommends the use of pure wool-fat, free from water, for extinguishing mercury in the preparation of mercurial ointment. He found that in about twenty minutes he could so thoroughly mix 40 parts of mercury with 12 parts of the wool fat that no mercury could be distinguished with a microscope capable of detecting globules 4 micronillimeters in diameter. Miehle recommends a concentrated ointment containing 100 parts of mercury and 25 parts of wool-fat, which can be diluted as required for use with either soft or hard simple ointment.

The Properties of and Tests for Apiol.—F. Gay (*Bull. de Pharm. du Sud. Est.*, 1896, No. 4) states that specimens of a piol are frequently found on the market which are contaminated by resins, chlorophyll, etc., derived from the parsley, whence the apiol itself is obtained, or which are adulterated by admixtures of fatty oils, glycerin, gurjun balsam, etc. According to Gay, pure apiol is a fatty fluid with a specific gravity of 1.080, insoluble in water and benzol, soluble with cloudiness in alcohol and forming clear solutions in ether and chloroform, and particularly soluble in acetic acid. On pouring a layer of apiol on nitric acid a blood-red zone is formed, which gradually fades, with fuming nitric acid red fumes are given off, and a black mass is formed, which gradually turns to a lighter color. Gay proposes the following tests: (1) Shake 3 Cc. of chloroform with 5 drops of apiol, and after solution is effected add 3 Cc. of water. Pure apiol forms on shaking, a white, milky mixture which, in the presence of chlorophyll, has a green color. (2) On dropping pure apiol into water it sinks, but if adulterated with a fatty oil it will float. (3) Equal parts of apiol and acetic acid form a clear mixture, but which, in the presence of, resinous adulterants, becomes clouded. (4) When apiol is "shaken out" with benzol and the benzol evaporated no residue should be left; gurjun balsam, etc., however, would be dissolved by the benzol, and would therefore leave a residue. (5) On ignition pure apiol burns without any odor. Acrolein fumes would indicate adulteration with glycerin. (6) On dropping apiol into a sodium sulphide solution the apiol is colored if it is adulterated with lead.

The American Bromine Industry.

Seventy-five miles above here, says an Ashland (Ky.) communication to the "Cincinnati Enquirer," in what is termed the Pomeroy bend of the Ohio River, is the greatest bromine manufacturing centre of the United States, if not of the entire world. For more than fifty years Pomeroy, O., has been recognized as the principal Southern salt field, rivaling the New York and Michigan fields most successfully through the Southern markets. For more than half as long bromine has been profitably manufactured, with the output increasing as the price diminished.

THE FIRST BROMINE WORKS

of any consequence were located at the Stassfurt saline deposits near Madgeburg, Prussia, and a score of years ago produced in the neighborhood of 10,000 pounds per year, an amount equal to the combined product of the remainder of Europe. Here it was secured only as a secondary product in the manufacture of different alkali salts, the final mother liquor showing from 0.3 to 0.5 per cent

bromine in the form of potassium bromide. It is from the waters of certain American saline springs only that bromine can be secured as a direct product.

In the Pomeroy bend the product is secured secondarily, the bittern from the salt works, which was for many years a waste product, being utilized. The methods of manufacture have changed but little in the past twenty years, and practically the original methods as employed at Stassfurt are still in use.

HOW BROMINE IS DISTILLED.

The usual appliances in the ordinary bromine factory are limited to one or more large tanks for the accommodation of the bittern piped from the near-by salt works, an intermediate furnace by which the bittern is heated preparatory to entering the stills, and two or more large stone stills or retorts from which the bromine is distilled.

These stills are rude, unornamental stone chambers hewn out of a native sandstone, and measuring about 6 by 8 feet, and having a capacity of about 400 gallons of bittern, with which is mixed, previous to distillation, 75 pounds of sulphuric acid and 35 pounds of manganese dioxide. The stills are fitted with cap tops, in which are apertures for the introduction of the sulphuric acid and the manganese dioxide. From these openings a pipe extends about 30 inches downward into the still, and admits of closing by means of a practically airtight lid.

From the stills a lead pipe or earthenware connection is made with the condensers, which are either built of heavy poplar planks and box shape, or of earthenware worms, and in either event they are always cooled by a continual stream of cold water passing over them. Similar connection is made with the receivers, which are simply large glass bottles of a capacity sufficient to accommodate the product of a single distillation. These connections are rendered airtight by being banked with clay.

After the stills have been charged with bittern, sulphuric acid and the manganese dioxide, as apportioned above, a current of steam is passed into them, generating chlorine gas, which, acting upon the soluble bromides, decomposes them, liberating the bromine in the form of a rich, red vapor, that passes off through the pipe into the condensers, and finally, after the reaction, through the receiving pipes to the glass bottles. From these it is later transferred to the smaller bottles of commercial use, holding from ten to twenty pounds, for shipment.

BY-PRODUCTS.

When the bromine has fully condensed and the distillation is completed the resultant chlorides are in some cases run off as waste matter, while in other instances the manufacturers have added apparatus for the production of calcium chloride, a product that is lately coming into extensive favor as a disinfectant and absorbent. The average production of the shops of the Pomeroy bend is, conservatively estimated, 100 pounds per day each, which, allowing for 300 working days, a figure all will equal, would place the yearly product of the field at 300,000; about fifteen times the product of all Europe a score of years ago, and more than the total production of to-day.

LARGE PRODUCTION AFFECTED PRICES.

For a number of years following the adoption of the manufacture in the Ohio

field the returns were unusually pleasing, the price remaining in the vicinity of \$3 per pound, at which figure the profits were enormous.

This naturally led to an extensive increase in the manufacture, there being practically no limit to the bittern that could be utilized from the then twenty-odd furnaces in operation, all of which yielded in the proportion of one gallon of bromide to fourteen gallons of bittern.

The over-production that speedily resulted practically sealed the doom of the business, and the price rapidly fell until in recent years it was as low as 27 cents per pound, a figure that put some of the producers out of the business. The abandonment of numerous old furnaces have left but ten operations in the field now, with a bromine shop at each.

EXPIRATION OF CONTRACT MAY AFFECT PRICES.

The product of the entire lot goes, under a collective five-year contract, to a syndicate. This contract expiring in November of 1897, is on a sliding scale, meant to average 21 cents per pound for the five years, which so far it has been doing. There is no prospect of an increase of price, at least in the immediate future.

Notes on Formulas.

A correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist* calls the attention of that journal to an error in the Dispensers' Formula given in "The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary" for 1897. It is pointed out that in the pamphlet issued by Battle & Co. bromidia is stated to contain $\frac{1}{2}$ gr., and not $\frac{1}{4}$ gr., each of the extracts of cannabis and henbane [in each fluid dram].

THE PROBLEM OF DISSOLVING EXT. CANNABIS INDICA IN WATER SOLVED.

The variations upon the original formula seem to be quite necessary. Premising knowledge of the solvent powers of chloral hydrate over resinous substances, no competent chemist would find any difficulty in compounding this preparation from the data furnished by its makers. Probably most dispensers make and keep that convenient solution of chloral hydrate of which each minim contains 1 gr. Rubbed down in a porcelain dish with the required quantity of this solution, the extract of cannabis readily dissolves; then add the extract of henbane and rub it down; then the powdered bromide, with a little more than twice its weight of water; dissolve and make up to the exact volume. That it should be thought necessary to send to St. Louis for so simple a matter is only accounted for by the preference of the medical profession for what is "far fetched and dear bought," by their colossal ignorance—as a rule—of drugs, and by their almost universal reluctance to take counsel with the nearest competent pharmacist as to the best mode of combining and exhibiting them.

A FORMULA FOR DUTCH DROPS.

May I put forward another formula for Dutch drops, which, though it does not profess to exactly imitate the original *Medicamentum gratia probatum*, resembles it in consistence, I think, more nearly than the one given.

	Parts.
Balsamum sulphuris.....	2
Oleum picis.....	1
Oleum juniperi ex lign.....	1
All by weight.	

Practical Shop Notes.

The following abstracts are from papers read at a recent meeting of the Edinburgh (Scotland) Chemists' Assistants' Association:

Pearl Coating Pills.

BY JAMES GAULD.

The author strongly recommended pharmacists to coat their own pills in preference to using low-priced factory-coated pills. After being made the pills should be allowed to dry for a day or two. They should then receive two coats of varnish (either tolu 1 dr. and ether 8 oz. or sandarac, 1 part, and absolute alcohol, 1 part). This prevented the pills from falling or pitting, and also prevented any essential oil discoloring the coating. For the coating the apparatus required was very simple, and consisted of three covered pots, a sieve and a marble slab. The coating consisted of French chalk, or a mixture of French chalk and starch (1 to 8), which was whiter. A small quantity of Martindale's mucilage of tragacanth (4 gr. to 1 oz, with 1 dr. sp. vin. rect.) is placed in one of the covered pots, and the pills are evenly coated with this by shaking them up in the pot. They are next transferred to a covered pot containing the French chalk and rotated for a minute or so. Then they are turned into the sieve, which removes excess of chalk, placed upon the slab and carefully rolled under the palm of the hand, gently and gradually increasing the pressure as the coating dries. Afterwards they are turned into a clean pot and rotated gently, so as to make the coating adhere more firmly. The process is then repeated, two coatings being sufficient. To give the pills the high polish so much desired they should be allowed to stand now for a day to dry, and then vigorously rotate them for some time in a clean, smooth, covered pot. For prescription pills the same perfect finish cannot be obtained, but with a little practice two or three dozen pills can be finished satisfactorily in about fifteen minutes. Pink pills are easily made by adding a little carmine to the chalk.

"Ointments."

BY GEORGE SYME.

The author had experimented with the process suggested by Mr. Boa in 1894, by which many ointments may be prepared by melting and mixing the ingredients and allowing to cool without stirring. He had selected simple, resin and spermaceti ointments. In the case of simple ointment the product was much harder than when prepared by the B. P. process of stirring till cold. By reducing the proportion of wax and using 1 part wax, 4 parts benzoated lard, and 4 parts almond oil, an ointment closely resembling the official one in consistency is obtained. He did not think the process could be successfully applied to resin ointment, for lumps always separated out on cooling, even when the quantity of wax was reduced. He had the same experience with spermaceti ointment. It seemed that the spermaceti tended to crystallize out on cooling. Eucalyptus ointment sets very hard on cooling if the B. P. proportions are used. A good result was got by using 1 part hard paraffin, 3 parts soft paraffin and 1 part eucalyptus oil. The public would be certain to notice the difference between an ointment prepared by stirring and the same ointment prepared by cooling. He thought Mr. Boa's process could only be adopted in the B. P. if the proportions of the in-

gredients were altered as he suggested.

The Embryo Pharmacist.

BY WILLIAM CENTER.

The author humorously described the process by which the embryo pharmacist, having trusted too much to appearances and gazed with awe and wonder on the long rows of gold labeled bottles and the other mysteries of the pharmacy, passed his preliminary and entered on the joys (?) of his apprenticeship. Alas! how soon was he disillusioned. The author then gave an interesting description of how the embryo pharmacist might study the science of botany, passing gradually from the known to the unknown. He soon began to know that a flower was more than the merely bright-colored part of a plant fit only as an ornament for his button-hole. He also soon learned that a potato was not a succulent root, but a stem or branch. Botany was the science which most exercised their powers of observation, and it was by observation and reflection that the embryo pharmacist would acquire such a knowledge as would enable him to apply it successfully in the study of materia medica.

Dispensing Notes.

BY LAUCHLAN S. LAMB.

The author had tried various excipients for protochloride of iron pills, and found that the best result was obtained by using extract of liquorice in the smallest possible proportion. If the mass, on standing a little, seemed too soft, a little powdered tragacanth should be added.

The next note was as to the following mixture:

Potass. Iodid	2 drams.
Potass. Bromid	6 drams.
Quin. Sulph.	36 grains.
Acid. Sulph. Dil.	1 dram.
Tinct. Aurantii	6 drams.
Aquam	ad 6 ounces.

If the quinine be dissolved in the water and sulphuric acid and the potassium salts be added, a white, flaky precipitate falls. By dissolving the potassium salts in three ounces of the water, and the quinine sulphate in the sulphuric acid, diluted with the remainder of the water and mixing the two solutions, a perfectly clear mixture is obtained.

The following was hopelessly incompatible:

Ammon. Carb	3 drams.
Tinct. Ferri Perchlor.	3 drams.
Aquam	ad 6 ounces.

Sig. 2 dr. ter in die.

Should this be dispensed or the prescriber communicated with?

Winter Specialties.***I. THE COUGH-MIXTURE.**

There is no more maligned product of pharmacy than the cough mixture. We admit that it sometimes deserves reprobation, for the ingenuity displayed in getting a little of everything into it, and the success accomplished occasionally in stopping coughs which should be allowed to go free, are reason enough to warrant the ire of those who know better. We submit, however, that medical criticism may go too far sometimes, especially because the experience-proven remedies are safe so long as there is no finality or agreement in therapeutic discoveries. The other day we were reading about some experiments made by an English physiologist on the effect of drugs on the tracheal secretion, and the following is a summary of his results and

how he obtained them:

A window in the trachea of an animal (cat under chloroform, urethane, or morphine) being made, and the surface dyed by blotting-paper, drugs were injected into a vein or subcutaneously, and the rate of formation of secretion observed, and compared with that before the administration of the drug, it was found that alkalis increase the secretion in spite of Rossbach's assertion to the contrary; that potassium iodide acts similarly, and emetine only markedly so. Saponin (senegin) in small doses does not increase secretion; in large doses it diminishes it. Cold and heat applied to the abdomen increase and diminish secretion respectively.

This is one of those nice researches which wicked anti-vivisectionists would put down, and we confess to some sympathy with them because the conclusion that senega does not excite the bronchial secretion is contrary to all clinical experience. We presume that what happens in the trachea will also occur lower down. The results, however, serve to emphasize our point that even doctors are not always physiologically exact in their therapeutic practice. For some reason or other the cough is a symptom which people do not think it necessary to consult a doctor about, so they go to the chemist for a cough mixture. Perhaps it may be because there are really few coughs in the multitude, cough-remedy advertisements notwithstanding, which lead to anything serious. It is only the painful cough resulting from actual lesion (or skinning) of the air passages, in which pain is augmented by coughing, that may be very serious indeed, and to distinguish the painful cough from other coughs is no part of the chemist's duty. Nevertheless, a large proportion of cough mixtures seem to be designed to stop that cough and no other, because few are compounded which do not contain sedatives in more or less heroic doses, and generally with expectorants which are not needed. Probably the reason for so little harm resulting from the use of popular cough mixtures is that many of them are complex and filled with therapeutic incompatibles. Still there is room for greater simplicity, and we propose by a few examples to show what principles should not be departed from.

Our first example may be the familiar popular household remedy—equal parts of oil of almonds, syrup of squill and syrup of violets. Here the active ingredient is the squill, for the other syrup and the oil have no effect whatever upon the air-passages. The squill is an expectorant. Now, the function of an expectorant is to increase the bronchial secretion, and by the telegraphy of the human system that fact is conveyed to the respiratory centre, whence a message is sent to the muscles of the chest, which close as if they were a bellows, thus creating a cough and a discharge of phlegm. Ipecacuanha, senega, ammonium carbonate and tartar emetic are among the remedies which act in this way, and it is obvious that when a person has a copious discharge of soft phlegm he is not at all in need of expectorants. It is here that the traditional cough mixture is potent for good, because it is so rarely compounded without a sedative. A good example is:

Vin. ipecacuanhae	3 drms.
Chlorodyni	2 drms.
Glycerini	6 drms.
Aq. ad	6 ozs.

M. Sig.; One tablespoonful every 4 hours.

In this there is a small dose of morphine with the expectorant, and morphine does two things—viz., decreases the secretion, and dulls the respiratory cen-

*The Chemist and Druggist.

tre, whereby the act of coughing is suppressed. It may be said, therefore, that the above mixture is almost neutral, so far as its action upon the bronchial tubes is concerned; but it eases coughing, gives the medicine-taker a sense of warmth about the chest, which he likes, and it does not "upset his stomach." The last point is one which many prescriptions seem eminently calculated to bring about. Take this as an example:

Oxymel. scillae	2 oz.
Vin. ipecacuanhae	1/2 oz.
Spt. aether. nit.	1/2 oz.
Syr. pruni Virg.	2 oz.
Tr. sanguinariae	1/2 oz.
Inf. senegae conc.	1 oz.
Glycerini	1 oz.
Liq. morph. mur.	1/2 oz.
Syrup. toltan.	12 oz.

Dose.—A teaspoonful every four hours.

There is a big waste of material here, and by the time the patient has got rid of his cough he needs something to cure his indigestion. Polypharmacy is, to some extent, permissible in the cough mixture, but it should lean towards the combination of flavoring and coloring, with one or two active expectorants. The late Sir Robert Christison long ago gave an excellent example of this in his well-known cough mixture:

Syrupi scillae	2 oz.
Aq. menthae pip.	2 oz.
Tr. opii ammoniat.	1/2 oz.
Tr. lavandulae comp.	1/2 oz.
Syrupi	1 oz.

Dose.—A tablespoonful three or four times a day.

The dose of squill in this mixture is, per se, excessive; but the opium modifies its bronchial action, and the result is a mixture which gives quick relief and comfort. But the objection to this and all other mixtures containing opium is that they are positively harmful in chronic bronchitis, and in many acute cases should be avoided. They do good in the common winter cough. The familiar white cough mixture, in which tr. camph. co. and tr. toltan. are combined with a syrupy and mucilaginous basis, is also good, because the amount of opium present is too small to exert any marked physiological action. Bronchitis mixtures for adults should be as simple as possible. The following is a good one:

Ammon. carbonat.	1 drm.
Chloral. hydrat.	1 drm.
Tr. card. co.	3 drm.
Syrupi	3 drm.
Aq. ad	6 ozs.

Dose.—One tablespoonful every four hours.

This acts like a charm in many cases solely through the expectorant action of the alkali, the chloral hydrate having a sedative effect without counteracting the expectorant. The mixture gradually undergoes change, some of the chloral hydrate reacting with the alkali and liberating chloroform; but there seems to be a limit to the reaction, and it does not alter the efficacy of the mixture. The tickling cough which is accompanied by little or no secretion, but is spasmodic and sometimes painful, frequently awakening the sufferer from sleep, is now successfully combated by codeine, as in the following prescription:

Codeinae	2 grs.
Acid. hydrobrom. dil.	2 drms.
Acid. hydrocyanic. dil.	1/2 drm.
Aq.	1/2 oz.

Solve et adde—

Syr. limonis ad.	2 ozs.
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Dose.—A small teaspoonful when the cough is troublesome.

This acts through the respiratory centre chiefly. We have said little in this note regarding children's cough mixtures because the little which can be said may be put into one sentence—make the mix-

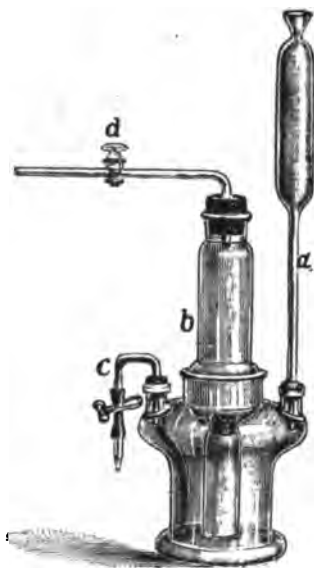
tures sweet and as simple as possible, avoiding sedatives. Ipecacuanha is better for children than squill, and they can take a drop of the wine for each year; allow three drops for the first year. It is desirable to make the cough mixture as nice as possible to the eye and palate; precipitates should be avoided, as a rule, for they rarely contain anything of importance, and make the preparation unsightly.

A New Gas Generator.

It is generally known that many apparatus for the generation of gases are unsatisfactory, because after they have been in use a short time the acid becomes saturated with the lye resulting from the reaction. The re-agents are, therefore, not utilized to the best advantage.

In the new gas generator, according to Barge (*Phar. Review*), this evil is avoided. The material, e. g. calcium carbonate and hydrochloric acid, are completely consumed without a contamination of the unconsumed acid by the resulting calcium chloride solution.

The apparatus, illustrated by the accompanying cut, consists of a thrice tub-



BARGE'S GAS GENERATOR.

ulated supply flask. Into the large middle tubule there fits a large glass-ground cylinder (b), which extends nearly to the bottom of the supply flask. This cylinder is charged with the material, CaCO_3 , FeS , Zn , etc., necessary for the generation of the desired gas. This material is supported at a height of the middle tubule by a rubber stopper with several perforations, which is fastened in an opening, about 3-4 Mm. in diameter, of the large cylinder.

One of the side tubules supports a pressure tube with bulb and funnel. Into the other is inserted a bent tube (c), which acts as a siphon, one arm of which reaches to the bottom of the reservoir, whereas to the other arm is attached a piece of rubber tubing closed by means of a pinch-cock. The mouth of cylinder (b) is provided with a perforated rubber stopper, into which is inserted a glass tube with stopcock. The generation of the gas is regulated by opening and closing this stopcock.

In order to place the apparatus in working order cylinder (b) is filled with

the necessary material, the cock inserted and the stopcock opened. Acid is then poured into (a) until it covers the opening in cylinder (b), thereby starting the generation of gas. The stopcock is closed and more acid added, until about one-fourth of the cylindrical part of (a) is filled.

Gas, e. g. CO_2 , can be had by simply opening stopcock (d). The calcium chloride, resulting from the action of hydrochloric acid on calcium carbonate, being specifically heavy, sinks to the bottom of the reservoir. Fresh acid enters from above through the small opening without coming in contact with the reserve acid. In this way all of the acid can be utilized. If in the course of time the apparatus has been filled with lye it can be drawn off through (c). In an experiment, in which the apparatus was charged with marble and hydrochloric acid, 74 per cent of the acid had been utilized. The apparatus is easily charged and cleaned, and in its parts can easily be transported.

The Pharmacy Graduate in Medicine.*

BY B. FRANKLIN STAHL, PH.G., M.D., B.S.

The status of the pharmacy graduate as a student of and practitioner in medicine has always interested me. As a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, I have always held myself a champion of the cause of the pharmacy student. After hearing my views, I am afraid that some of my fellow-alumni will say: Deliver us from such a champion, if he stands by us in such fashion. It is difficult to tell a person disagreeable truths, and to do so, and yet leave the hearer under the impression that you have done him the greatest kindness, indicates an amount of diplomacy I fear I do not possess; did I wield such power, truly medicine were not my sphere.

THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF PHARMACISTS WHO STUDY MEDICINE.

In considering this question regard must be had to several distinct classes of pharmacy men who study medicine. Therefore, the questions—What has actuated the pharmacy man in studying medicine? What was his education preparatory to the study of pharmacy? What was his record in the College of Pharmacy? Will he practice in the country, or will he run a drug store, with free advice as a side issue, or will he meet his medical brother in legitimate practice and along well-established and ethical lines? Is he an old or recent graduate of pharmacy when he takes up the study of medicine?

Let us take up these points *seriatim*. In the last catalogue of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, I find no evidence of a single student having a college education. In the catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania for the same year, I find, out of 878 students, 208 have A.B., B.S., A.M., Ph.B., or some degree indicating preparatory training. Until 1900, students to enter the university are required to pass an examination equivalent to that required for entrance into a college, or show a certificate that they possess such education as is indicated by a high-school diploma. The entrance

* From the *Alumni Report* of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

examinations are each year made more rigid, until 1900, when every man commencing the study of medicine will have a good preliminary education, possess a recognized degree, or pass an examination equivalent to that required for entrance into the freshman class of the College Department of the University. Contrast this with the requirements for entrance into colleges of pharmacy, and consider the preliminary training had by the average student of pharmacy, and I think we must admit that in the medical classes the pharmacist competes with men who are vastly better prepared for a study of the higher sciences.

What record has he made in the College of Pharmacy? This will largely influence my answer as to his chances in the medical classes. The one thing a training in pharmacy is apt to teach a man is to grind. He learns to use every spare moment, and acquires the habit of devoting all his energies to his work.

Will he practice in the country? If so, his pharmacy training may serve him better than under other circumstances, although it may not avail him during his student days.

Of the man who uses a medical degree to boom his drug store business I have nothing to say, on the principle "when you can't speak well of a person, remain silent."

WHAT A PHYSICIAN SHOULD KNOW ABOUT PHARMACY.

Will he practice in a large city? If so, he will have at his command competent and up-to-date pharmacists, who are probably more eager to serve him than he is to help himself. These, with the aid of the training which the medical student received in pharmacy, will probably counterbalance the advantages possessed by his pharmaceutical brother. This leads me to the question: How much training in pharmacy should a medical student receive? I cannot think it essential that the physician should be familiar with the physical properties of all or many of the drugs and chemicals. The question of solubility is seldom regarded even by the pharmacy men in medicine. I would have him know how tincture. The familiarity and training in extract, have him see the chief pharmaceutical manipulations, and even try certain procedures, such as making pills, emulsions and probably preparing a tincture differs from a solid or fluid pharmaceutical procedures required of a practicing pharmacist could not possibly be crowded into a medical course.

There is a commendable and growing tendency to avoid polypharmacy. A doctor soon comes to know a good tincture if ordered separately, and if in combination, no amount of training would give an analytical nose or eye. Furthermore, a doctor who realizes his limited knowledge of pharmacy will learn to seek reliable drugs and depend upon the druggist for reliable preparations, and so the proper relation between the two professions will be established. I take it for granted that the time has forever passed when the doctor may be expected to gather his crude drugs, or even know them on sight. Indeed, the entire type of prescriptions has changed in the past ten years, and a stock of drugs that would have served then would be quite insufficient now.

The question of the student being an old or a recent graduate of pharmacy. I think, has a direct bearing on his chances

for class standing, and will be likely to greatly influence his method in the practice of medicine.

Let us now compare the advantages of a pharmacy training with a college course, each having been taken as preliminary to the study of medicine.

Putting aside the men who have college degrees when they commence the study of medicine, have not the remaining medical students a higher preliminary education than the class of men who take up pharmacy?

WHAT SERVICE IS A COURSE IN PHARMACY?

This, you will say, is the kernel of the entire question. The pharmacist learns botany, materia medica, theoretical and analytical chemistry and pharmacy. He has splendid business training and chance to study human nature; he learns to grind and use his every moment; he learns elegant pharmacy, and this is *very* important; he learns many things to avoid in prescription writing and has many examples of prescription writing. He really comes to know his drugs as a physician, without his training, will never know them, and he enjoys an ease in prescribing and a security which cannot be born by perfectly memorizing formulae. It is a common remark among druggists that

DOCTORS WHO HAVE HAD PHARMACY TRAINING PRESCRIBE MORE INTELLIGENTLY

and secure better combinations than one not so trained. Then, too, he never becomes the victim of the manufacturing pharmacist, and thus lends himself a mere machine for prescribing set formulae. He has greater resources in his therapeutics and is not so dependent upon manufacturers' products and the attendant uncertainty of their exactly meeting the indications of a given case. He realizes what training the pharmacist has secured to be the competent handmaiden of medicine, and is less apt to transgress upon her rights. There is more than I have indicated of great worth in a pharmacy training, that indefinite something I cannot enumerate, and which I would not part with for a great deal.

In this connection I might cite the case of an excellent medical teacher, who told me he was afraid to order pills for fear they would be too large; and equally dreaded attempts at solutions, for fear the salts would not dissolve. Here, probably, comes the greatest advantage to the pharmacy man; unfortunately, he will never know how much it has served him, while his medical brother will never suspect or realize what he has missed in not having such training. I think I may say more, and that is that our professors of materia medica and therapeutics teach too little of that which helps to a mastery of prescription writing. Our graduates of medicine are taught physiological actions and toxicology to such an extent that they are often afraid of their drugs, and it is along these lines that pharmacy helps its graduates to handle remedies with greater assurance and, I think, skill.

ADVANTAGES OF COLLEGE TRAINING.

What shall I claim as an advantage for the man with a college education? Of the many things which might be cited, I would give a very important place to the culture it gives, the familiarity with the ways of polite society, the mental discipline, the study of human nature on scientific lines, suggested by studies in

mental and moral philosophy and psychology. I shall not attempt to enumerate the individual studies, save to remark the advantage of some training in the dead languages, in taking up a science such as medicine. If the college man got nothing more than what is indicated in the list of the classics required, it would, to my mind, make it of the utmost value to the prospective medical student. But he gets a course in chemistry, it is true, not to be compared with the course in a college of pharmacy, but enough to enable him to follow lectures on medical chemistry. He gets a course in biology, which is of more direct service to him than the botany of the pharmacy, and still gets all the botany he will ever use. In short, if a college course fulfills its mission, the product is a well-disciplined mind. The pharmacy course will teach a man to plod and utilize all his opportunities, besides giving him some technical training.

Should the graduate of pharmacy be admitted to advanced standing on entering a medical college or university? I would say, decidedly, no! Why? Because he brings no training that at all compensates for what he misses in entering the second-year class. Why should he, and not the college man, have advanced standing? He has some botany, pharmacy and chemistry. The college man has as much botany, some chemistry, and a considerable training in what will be of more import in the first-year studies—biology. What does he miss if he is allowed to enter the second-year class? The very foundation of the study of medicine. I shall enumerate, because it is such a strong argument in itself: physical diagnosis, histology, osteology, dissection, anatomy, physiology, medical history, terminology, ethics, chemistry, bandaging, symptomatology, pathology and clinics. Now, I ask, can a course in pharmacy justify a man being allowed to miss the training in the branches enumerated, and enter, with those who have had this training, on the work of the second year, based on what has been learned during the first? The University of Pennsylvania does not permit a man to attempt to do himself this injustice, and, I think, we must all admit the wisdom of her refusal.

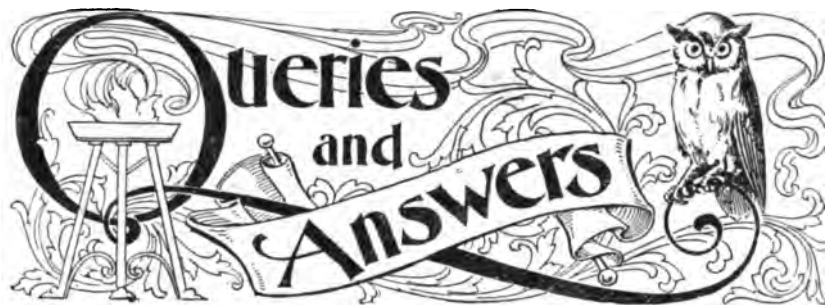
STANDING OF THE PHARMACIST STUDENT.

My belief, that the graduate in pharmacy made as high an average of scholarship as the average student of medicine, led me to secure permission to get the necessary data to prove or disprove this idea. When it is remembered that averages for three years' work in the medical classes, proved by twelve examinations in three courses, have run as high as 99, it is manifestly difficult to expect any class of men to enter a class and equal or surpass such a record. Without quoting figures, I may say that, while the pharmacy graduates have uniformly secured very creditable and even high averages, they have not surpassed the average obtained by the entire class. I can say more—the percentage of failures among pharmacy men is smaller than that of the remaining class. In competitive examinations for hospitals they have made an enviable record—in fact, an unusual record. In the quiz room my experience was that they compared very favorably with their fellow-students. In the practice of medicine it becomes more difficult, and even impos-

their work, and are certain to secure the rewards that always await the persistent, faithful plodder.

Finally, I would say that medical practice has a very certain place for the pharmacy graduate; but he must secure that

place by the route traveled by all his brothers in the profession, and what advantage he will derive from his knowledge of pharmacy must come in the actual practice of medicine.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect.

When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Table Sauce.—G. S.—The sauce you mention is no doubt made after some such formula as the following, sufficient apple pulp being added to give the required body:

Best vinegar	10 pints.
Indian soy	20 ounces.
Treacle	1 pound.
Mushroom ketchup	30 ounces.
Common salt	4 ounces.
Powdered capsicum	1 ounce.
Powdered pimento	1 ounce.
Powdered coriander	4 drams.
Powdered cloves	4 drams.
Powdered mace	2 drams.
Powdered cinnamon	2 drams.
Tincture of asafoetida	4 drams.

Heat the spices in the vinegar to boiling point. When cold, strain and add the other ingredients. The color may be heightened with burnt sugar.

Quinine Sulph. Incompatible with Sod. Salicylat.—T. T. asks: "Can the attached prescription be compounded so as to make a clear solution? If so, how?"

The prescription reads:

Sodii salicylat.	gr. xlviii.
Atropin. sulphat.	gr. 1-10.
Morphin. sulphat.	gr. ¼.
Quinine sulphat.	gr. xvi.
Acid. sulph. arom.	q. s.
Aquae q. s. ad.	2 ounces.

It is not possible to produce a clear solution with the above ingredients. When the solution of sodium salicylate is added to the acid solution of quinine, part of the salicylic acid and part of the quinine is thrown out, to probably combine later as quinine salicylate, which is only slightly soluble in water. The same is true of the addition of solutions of salts of atropine, morphine or any other alkaloids to solution of sodium salicylate. The mixture cannot be dispensed as a shake mixture by leaving out the acid, for the same reaction takes place slowly by simple contact in water, and a thick deposit will eventually be thrown down. If a clear solution must be dispensed, omit the aromatic sulphuric acid and make a solution with the aid of

alcohol, glycerin and heat, but do not do so without informing the prescriber of your intention.

Chrysarobin and Chrysophanic Acid.—P. W.—Chrysophanic acid is not chrysarobin, and should not be dispensed for the latter. It is an oxidation product of chrysarobin, the chemical formula of chrysophanic acid, being $C_{15}H_{10}O_4$, while that of chrysarobin is $C_{16}H_{12}O_4$.

Malt with Cod Liver Oil.—Wm. O. D. & Co.—The malted cod-liver preparation, a sample of which you send, has all the appearance of a solution of the principle gaduol in a sweetened vinous menstruum. We would suggest the following combination:

Fluid extract of wild cherry	2 fl. ozs.
Fluid extract of liquorice	3 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	
Syrup, aa.	1 fl. oz.
Extract of malt	6 fl. ozs.
Syrup hypophosphites	3 fl. ozs.
Gaduol	1 dr.
Fuller's earth	4 drams.
Color with burnt sugar.	

Mix the gaduol with the glycerin and rub with the Fuller's earth; then add the fluid extracts, syrup and malt; shake well, let stand one day, occasionally shaking and filtering. To the filtrate add the syrup hypophosphites and mix well. The quantities given may be altered to suit the views of the user.

A simpler combination is obtained by the following:

Gaduol	1 dram.
Alcohol	4 fl. drams.
Extract of malt	½ ounce.
Syrup hypophosphites	½ ounce.
Syrup wild cherry	1½ ounces.
Port wine, to	1 pint.

Mix the gaduol with the alcohol, and when completely taken up, add the malt extract and the syrups, followed by the wine: bottle and shake vigorously at intervals during a few days, when filter.

Spavin Cures.—J. S. G.—The majority of liniments intended for the cure of

spavin contain turpentine as the chief ingredient. The following are typical examples:

I.	
Oil of turpentine	8 ounces.
Camphor	2 ounces.
Crude petroleum	1 ounce.
Oil of thyme	1 ounce.
Tincture of iodine	2 ounces.
Alcohol	10 ounces.

II.	
Cantharides	4 ounces.
Oil of thyme	4 fl. ounces.
Oil of amber	4 fl. ounces.
Oil of turpentine	4 fl. ounces.
Cotton seed oil	4 fl. ounces.
Sulphuric acid	1 fl. ounce.

Mix all except the acid in a broad, shallow dish, then very slowly and with constant and rapid stirring, add the acid; when the liquid has cooled it may be bottled.

American Makers of Calcium Carbide.—J. P.—Referring to the note in our issue of the 10th inst. our correspondent can obtain full information about the carbide plants now in operation in the United States by addressing E. Stein, Electro Gas Company, 45 Broadway, this city.

Hectograph that Will Not Turn Rancid.—J. F. T.—Carbolic acid is usually added to hectograph mixtures as a preservative. The following formula will be found to yield a satisfactory pad:

Gelatin	4 ounces.
Glycerin	15 fl. ounces.
Carbolic acid	¼ fl. ounce.
Water	15 fl. ounces.

Add the water to the gelatin and allow to soak until the mass is softened. Then dissolve in the glycerin with the aid of heat; the heat should be maintained until most of the water is evaporated. The acid is added carefully before cooling sets in.

Polish for Mahogany.—P. E. R.—Polished mahogany can be brightened and revived by the application of a polish reviver like the following:

Linseed oil	10 ounces.
Pale lac varnish	5 ounces.
Benzene	5 ounces.

Apply with a piece of cotton covered with a soft linen rag. First dip the face of this pad in linseed oil and rub over the surface, then moisten the pad well with the reviver and go evenly over the surface until the rubber is dry.

The Therapeutic Action of Pellotine.

Clinical experiments with pellotine, conducted by Dr. Jolly, may be summed up as follows:

When given to patients suffering from nervous diseases of a quiet type in doses of 0.04 Gm. (2-3 to 1 grain) hypodermically, a sensation of warmth in the head and general restlessness and fatigue was followed by sleep in about one-half to one hour, which lasted one to several hours.

On patients with painful affections it had a decided hypnotic and sometimes also analgesic effect. For delirious patients the dose had to be increased and sometimes doubled. As a bed-time remedy for insomnia 0.064 Gm. (1 grain) of this drug was found to equal 1.6 Gm. (20 grains) of chloral hydrate. Having almost no effect on the heart in ordinary doses, and being free from disagreeable after-effects, this drug may be looked upon as a succedaneum for chloral hydrate and a rival of morphine as a hypnotic.



ADVERTISING AID.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticize any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

ADVERTISING HOT SODA.

THE sale of hot soda is nothing to what it might be. The public needs to be educated, and few druggists who serve this drink are making proper effort to bring it into favor. It can be just as successfully advertised as anything else. The subject affords an opportunity for catchy and attractive advertising. Appeal to people's palates is apt to be more successful than appeal to their reason. You can appeal to both reason and palate in hot soda advertising.

Talk one drink at a time.
ONE AT A TIME. Make your ads short and snappy. Advertise soda often during the fore part of the season. Have a little folder or booklet to give out at the fountain. Interest the customer and try to induce him to come again. Make use of your windows. Keep a soda reminder there constantly, and change the signs daily if possible. Call attention to different drinks in turn, and alternate the signs something after the following style:

Try Our Hot Soda For
That Chilly Feeling.

or,

There Is Rest and Comfort
In Our Hot Soda.

or,

Hot Soda Will Warm
You Quicker.

or,

When Driven to Drink
Try Our Hot Soda.

Criticism and Comment.

DRUGS VS. SODA WATER.

Mr. W. Bodemann, of Chicago, recently distributed a card which could be exchanged at his store for a sample bottle of a new perfume. Accompanying

the card was a very neat little circular bearing the following matter:

Introducing to you a very superior perfume extract, I would ask you to give your kind consideration to the following facts:

I have two pharmacies in those sections of Hyde Park known as Madison Park and Forty-third street.

Both Pharmacies are Pharmacies; and are the oldest ones in this section. In my two places of business, undivided attention is given to the drug business. No soda fountain; no "white winged" artists behind the counter suggest "winks," "mint juleps" or bar practice under the cover of soda water.

I never degraded my pharmacies to the rum shop level and never will, and if you wish to select a pharmacy for your family trade, kindly bear this in mind.

Respectfully,

W. BODEMANN.

There is plenty of room for a difference of opinion as to the soda water business. I am inclined to believe that the argument made would avail little, because the position taken would not meet with any sympathy from the public. Some pharmacists may believe that a soda fountain is out of place in a drug store, but I don't believe outsiders feel that way. Drugs and soda water have been associated in their minds all their lives. They cannot see why a druggist who runs a legitimate soda water business is any less fitted to dispense drugs, nor can I. This circular is just a little too sweeping in its strictures. It is apt to give the impression that the writer was in something of "a state of mind" on the soda water business.

I believe that to make a circular of this kind effective it should be broad in tone. It could state that it was the proprietor's ambition to devote his undivided attention to the drug business, and that, personally, he thought the sale of soda water and kindred lines out of place in a drug store. That he believed the man who gave his entire attention to the compounding and sale of drugs would be able to give more careful and skillful service. Saying this much, the circular had better quit. People always honor a man's opinions more when they are expressed without rancor. This circular may give an impression that the writer never intended, but the fact remains that it would have been stronger had there not been so vigorous an arraignment of soda-serving competitors.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

The Bright Drug Company (no address given) submits a number of ads. Some are six-inch single column and others are three columns wide and ten inches deep. The smaller ads. are the best. They make special offers on whisk broom, soaps and books. The argument is first rate, the display good, and, as prices are quoted in all cases, the ads. should have brought business.

In the larger ads. too much attention has been given to display and not enough to the description or argument. It seldom pays to take large space unless you have enough to say to justify it. Mere business in an ad. counts for little. Of course the large ad. is more apt to be seen, but catching the attention will avail little unless there is something in the ad. that will hold attention and make an impression. The goods mentioned in these ads. could have been just as effectively advertised in half the space. The little ad. on books is the best in the lot sent, and can well serve as a model for future efforts. The following paragraph from one of the ads. is good. Every druggist ought to make the same offer at holiday time:

FOR THE LADIES.

If you have a package to mail or express, it will give us great pleasure to attend to the same for you.

We will have at your command at our place of business, wrapping paper, twine, sealing wax, stamps, etc.

Also a man who will give your wants immediate attention.



A COUGH SYRUP CIRCULAR.

A. D. Thomas & Co., Plymouth, Pa., ask that a cough syrup circular be criticised. The circular is a small four page one. The first page bears a half-tone of two pretty little girls, accompanied by the following reading matter: "Where are the bright girls of the past? They are giving Dr. Tousey's Cough Syrup to the bright girls of the present."

This is a good start, but the page is marred by the poor printing of the half-tone. It is badly blurred, due to the surface of the paper, which is not quite suited for half-tone work. Either better paper should be used or a different cut employed. A coarse-grained half-tone would do, but a line-drawing would be better. With a good, sharp cut this first page would be very attractive.

The second page is devoted to "A true story of Jim Hanna." This is one of the conventional patent medicine stories of a case where life was hanging in the balance, and the opportune arrival of the proper remedy saved the patient. This story may be gospel truth, but its value is impaired by the endless succession of fictitious tales that have from the first been employed by patent medicine men. If this is a true story it could be more convincingly told. It sounds too much like something we have heard before. The page needs revision badly. The third page gives a little information concerning the remedy. This is good as far as it goes, but does not go far enough. The chief weakness of the circular lies in the fact that the remedy itself does not receive adequate attention. People ought to be told how it is different and better than others: how it acts, why it cures, and other things of this sort that they want to know. These things should be told not only because they ought to be

told, but because in the telling you impress people with the fact that there is much to be told about the remedy. The fourth page is properly devoted to testimonials. Testimonials are always good advertising. There is nothing in the circular to tell who makes this remedy, or by whom the circular is put out. This would seem to be a vital omission.

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A "YELLOW KID" WINDOW.

Somerville, N. J.

Ulysses G. Manning,

Dear Sir:—I want to call your attention to a window display that is doing good work for me at the present time. When I purchased this store I found a large stock of very fine chamois, good salable ones, but more of them than a small store would ordinarily stock. The "Yellow Kid" has attracted so much attention lately that the idea of combining a little tact and chamois to make a "Yellow Kid" seemed possible.

I have him on exhibition now, life size, attracting lots of attention and giving me a bang up advertisement. The head was stitched together on a machine, the features being made with burnt cork. Very little artistic ability is needed, as a happy effect can be made with a few lines. The remainder of the "Kid" is made of large skins and the figure is entirely surrounded in the window by chamois. My "Kid" has a large placard on his front, reading:

I'm de yellow kid wat
de paper speaks about.
How's dis fer a shammy
skin? Ain't it a bute?

The enclosed ad. I used last week and it has been the means of decreasing my stock of chamois. I advertise in three papers, using different matter in each issue.

Yours truly,

H. W. REUSSWIG.

There seems to be a yellow kid epidemic just at present. This individual was first invented by R. F. Outcalt, a cartoonist on the New York World. Mr.

The Yellow Kid

Is creating quite a sensation in Hogan Alley history, but not one-half the hurrah that he is making at our Pharmacy quoting prices on Chamois Skins, or as he says, "Dese are shammy skins, nit, dey are de skins of gotes, see!"
Prices to suit all.

H. W. REUSSWIG,
PHARMACIST,
141 West Main Street.

N. B.—See "De Yellow Kid" in our window.

Outcalt later joined the staff of the New York Journal, and the Yellow Kid was first used in advertising the Journal. It

has made one of those mysterious hits that is past accounting for. The yellow boy and his Hogan Alley dialect caught the public fancy, and he is now appearing in ads. from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

It is often good advertising to hitch your wagon to a popular craze if you can get into the procession at the right point. I have no doubt that Mr. Reusswig's window attracts attention. Such a window would excite interest at any time. Druggists' windows are apt to show a dreary monotony of arrangement, and anything out of the usual order is sure to have plenty of notice. Too many druggists waste the opportunity afforded by their windows. In them they have one means of advertising constantly at little expense.

EFFECT OF A MORTGAGE BY PURCHASER OF A BUSINESS.

A merchant sold his stock of drugs and merchandise, and as security for a portion of the purchase money took back a mortgage, which provided that the buyer could sell from the stock, but that such other articles as he bought should replace those sold. Default having been made in the payments provided for, he foreclosed and took possession of the stock then on hand. Other creditors then brought attachments, attacking the validity of the mortgage on the grounds: (1) That it gave the mortgagor power to sell in the usual course of business while in possession of the mortgaged property, and it was therefore void.

(2) That it was ineffectual to create any lien on that part of the property which was acquired by the mortgagor after the execution of the mortgage, and the mortgagee's possession, though taken prior to the levy of the attachments, did not cure the defect; and,

(3) That it conferred no authority on the mortgagee to take possession of such after-acquired property.

THE SUPREME COURT OF OHIO

said (43 N. E. Rep. 1047): "A diversity of opinion has been expressed and is entertained in regard to the effect of a power of sale reserved to a mortgagor of chattel property who remains in possession of the same." The Supreme Court of Michigan said: "No court has given any satisfactory reason why such a provision should necessarily vitiate a chattel mortgage, although it is undoubtedly liable to abuse. The recording law enables a vigilant person to ascertain the existence of such securities. Many small merchants, especially beginners in business, have no other means of securing their creditors of the stock they purchase, and can only meet their debts out of current sales. If any creditor is likely to be injured by allowing the debtor to dispose of the mortgaged property, it is rather the creditor whose security is thus cut down, than the one who has no claim on the specific property. To hold that a merchant cannot mortgage his goods without closing his doors would be to hold that no mortgage of a merchant's stock can be made at all."

In a late case before

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Justice Brewer, speaking of a power of sale by a mortgagor of chattels in possession, said:

"If this were an open question, we could not be blind to the fact that the

tendency of this commercial age is towards increased facilities in the transfer of property, and to uphold such transfers so far as they are made in good faith; that the interests of the general public are not prejudiced by any such transaction between debtor and creditor; and that if the question were a new one, unaffected by any settled law, we incline to the opinion that the question is not one of law, so much as it is one of fact and good faith."

THE GENERAL DOCTRINE.

The doctrine which is to be collected from authority and reason seems to be that a sale of goods made with intent to defraud the vendor's creditors, is absolutely void only against the legal process of the creditor; and that the utmost concession allowed by law to the interests of creditors leaves it still certain that until seizure by a creditor's writ the fraudulent vendee can do with the property all that the vendor might have done had he retained the goods. Before such seizure it is competent for the debtor, in good faith, and for value, to sell and deliver the property to anyone who is willing to purchase it, or to transfer the same to a creditor in payment of or security for a bona fide debt; and when so transferred it is beyond the reach of the other creditors of the mortgagor; and it cannot be material in this respect whether the transfer is the result of an agreement made at the time or is in performance of a previous arrangement, binding on the parties.

The court said: "As some doubt appears to be entertained in regard to the scope of the rule, we now hold that a mortgage given in good faith, on a stock of merchandise, to secure a bona fide debt of the mortgagor, is valid as between the parties, although the mortgagor is permitted to continue in possession of the property with power to sell therefrom in the usual course of business; and while such mortgage is invalid as against creditors who cause the property to be seized on legal process while it remains in the possession of the mortgagor, when the mortgagee takes possession of the property his title becomes complete, and the property is no longer subject to legal process against the mortgagor, except for any surplus that may remain after satisfying his debts."

As the mortgage above cited contained a clause giving a lien on after-acquired property, and is a valid contract founded on a valuable and sufficient consideration, and after possession was taken by the mortgagee the mortgagor could not successfully assert any claim on the property, for his contract would prevent him; and as whatever title he had had was extinguished by the foreclosure, nothing remained to be reached by his attaching or other creditors unless it was such surplus as should remain after satisfying the debt of the mortgagee.

As to the third claim, we have seen that the instrument created a lien on the future property, as well as on the stock owned when it was executed, and was evidently intended by the parties to have that effect. It is but reasonable, therefore, to suppose that the phrase "mortgaged property" afterwards used meant all the property covered by the mortgage. That interpretation is necessary to give full effect to all its parts, and accomplish the manifest purpose and intention of the parties.



THE RECENT ADVANCE IN PRICE OF ANTISEPTIC GOODS—ITS MEANING.

Interview with a Leading Manufacturer.

Our note in a preceding issue on the advance in prices of plasters and antiseptic goods is, we find, capable of misconstruction, and in view of this it may be well to rehearse the facts. In the report of our representative's interview with Mr. Hopping, the statement was made that Mr. Hopping "emphatically denied the existence of any agreement between the manufacturers." This was incorrect and should be applied to the existence of a combination. If the reader will compare the price lists of the three leading manufacturers he will find that they are substantially alike. This has been brought about by mutual concessions on the part of these manufacturers, a sort of an armistice calculated to correct many of the evils which have arisen in the trade, particularly the sharp competition between the manufacturers, jobbers and retailers which has demoralized the trade to the great detriment of all concerned, and especially the retailer, whose profits were constantly lowered no matter how cheap he was able to purchase.

There is no combination to raise prices, and but few advances have been made, about 20 articles comprising the whole list of advances—ranging from 5 to 15 per cent. There has been a corresponding reduction in about the same number of other articles. Those which were advanced are those which in the heat of competition were put below the actual cost of their production or else those where the increased cost of raw rubber, which has been 33 1-3 per cent during the past year, has made the advance necessary.

A BENEFICIAL CHANGE.

R. W. Johnson, of Johnson & Johnson, believes the change will greatly benefit the wholesaler and retail dealer as the prices are now practically uniform and one dealer can buy at exactly the same rate as his competitor, providing they both buy in equal quantities. The concessions for cash payment, freight allowances, etc., have been made uniform.

The wholesalers are equally pleased at the improvement which allows them a reasonable and uniform rate of profit. Mr. Johnson believes that plasters, cotton and gauze are sold entirely too cheap to the consumer—plasters as low as 5c. and cotton at 3c. per package are ridiculous figures. To an AMERICAN DRUGGIST reporter he made the statement that he has directed his travelers to use

every effort to secure a reasonable advance in retail prices wherever the tendency has been to cut the retail price on these goods. He said:

"I have directed my entire energies to induce our best customers and friends to hold up prices, and where they have been made too low to advance them, believing especially that the line of goods which are applied to wound dressings should pay a reasonable rate of profit. I realize that if the retailer is prosperous and successful, the wholesaler and manufacturer can share his prosperity."

Mr. Johnson is also authority for the statement that Johnson & Johnson have no interest in any other plant or concern in any way, neither has any other concern any interest in the firm of Johnson & Johnson. He added that prices will not materially change in the near future except for such cause as advance in cost of raw material.

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., REORGANIZE.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 19.—The annual meeting of Parke, Davis & Company was held to-day. An arrangement made nearly a week ago, satisfactory to George S. Davis and his friends, was confirmed. He retains a few shares out of his once large holding and was confirmed as consulting manager at a salary of \$10,000 a year for the next two years and given six months leave of absence. This dates from the time when he resigned as manager and was appointed consulting manager. The anti-Davis faction became somewhat alarmed at the rumors that Mr. Davis would shortly start a rival concern. It was known that he had been receiving propositions from rival companies who desired to get him away from Parke, Davis & Co. This made it desirable to hold a consultation and when the parties got together it was found that their differences were not so formidable as had been supposed. Mutual concessions were made and the result was a perfect understanding. Mr. Davis left at once for San Francisco and will reach there this week. At the annual meeting 46,500 shares were represented out of a total of 48,000. The new officers are: President, H. C. Parke; Vice-President, Henry Stephens; General Manager, W. N. Warren; Secretary, H. A. Wetzel; Treasurer, John H. Smedley. The above gentlemen, with Theo. D. Buhl and D. C. Whitney, son of David Whitney, Jr., constitute the board of directors.

The board formerly numbered five, but Mr. Davis dropped out and the board was enlarged to seven by taking in the "Big Three"—Henry Stevens, T. D. Buhl and D. Whitney, Jr., represented by his son.

E. G. WELLS LEAVES CRITTENTON'S.

After 17 years of service in more than one department of the big proprietary medicine firm of the C. N. Crittenton Co., E. G. Wells has handed in his resignation to take effect the end of this month. Since the incorporation of the C. N. Crittenton Co. five years ago, Mr. Wells has been vice-president and a member of the Board of Directors, and his reason for relinquishing his connection with the firm rests in the growth of another concern in which he is actively interested—the M. J. Breitenbach Co., of this city. The business of this concern, which holds the sole American rights in Gude's Pepto-Mangan, has developed much faster than ever was anticipated and Mr. Breitenbach, who has hitherto given his attention single-handed to the introduction and sale of Pepto-Mangan has been greatly overtaxed. Mr. Wells is secretary and treasurer of the M. J. Breitenbach Co., but has never taken any active part in the development of the business, having given his whole attention to the affairs of the C. N. Crittenton Co. He will now bend his energies to the



E. G. WELLS.

further upbuilding of the M. J. Breitenbach Co., and the effect of the change will doubtless be quickly seen in an extension of the business connections.

Mr. Wells has always occupied a somewhat unique position with the C. N. Crittenton Co. While a vice-president of the corporation, he occupied no executive position, and the chief duties falling to him appear to have been the pricing of goods and reception of out-of-town visitors, who always found in Ed. Wells a genial host and the happiest of entertainers. He is credited among those who know him with having a wonderful memory and it was no unusual thing for him to keep the thread of a story, and at the same time price with unfailing accuracy the thousand and one odd orders thrust into his hands by the endless stream of messenger boys which passed before his desk daily. He had the faculty of making everybody who visited the establishment at 115 Fulton street feel at home, and he counts his friends among

the drug trade of every State in the Union. It has been his ambition during the past ten years to become connected with some high class proprietary preparation and he feels that he will have an outlet for his energy in Pepto-Mangan. Mr. Wells is an enthusiastic philatelist and owing to his long connection with the proprietary medicine business (36 years) he has been able to acquire many rare and valuable internal revenue stamps. He is a thorough believer in Dr. Johnson's dictum that man is a gregarious animal, and he is consequently well known in clubdom. He seeks entertainment at the Drug Trade Club, social intercourse at the Harlem Club, and literary diversion at the Collegiate Club. To paraphrase Shakespeare, "He is a man, take him for all in all, Crittendon's shall not look upon his like again."

A Setback for the Park Company.

In the motion of John D. Park & Sons' Company to have M. N. Kline, Thos. F.

Main, Sturgis Coffin, D. R. V. Pierce and Edward G. Wells punished for contempt of court in sending out a circular warning the trade of certain firms who were described as Park's supplies, General Swayne, who appeared for the Park Company, argued that the circular was a violation of the injunction granted by Judge Russel.

In denying the motion Judge Smyth says:

I am clearly of opinion that I have no right to look into the papers upon which the preliminary injunction was granted to ascertain what acts the learned Justice intended to restrain, nor is it necessary to do so. The language of the order in question is clear and, when taken in connection with the views expressed by the learned Justice, in both of the memorandum opinions filed by him, leaves no doubt as to the acts which it was intended should be restrained and the extent of the operation of the order made by him. Applying the principles laid down by the learned Justice and the result arrived at by him and expressed in his order to the facts disclosed upon the motion papers, I am unable to arrive at the conclusion that the defendants willfully or, in fact, violated the provisions of the injunction order. Motion denied, with costs.

One man had been brought up to believe it was all right, the other that it was all wrong.

Julius Haag, the Dennison House druggist, has solved the problem of cutting prices, so far as his "pills that he first made for his aged mother" is concerned. Orders were sent him from the jobbers, but he fills them all himself, allowing the jobber his usual profit, but every seller must sign an agreement not to cut prices. The scheme works.

A great many of the trade have just finished up invoicing, and they find the balance on the wrong side of the ledger, or a very small balance on the right side. One druggist said: "Oh, yes; I invoice every year. I just go into the back room, where most of the old fixtures are, look 'em over, guess at their value, and then go back to the store; everything there is the profit I've made in ten years."

CHANGING CONDITIONS.

The drug business is in a transition state. Changes in the business and professional ends are going on all the while. It is the educated and qualified man who will come out on top, therefore it behooves every young man in a drug store to so qualify himself that he will be at the head of his profession, for profession it will be, and the so-called business end will be relegated to the care of cutters and calico drug stores.

John W. Hurty, after a faithful service of nearly twenty years behind the prescription case, has been promoted to the office of Secretary of the State Board of Health, a well-deserved recognition of merit.

George W. Sloan, ex-President of the A. P. A., was elected a member of the School Board, and is now the Treasurer of that body. He will be Mayor of the city at the next election.

The Retail Druggists' Insurance Company will take shape after the present session of the Legislature. The law will be amended making it possible to organize home companies.

There is some talk of a new College of Pharmacy to be opened in this city next fall. The names of Hurty, Perry, J. K. Lilly and others are mentioned in connection. Mr. Perry says the plan will not materialize, as Purdue School of Pharmacy, at Lafayette, fills the bill. But then Perry holds a "sheepskin" from Purdue, and he must be loyal to his alma mater.

THE CRY OF SUBSTITUTION.

The proprietors of "ethpharmaceutical specialties"—for instance, the St. Louis group—are making a great "cry" through the medical journals about "substitution by dishonest druggists." "Where our preparation does not have the effect you desire, substitution has been practiced," etc., etc. All of which is the worst sort of "rot." These preparations cannot have the same effect in every case. And, anyhow, the physician who prescribes a proprietary nostrum is too lazy, or too ignorant, to be a good medical man.

A goodly number of our physicians write their prescriptions in the metric system. They don't prescribe proprietary articles, so-called, made in this country, but they do write for about all the new synthetic German atrocities that are sent over from some "farbenfabriken" on the other side. These doctors all are Americans; they should have this motto-hung in their offices: "American goods for Americans." CAL. CIUM.

Side Lights on Indiana Pharmacy.

A Pharmacy Law Wanted.

PECULIARITIES OF THE HOOSIER DRUGGISTS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 4.—Possibly something from the Hoosier State might be of interest, at least to your Indiana subscribers. The business end of the log has been very small the past fall, and since the election it has got still smaller. There will be no betterment in business until we have a new tariff, one that will keep out foreign-made goods and give our own factories a chance to run full-handed.

Here in Indianapolis cut-rates prevail; all proprietaries are sold at cost, and other goods are cut until it is a wonder how the one hundred and sixty-five retail drug stores manage to eke out an existence.

The Committee on Legislation of the Indiana Pharmaceutical Association have formulated the draft of a law, to be presented to the Legislature that convenes this week.

WHO OPPOSE THE PROPOSED PHARMACY LAW.

The committee sent out a postal card to every druggist in the State asking if he favored a pharmacy law. Most of the replies were favorable. Some of them were most comically worded in the negative. It was noticeable that the negative replies were generally badly spelled and illy written, showing that illiteracy was opposed to any law.

It is very doubtful if we can get a law passed here in Indiana, as the jobbers are opposed to it, and many retailers also. It seems strange that business men will oppose what is most certainly to their advantage.

WINE ROOM ANNEXES TO DRUG STORES.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union have a Pure Food bill to present to the Legislature for enactment. It is modeled after the Pure Food law of Ohio, only a trifle more stringent and a little harder on us poor druggists. There

will be a determined fight made against it. The Liquor League will try to have the Nicholson bill modified so as to, in some manner, take in the druggist who sells by the drink behind his prescription case. And that reminds me that one drug store in Indianapolis sent out invitations a short time ago for the "grand opening" of a wine room in connection with their drug store. This is a new departure. It is to be hoped the example will not be followed, as the poor pill pounders have enough to answer for as it is.

The feeling existing among druggists of different nationalities as to the selling of wine and beer in their stores is fairly illustrated by the following occurrence: Mr. Perry—a druggist here—called on another druggist, a German, well educated; diploma from German university, etc., etc. After transacting his business and getting to the door, the German friend said, "Won't you have a glass of beer?" Mr. P. said he did not object; so they repaired to the rear of the store, where stood a large refrigerator, holding twenty to twenty-five dozen bottles of beer. A bottle was opened, and while being drunk Mr. P. remarked: "You keep quite a stock of beer."

"Oh! not much," was the reply.

"Why, your refrigerator must hold twenty-five or thirty dozen!" said Mr. P.

"Well, we can put forty dozen in by crowding a little."

"Indeed! How much do you sell in a week?"

"Oh, generally twenty-five to thirty-five dozen."

"Why, that's a good business in itself!"

"Well, yes, pretty fair. How much do you sell in a week?" asked his German friend.

"Me? Why, I don't keep bottled beer!" said Mr. P.

"Don't keep bottled beer!!! What kind of a drug store have you got?"

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

GREATER NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

P. J. Madden, who has been in the employ of The H. S. Johnson Drug Co., 353 Third avenue, since last August, has resigned his position.

R. Timmermann, N. Y. C. P. '96, has resigned his position as first clerk with L. Koempel, corner of Bedford and Park avenues, Brooklyn.

Robert L. Wrenn, formerly in the retail drug business in Washington, D. C., expects to take a position with Merck & Co. in about a week.

P. McCarthy has resigned his position as clerk at Dayan's pharmacy, 399 Lenox avenue, New York City, owing to a change in ownership.

Howard M. Smith has resigned his position with Oliver & Drake, druggists of Elizabeth, N. J., and has gone to his home at Liberty Falls, N. Y.

Edward Moore, formerly in the retail drug business at Bayonne, N. J., has accepted a position at Perry's Pharmacy in the World Building, New York City.

Charles Schumann, lately with druggist Otto Koehler, 13 Rivington street, has accepted a position at Otto Lutz's pharmacy, 498 Second avenue, New York City.

Marius Beck has been engaged as the manager of The Metropolitan Pharmacy, a new drug store which was opened January 16, at 230 Cherry street, New York City.

G. T. Stenson, lately the manager of W. J. Westmayer's pharmacy at East Portchester, Conn., has been appointed apothecary to the male Insane Asylum, Ward's Island.

Albert P. Zoller, N. Y. C. P. '90, who was lately with Prof. Fred. Bagoe, 423 Fourth Avenue, New York City, is now with Van Horn & Ellison, corner of Forty-first street and Park avenue.

Julius Herskowitz, formerly in the employ of druggist Bender of Passaic, N. J., and recently with the pharmacy corner of Fourth street and the Bowery, has resigned his position there.

John A. Given, who resigned his position at W. H. Leonard's pharmacy, Tarrytown, N. Y., about a month ago, has accepted a clerkship at H. C. Todd's drug store, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

Theodore C. Boenau, N. Y. C. P. '89, druggist, corner of Garfield place and Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, is mourning the loss of his oldest sister, who died on the second of January.

F. W. Schnitzlein, druggist at 81 Catherine street, New York City, has just purchased the Gottschalk Pharmacy, 84 Catharine street. Christian Scheuerl is the manager of the latter pharmacy.

Albert H. Hamilton, N. Y. C. P. '85, now in the retail drug business at Auburn, N. Y., was in the city this week on a flying business trip, during which he called on some of his numerous friends.

R. L. Jacoby, who was lately in the employ of T. J. Barnaby, druggist, at 193 Eighth avenue, has accepted a position with druggist Battzley, corner of 134th street and Seventh avenue, New York City.

Arthur Gladd, for over twenty years one of the order clerks with the wholesale drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, in this city, has returned to work after a severe attack of pleurisy and pneumonia.

Isidore Freid, N. Y. C. P. '94, was one of the five applicants who appeared for examination on Monday, January 11, 1897, with a view of securing a position as apothecary in the United States Navy.

Harry Warrick, doing business as Warrick Freres, dealer in essential oils and perfumers' materials at 252 Greenwich street, made an assignment, January 7, to Thomas Bowman without preference.

Thomas Talbot, formerly with E. Plummer, 406 Fifth avenue, and more recently with A. B. Baltzly, 134th street and Seventh avenue, New York City, has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy.

William Wasser has resigned his position at Otto Spaeth's pharmacy, Astoria, L. I., in order to accept a position at the All Night Pharmacy, corner of Bowery and Fourth street, New York City.

A. C. Hodgman has resigned his position as junior clerk at F. F. Bridgewater's pharmacy, corner of Sixty-third street and Amsterdam avenue, New York City, where he has clerked for the past six months.

George B. Hastings, for the past year with Hermon W. Atwood at 846 Broadway, has resigned his position on account of ill health and will devote his time to his Senior course at the College of Pharmacy.

Carl Sickenberger, who was recently in the employ of F. W. Turner, druggist at 91 Lawrence street, New York City (Manhattanville) is now at Ferdinand Freund's pharmacy, corner of 116th street and Fifth avenue.

J. C. Beatty, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, class of '92, has just resigned the position which he has held for the past year, at J. C. English's pharmacy, 838 Eighth avenue, New York City.

Mr. Cholwell, one of the salesmen of the fancy goods department of McKesson & Robbins, met with an accident on last Monday which will confine him to his home for a week or more. He burst a blood vessel in his foot.

Louis Garbarino, for eight years clerk with Ernst Montanus, 43 Sixth avenue, New York City, and lately in the employ of P. B. Knapp & Sons, 362 Hudson street, has accepted a position with F. W. Schnitzlein, 81 Catharine street.

J. Arthur Brasure, for six months past with druggist William Hunte, corner of Dean street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, has resigned his position with Mr. Hunte in order to accept a clerkship at Harvey Bissell's pharmacy, Ridgefield, Conn.

William C. Figner, the owner of Strickland's Druggist Agency, at 36 Beekman street, is mourning the loss of his brother, who died January 5, 1897, at Richmond, Va. He was buried in the same city, Mr. Figner attending the funeral.

George Sagar, N. Y. C. P. '94, formerly with Carpenter, Wallington & Co., Seventy-sixth street and Boulevard, and more recently with Lowe Bros., druggists, at 576 Boulevard, New York City, has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy.

G. W. S. Grumbine has resigned his position at Walter S. Rockey's pharmacy, corner of Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, in order to accept a clerkship at Oscar Kress' pharmacy, corner of Fifty-second street and Sixth avenue, New York City.

George H. P. Carter, who has been clerking for the past year at William Wilson's pharmacy, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, has resigned in order to accept a position in the prescription department of Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway, New York City.

Bernard Pepling, junior student at the New York College of Pharmacy, formerly with druggist William H. Kinsella, corner of Market and Straight streets, Paterson, N. J., is now in the employ of Frederick McGee, Park avenue, Rutherford, N. J.

Charles A. Schine, N. Y. C. P. '89, previously employed at Reuben R. Smith's pharmacy, Twenty-second street and Ninth avenue, and at William Fischer's, 327 Bleeker street, New York City, has accepted a position at Hegeman & Co.'s, 196 Broadway.

I. Neustadter, who was in the employ of F. Kahlenberg, druggist, corner of Houston and Essex streets, has resigned his position in order to devote all his time to his studies at the New York College of Pharmacy, where he is a student in the junior class.

Howard Kirkland, the superintendent of the wholesale drug house of McKesson & Robbins, is again back at his accustomed place after an absence of over a week, during which time he was confined to his home, suffering from an acute attack of tonsillitis.

David A. Hughes, for the past seventeen years with Tarrant & Co., has established himself at room 149, World Building, as a real estate and drug store agent. He is prepared to purchase and sell stores of all kinds, but will devote special attention to retail drug stores.

Mr. Keese, formerly with Henry Carey, and lately with Joseph Connelly, Unionport, N. Y., has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy in order to accept a position at the De-catur Pharmacy, 320 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, of which Thomas Brown is the owner.

Frank A. LeRoy, junior student at the New York College of Pharmacy, and formerly with Sears & Hasbrouck, Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., has accepted a position at the "Hoffman Arms Pharmacy," corner of Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue, New York City.

Conrad Ihlefeld, for many years a prominent German pharmacist of this city, and latterly established at the corner of Forty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, which store he sold to druggist Bohmalk some years ago, and since which time he had retired from business, has just died.

Otto Oetinger has accepted a position as clerk with Lindsley & Co., druggists, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Columbus avenue, New York City. He was previously in the employ of his brother, W. C. Oetinger, N. Y. C. P. '88, corner of Wythe avenue and Ross street, Brooklyn.

William T. Greminger, who has been in the employ of druggist William H. Tyler at 678 Second avenue, New York City, since his graduation from the New York College of Pharmacy in 1893, has purchased Mr. Tyler's branch pharmacy, at the corner of Forty-second street and Second avenue.

Augustus C. Dohrmann, N. Y. C. P. '91, for several years the head clerk at Ulrich W. Becker's pharmacy, Stapleton, S. I., has been obliged upon the advice of his physician to resign his position and take a vacation. Mr. Dohrmann contemplates going to a drier climate, and has Colorado in view.

Benjamin Teitelbaum, N. Y. C. P. '96, who was with F. S. Warner, corner of Thirty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, while a student at the New York College of Pharmacy, where he resigned his position, as reported in our last issue, is now in the employ of L. A. Bates, Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, New York City.

George Stutzman, in charge of the soda water department at F. W. Schoonmaker's pharmacy, corner of Forty-second street and Park avenue, New York City, is an ardent fisherman, and a trio, composed of himself, Fred. Fassett of Hegeman's Pharmacy, and Henry Kehl of Hudson's Pharmacy, can often be seen heading for Canarsie.

L. D. Fraser, son of Horatio N. Fraser, the well-known pharmacist and tablet trituate manufacturer at Fifth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, is a member of the junior class of the New York College of Pharmacy and he has been absent from college for about a week, owing to an injury which he sustained while playing indoor football.

Mr. Friese has resigned his position at Hunt & Gregorius' pharmacy, corner of Thirty-first street and Eighth avenue, New York City, where he has been employed for the past year and a half. Mr. Friese was for a number of years with C. H. Pleasants, 63 West Houston street, corner of Wooster, previous to his going with Hunt & Gregorius.

Louis C. May, an alumnus of the Buffalo College of Pharmacy, and for three years past the head clerk at Louis P. Rupp's pharmacy, corner of Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, New York City, has resigned. Mr. May will spend about a month with friends at Richmond, Va., when he expects to return and accept some metropolitan position.

Henry G. Steinhauer, N. Y. C. P. '85, who was in the employ of his uncle, Henry A. Cassebeer, druggist, corner of Seventy-second street and Columbus avenue, New York City, for some years, and for the past half year one of the prescription clerks in the retail department of Eimer & Amend, has resigned from his position at the latter pharmacy.

Frank B. Zeh, N. Y. C. P. '96, for the past year and a half one of the assistants of Frederick Kleinschmidt, druggist, corner of Eighty-eighth street and Columbus avenue, New York City, will be a partner, as also the manager of the branch store which Mr. Kleinschmidt is about to open at the corner of 117th street and Seventh avenue, as was recorded in our last issue.

S. Bigelow Haley, president of Chas. E. Haley Company, 71 Franklin street, Boston, was in the city a few days last week, making purchases. The Chas. E. Haley Company do an extensive business in the New England States and five traveling salesmen are kept busy selling the Bigelow brush specialties and similar sundries.

Franz Kahlenberg, N. Y. C. P. '81, sold out the stock and fixtures of his drug store at the corner of Essex and Houston streets, to druggist Becker, who has moved same to 202d street and Jerome avenue. The building in which the store was formerly located has been torn down to make room for a new school. Mr. Kahlenberg has gone to Florida for recreation and health.

Jacob Klein, for the past seven years the head clerk at David Master's pharmacy, corner of Flatbush and Sixth avenues, Brooklyn, and E. A. Ancelin who was also of late in the employ of the same druggist, have purchased the store formerly owned by Andrews & Manney, located at Flatbush and Seventh avenues, Brooklyn, from the wholesale drug firm of Towns & Jamea.

C. N. Leigh, an alumnus of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, formerly with J. N. Hegeman & Co., at Thirtieth street and Broadway, and more recently manager of Dagget & Ramsdell's pharmacy, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, New York City, has lost his position at the latter pharmacy owing to a change in ownership, the store having been purchased by H. M. O'Neil.

Henry Hasenohr, druggist at 466 Grand street, New York City, died at his residence on Saturday, January 9. Mr. Hasenohr was for many years the clerk at the long established and well-known B. Davis pharmacy at 466 Grand street, and succeeded to this store ten years ago. He was for a number of years a school trustee of the Thirteenth Ward. He leaves a widow and two sons.

Eugene R. Hynard, N. Y. C. P. '80, has just recovered from an operation for appendicitis, but was obliged to resign from the graduating class at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, owing to his misfortune. Mr. Hynard was with Fraser & Co. at Fifth avenue, near Twenty eighth street, this city, previous to his becoming a student in medicine; he is a nephew of George J. Seabury.

The All Night Pharmacy, corner of Bowery and Fourth street, New York City, was sold by the present owner, Mr. Smith, to the landlord of the house in which it is located, who immediately resold it to Dr. Daniel Schmidt, who has been for the past four years the physician in charge of the dispensary connected with the store. This store is one of the oldest in this city, having been established about sixty years ago.

Clarence W. Race, N. Y. C. P. '84, recently in the employ of E. McIntyre & Son, corner of Fifty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, New York City, was married January 6, to Miss Ottilia Karst, at the home of the bride's parents in this city. He was attended by Nelson S. Kirk, a fellow graduate, as best man. It is rumored that Mr. Chase will shortly open a store at Bay Shore, L. I. He has a brother in the drug business at Islip, L. I.

Louis Lehn, who sold his retail store on Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn twenty-two years ago to Seyvart & Schlusner, and for twelve years a member of the wholesale drug house of Lehn & Fink, where he sold out his interest about ten years ago, since which time he has resided in Germany, has become the owner of Tscheppe & Schurf's pharmacy, corner of Sixty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York City, as intimated in our last number.

William Wilken, N. Y. C. P. '92, who recently sold his store at 1424 Lexington avenue, corner of Ninety-third street, New York City, to Mr. Hirscher, recently received news of the serious illness of his mother, so he has decided to take a trip to Europe to visit his parents at their home at Minden in Westphalen, Germany. He expects to be gone about six months. He sailed on Tuesday, January 12, on the S. S. Spree, of the North German Lloyd line.

Nelson S. Kirk, N. Y. C. P. '94, who for the past six years has been associated with J. N. Hegeman & Co., in their Broadway and Thirtieth street and subsequently Fifth avenue and Fifty-ninth street store, has resigned his position to assume charge of the prescription department of the Hoffman Arms Pharmacy. He will be assisted by F. A. Leroy '98. Mr. Kirk will continue on the staff of the Alumni Journal, with which he has been associated since its foundation.

W. H. Tyler, N. Y. C. P. '82, druggist, at the corner of Forty-second street and Second avenue, and at 678 Second avenue, New York City, has just returned from a week's trip to Lockport, N. Y., where he went to bring back his wife

and children, who were with his wife's parents for a protracted vacation. Mr. Tyler has just completed a large office building on the main street at Lockport, and known as the "Tyler Building," besides which he owns other real estate in Lockport.

B.-A. Weaver of the firm of Mayo & Weaver, Columbus, Miss., has been stopping at the Marlborough for the past week, devoting his time wholly to recreation. Mr. Weaver acted as "best-man" at the recent marriage of Mr. Agee, a high official in the Southern Express Co., and came on to Washington with the bridal party, and from there came on to spend a few days in New York. Mr. Weaver reports the business conditions in Mississippi as excellent, better in fact than for years.

S. R. Huber, formerly in the employ of F. O. Cole, druggist, corner of Grand and Summit avenues, Jersey City, N. J., and subsequently in charge of W. H. Tyler's branch pharmacy, corner of Forty-second street and Second avenue, New York City, has resigned his position, he having purchased a plant to manufacture cordials, essences and flavors for liquor dealers and saloons, and is established at Forty-second street and Second avenue, this city. Mr. Blue has succeeded him as manager of Tyler's pharmacy.

THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

At the last examination of the Board of Pharmacy, of the City and County of New York, the following passed: Frank W. Rutherford, Oswald G. Ingham, Joseph Aquaro, Hans L. Petersen, Gibson Hague. During the month twenty-eight pharmacists were registered. The next examination will be held at the College on February 8, at 9 a. m.

Meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society was held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, January 12th, some 35 members being present, and President Muir presiding. After the disposal of some routine business, a formal discussion of matters of practical pharmaceutical interest was participated in by the members present.

A GLASS MORTAR EXPLODES.

L. T. Perkins stated that he had had quite an unusual experience in the explosion of a glass mortar, under circumstances which did not offer any explanation of the explosion. The mortar had been in use for some years, being subjected to the ordinary conditions of use in a drug store. The pieces scattered about some distance, showing that it was really an explosion and not merely a falling apart. Dr. Bartley suggested that the explosion was probably due to the crystallization of the glass, an occurrence which he, in common with other chemists who had occasion to work glass, had frequently noted. This crystallization takes place when the glass has aged, and as a result it was frequently impossible to work satisfactorily glass tubing which was several years old. [A somewhat similar occurrence was noted in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST for January 25, 1896, page 56. In this case warm water was put into a glass mortar when a terrific explosion took place with a report as loud as that of an ordinary gun. The following explanation was offered in this case: "The expansion of the outside of the mortar while the inside temperature remains stationary (owing to the low heat conductivity of glass), determine such a strain that crystallization of the silicate takes place with explosive force. Generally when glass mortars are ruptured the pieces show lines radiating from the inside. The heat of friction or the cold of solution giving internal strain, but in the pieces of glass left after this explosion the lines appear to radiate from the outside, which, in this instance, was the sur-

face subjected to the change in temperature.—Ed.]

Mr. Perkins asked the members what they proposed to do in regard to the sending out of phenacetine and sulphonal in ten grain powders only by the American agents. Caswell A. Mayo stated that he happened to be able to throw some light upon this question, since he had received that morning a note to the effect that the original notice was withdrawn, and that these substances would hereafter be sent out in ounce packages as heretofore.

DISPENSING IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

A discussion then arose as to what method should be pursued in dispensing drugs like antikamnia, which come in original ten-grain powders, each powder bearing distinctive labels, etc., and the general consensus of opinion was that the drugs should not be dispensed in the original papers, but should be put up in plain papers which would not give any indication of either the character or the dose of the drug.

This led up to the question of dispensing liquids in original packages. Many physicians now order liquid proprietary or semi-proprietary preparations to be dispensed in original packages. The objection which exists to this is that if the original package is sent out, the patient will frequently take to self-medication, and will not infrequently prescribe for all his friends. One member narrated a case in which he had sent out an original bottle of panopepton, after removing the original label and substituting his prescription label. The patient read the name "panopepton" blown in the bottle, and hunted through cut-rate stores until she found one at which she could obtain the panopepton, and as she only paid 75c. for it at the cut-rate store, she continued to patronize that store, not only for her proprietary preparations, but for prescriptions as well.

Dr. Eccles being extended the privileges of the floor, said that what the physicians deserved was to have the original package sent out with the outside wrappers and all. Mr. Perkins stated that it was unfortunately true that there were some druggists who practiced substitution, and thus gave grounds for the accusation of substitution which has been brought against them by the proprietary medicine men and by the physicians. He had found that where he was personally acquainted with physicians and mentioned the matter to the prescriber, he had been always authorized to change the bottles, but in view of the undeniable practice of substitution, on the part of a very few short-sighted pharmacists, the majority of the trade had to suffer and the physicians suffer as well the inconvenience and dangers which had already been mentioned by the members of the society, as incident to the dispensing of such preparations in original bottles.

A LEGAL OPINION ON THE POISON LAW.

Henry K. Brundage, the counsel of the society, was then called upon to present the opinion upon the poison law in its relation to the Penal Code, which, by resolution at the last meeting of the society, he had been requested to prepare.

Mr. Brundage outlined the history of the poison law from the first act in 1860 down to the latest amendment of the pharmacy law, showing the relationship existing between the various special enactments and the penal code. As a result

of a consideration of the various laws enacted and of their relation to each other, and of the various rulings which had been made by superior courts as to the relation existing between the penal code and the special statutes, the counsellor came to the conclusion that the penal code did not in Kings County take the precedence of the pharmacy law. The case there is not exactly the same as it is in New York County, because the pharmacy law of New York City is a portion of the consolidation act, and the consolidation act is specifically stated to be subordinate to the penal code.

In the discussion which ensued Dr. Eccles stated that he had been subpoenaed in several poisoning cases by the druggists interested, and that he had been thus forced to study up the poison law pretty thoroughly. He paid high tribute to the excellence of the work done by the counsel of the society and the preparation of his exhaustive opinion, which gave evidence of much research. He stated that one point which had not been brought out by the counsel was the true object of the poison register and its bearing upon the registration of poisons. Dr. Eccles had directed the attention of the counsel in the Cooney case to this point, and it had been dwelt upon before the court with good effect. The primary object of the registration of poisons was the protection of the public against the designs of persons who might purchase poison with criminal intent. This object of the registration being kept in mind, it would be seen that there is no object in registering any poisons save those which could be used criminally, for no registration would be of any avail in defeating suicide, since those intending self-destruction might give all the necessary information, sign the register in the presence of witnesses and go through any required formality and still proceed to use the poison thus obtained for committing suicide. The only poisons that could be used criminally are those which would prove toxic in comparatively small doses, or the presence of which could be readily concealed. In the light of this construction of the law and of its purpose, it would be seen that the registration of the sale of carbolic acid would be quite useless.

In relation to the effect of that section of the Penal Code which declares it a misdemeanor to expose a minor to danger, Counselor Brundage stated that he did not consider the sale of most poisons to minors as exposing minors to danger, providing the purchaser was warned of the dangerous character of the drug. To sell a minor a corrosive acid, such as sulphuric acid, would, of course, be exposing him to danger. This would, in any case, be a mixed question of law and fact, and would have to be passed upon in each individual case. A vote of thanks to Counselor Brundage was then moved and carried.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ROBERT BLACK.

R. Werner offered the following resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Robert Black, a charter member of the association:

In the death of Hon. Robert Black the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society mourns the loss of one who for upwards of fifty years of business life upheld with dignity and honor the reputation of his profession, and who, in addition to his labors as a pharmacist, gave to his city years of faithful official service.

Mr. Black was a charter member of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and served as

its President with honor to himself and resultant benefit to the college. He was for several years an active member of the Committee on Legislation, and gave his influence and ability to the interest of the profession with which he was identified. His sympathy and benevolence were exemplified in his service to the fraternal organizations wherein he was an officer. Loyal and generous in his citizenship, courteous and gentle in his private life, honorable and enterprising in his professional calling, Robert Black offered a complete and exemplary type of character worthy of emulation. Appreciating the value of such a life, his associates in the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society record this tribute to his memory, and extend to those whom his death has so deeply bereaved the assurance of sympathy most profound. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing minute be suitably engrossed and forwarded to the family of Mr. Black.

After some debate as regards the advisability of departing from the general rule hitherto adhered to by the society of merely inscribing the name of the deceased upon the minutes as a token of respect, the resolutions were adopted, and the chairman appointed as a committee to engross and present them to the family of Mr. Black, Messrs. Werner, Stevens and France.

President Muir then presented his report as a member of the General Committee on the Raines Law, giving the results of the conference at Buffalo, the full details of which were published in our last issue.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

N. Y. C. P. ALUMNI.

Second Annual Ball of the Association.

A fresh illustration of the strength and vitality of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York was given Wednesday evening, January 20, in the concert hall of Madison Square Garden, where the second annual ball of the association took place. Over 100 couples attended and no similar gathering more truly representative of the cream of the profession in this city has ever been held under the auspices of the college. Every retail pharmacy of any note in the city sent a representative, and as each was accompanied by one or more of the fair sex there was a throng which fully taxed the resources of the reception committee. Everything passed off smoothly, however, and all were delighted at the conspicuous success of the ball. That President Searles and the committee having in charge the arrangements for the ball are entitled to much praise for the creditable manner in which the affair was conducted, everybody conceded, and Prof. Coblenz simply voiced the popular sentiment when he expressed at the supper table the hope that the association would re-elect for another term the same president and the same committee of arrangements as now held office. The compliment to President Searles was certainly well deserved, as under his direction and the able coadjutorship of Messrs. Erb, Herold, Lohr, Hoburg, Kirk, and Gies, the association has made remarkable progress, and now occupies a position of strength such as it never occupied before.

Contrary to expectations the grand march was not led off by the president of the association, but by the floor manager, R. Gies, who, with the assistance of George E. Manville, the Adonis of the floor committee, opened the ball shortly after 10:30 p. m. The march had been specially arranged for the Alumni Association

by Felix I. Eben, director of the 71st Regiment band, which furnished the music, and it was dedicated to the association.

It was far on in the morning hours before "intermission" was reached and the dancers adjourned to the supper table where an excellent repast awaited them (at \$1 a head). The usual speech-making was indulged in after the dessert came on, and many congratulations were extended to the association and its officers for the brilliant success they had achieved. Profs. Coblenz and Diekmann spoke for the faculty. President Searles was not quite pleased with the date selected for the annual ball, the season being inclement, and he called upon Dr. Harry B. Ferguson to explain as "the man who was responsible for the date." Dr. Ferguson said there would be no trouble in future as he hoped to get Farmer Dunn on the committee. After a few words from C. S. Erb, who was introduced as "the gentleman who arranged the pleasures of the evening," the supper party broke up, some returning to the dancing floor, and many returning to their homes. Dancing was kept up until 5 o'clock.

The gathering was a brilliant one and it is to be hoped that few lay persons attended, since a glance at the rich attire of the ladies and the healthy and contented appearance of the gentlemen dancers would only serve to strengthen the fatuous belief of the ordinary citizen that the drug business is all profit.

The number of prettily gowned women in attendance was almost too large to make it easy to give a description of the dresses worn—and then there is always the danger of making invidious comparisons. Mrs. A. C. Searles was prettily attired in an emerald green evening waist with mousseline de soir and beaded passementerie. Mrs. Gies attracted attention in a handsome gown of white satin, tastefully trimmed with real duchesse lace and violets. Miss Julie M. LaWall, the young lady who has won distinction by carrying off the highest prize in the class of '96, and who is now a member of the post graduate class studying for the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy, also carried off high honors at the ball. She sat in one of the center boxes and was accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Searles and Miss Hubbell. Miss LaWall wore an evening waist of pink silk and chiffon, with a black satin skirt. She displayed the class and alumni badges and the college pin. Miss Ingersoll, the petite librarian of the college, was there in white silk gown with chiffon and a large bouquet of carnations. Miss Pierres wore white suisse over blue silk with trimmings of blue, the effect being very pretty. Miss Herold was noticed in a fetching dress of yellow satin, while Mrs. Tannenbaum was costumed in black brocade with a white silk waist.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The attendance was a large and representative one, as will be gathered from the partial list which follows:

W. P. Gregorius and Miss Killian; J. Hostmann and Miss E. J. Pierres; Chas. G. H. Gerken and the Misses Gerken and Henick; Louis DeZoeller and Miss DeZoeller; Mr. Irvine and Miss Cunningham; Chas. Westley Smith and Miss Ray Pratz; Reuben R. Smith and wife; Mr. Geisler and Miss Hoburg; S. S. Shears and Miss Leggett; Dr. May R. Owen; Miss Ida West; Mr. Redmond; A. C. Searles and wife; Miss J. M. LaWall; Miss Hubbell; Dr. Geo. C. Diekmann; M. R. Thurlow; Miss R. Norris; Miss M. E. St. Clair; Miss Rainsford; Mrs. Rainsford; Miss D. S. Humphreys; Miss H. Humphreys; Miss C. Barron; R. Humphreys

and wife; R. Gies and wife; the Misses Meeres; T. Fraser; Miss Maxwell; Mrs. Buck; John Manhattan and Miss Zimmerman; Miss Wehl; Mr. and Mrs. Harper; Mr. and Mrs. Sloan; Miss Johnson; J. Carr; Miss Hespey; J. H. Uhle and Miss Kimball; J. S. Stage; Miss A. Knott; Miss Herold; G. G. Woolston and wife; W. G. Wibur and Miss E. Walters; Fred Preston and Miss E. Everts; T. B. Evans and Miss L. Elliott; F. D. Lurch and Miss J. Jensen; Arthur Evans and Miss Fellows; H. J. Geenan and Miss Geenan; J. B. Kelly and wife; F. W. Rutherford; Ed. P. Lant; Morris Nauheimer and Miss Flora Nauheimer; F. R. Jennings and Miss E. W. Pettett; E. J. Zenier; Mrs. Zenier; W. Noel and wife; R. Graham; Mr. Kemble and Miss Vincent; R. C. Taplin; Dicran S. Dadirian; A. Nathan; F. B. Hays; Miss Williams; H. A. Jarrett and ladies; C. F. Doherr; C. W. Parsons; C. S. Erb and wife; V. S. Cropsey, and H. Selwood; N. B. Selwood; C. A. Stuhl and Miss Doherty; Mr. Doherty and Miss Stewart; R. P. Leslie and wife; A. E. Hegeman and Miss A. M. Wright; J. H. Wurthman and Miss A. Wurthman; D. C. Lang and Miss Sunstrom; Thos. M. Davies and wife; Mr. and Mrs. Demorest; Miss M. E. Hooper; Mr. Barrett and sister; B. F. Douglas. Five members of the class of '99 of the Long Island College Hospital were present at the invitation of their fellow student, Julius Tannenbaum; they were, W. S. Johnson, C. S. Pool, S. Hartwell, T. Staud, F. J. Keller.

The above is only a partial list of those who attended the ball. The committees who insured its success comprised the Committee of Arrangements composed of Chas. S. Erb, chairman; R. Gies, J. Hostmann, Geo. C. Diekmann, H. B. Ferguson, Thos. F. Main, William A. Hoburg, Jr., Geo. F. Burger, John Oehler, Thos. M. Davies, Chas. Holzhauer, Eugene F. Lohr, H. A. Herold, William H. Ebbitt, G. A. Ferguson, Jacob S. Stage; Floor Committee, Wm. A. Hoburg, Jr., chairman; F. M. Stagg, Geo. E. Manville, C. G. H. Gerken; Reception Committee, Nelson H. Kirk, Chairman, C. T. Cubit, H. G. Steinheuer, H. Kreuder, F. W. Rutherford, W. P. L. Gregorius, G. Byrnes. Rudolph Gies was floor manager, assisted by Julius Tannenbaum. Eugene F. Lohr, Geo. F. Burger, B. Dauscha, N. S. Kirk and J. Hostman comprised the press committee.

Death of J. H. Barker.

J. H. Barker, founder of the firm of J. H. Barker & Co., of this city, died suddenly at the residence of his partner, C. F. Chamberlain, at 449 Park avenue. His death was due to a stroke of apoplexy which attacked him while at dinner and from which he never recovered consciousness.

Mr. Barker was born in Baltimore, Md., about 59 years ago and early began his business life in a sugar refinery, eventually becoming a member of the firm of Woods, Weeks & Co., of Baltimore. In 1883 he removed to New York City and in conjunction with C. F. Chamberlain founded the firm of J. H. Barker & Co., for the manufacture of rock candy and syrup, with works and offices at 328 Cherry street. In 1890 the firm originated a soluble cocoa chocolate through which their name came to be well known in the drug trade.

Mr. Barker was a man of quiet and domestic tastes and his entire energy was devoted to his business. He leaves a grown son and a daughter.

Shorter Hours in Brooklyn.

Many of the trade in Brooklyn have an impression that the organized movement for closing drug stores part of the day on Sundays is prompted by Sabbatarian motives. John Gallagher, the Chairman of the Committee appointed by the King's County Pharmaceutical Society for the

agitation of the subject, informs us that the movement is only part of a plan for the reduction of business hours in the retail drug trade, and is not intended to apply to Sundays only. It was thought best to begin with an attempt to regulate Sunday, because the Committee believed it would meet with the least opposition. In response to the postals sent out by the Committee to every druggist in King's County asking for their opinion on early closing, one hundred and fifty return cards were received, the largest number ever received in answer to requests of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society. Following is a copy of the postal card sent out by the Committee:

Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, Franklin avenue, near Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1896.

This Society desires to get the sentiment of the pharmacists of the city on the subject of shorter hours for business.

Are you in favor of shorter hours for the drug trade? Give us your ideas how it can be accomplished.

Do you favor closing part of the day on Sunday?

Will you be willing to close your store at 10 o'clock, from November 1st to May 1st, if this Society can secure the consent of four-fifths of the drug trade to such an agreement?

The replies to this card are tabulated below:

Willing to close at 10 o'clock p.m. 140
Willing to close part of Sunday... 114
Opposed to Sunday closing..... 26
Opposed to shorter hours..... 6
Indefinite 4

Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 18.—The sensation in this vicinity, in drug circles as well as out, is the Batavia poisoning case. Howard C. Benham of that town is in jail accused of murdering his young wife with prussic acid after attempting her life with morphine. The case is a peculiar one from all sides, including the part played in it by local druggists. Mrs. Benham was taken ill with what her physician, Dr. L. L. Tozier, called a mild billious attack, and suddenly died about six hours after he had left her in a comfortable condition and apparently in no danger. It soon came out that the husband had taken the entire care of her and that he had been buying prussic acid at Jewell's drug store. The supposition that death was caused by some heart difficulty is disproven by finding no blood in the heart. Before the coroner the physicians who made the autopsy all say that prussic acid poisoning is probable. Benham sometime ago saw an account of a poisoning case of the sort in a paper at Jewell's drug store and then carefully questioned the clerk, S. J. Elliott, as to the effects of the drug. Shortly before his wife's death he bought two small bottles of the acid, saying first that he wanted to kill a dog and again that he had some disease he wished to treat with it. The clerk demurred at selling it after putting up the last bottle, but Benham snatched it from the shelf and threatened him if he told of the sale. This was Christmas week and the sale was at first left unrecorded. Elliott made a clean breast of the matter before the coroner. Jewell also swore that Benham had lately bought several dozen morphine powders of him. Once Benham pulled a paper of morphine from under his wife's pillow and showed it to the doctor, saying that she was using it to excess. An examination of the stomach, brain, etc., of the dead woman is being made by Dr. Van Denberg, the Buffalo chemist.

THE FIGHT AGAINST THE RAINES LAW.

It appears to be left to the president of the State Pharmaceutical Association to make the only really vigorous and intelligent fight against the Raines liquor law. He mapped out a very comprehensive plan of campaign at the outset and is carrying it out to the letter. The first step was to appear before Commissioner Lyman at Albany, which was done on the 3d of December. This was to induce him, if possible, to suggest an amendment to the law in his annual report. The next step was to get on record by appearing before the Raines Committee in Buffalo. Now the work is to stir up the druggists to action all over the State.

President Smither has engaged a stenographer and type writer and is entering into correspondence with State druggists, asking them to draw from their experience evidence to show what a hardship the law is to them and especially in regard to its making the proper service of the people impossible. This is one of the chief causes of complaint against the law by druggists. Most of them do not feel able to take out a full license, and a mere prescription license shuts them out of using liquor in case of emergency. When this evidence is made up it is to be fired at the local members of the legislature. It is felt that a single petition, however large, would amount to comparatively little, but personal letters to the members from their own districts ought to fill them full of the case. This work will be done thoroughly before the law comes up for amendment at Albany.

CHARLES HUBBARD & CO'S. CANVASSERS ACTIVE.

The wholesale drug house of Charles Hubbard & Co. at Syracuse does not mean to let its Buffalo trade get away from it in spite of the closing of the branch house here of F. S. Hubbard & Co. A city salesman from the house visits all retailers once a week and takes orders, which are filled on the second day following. Orders are also sent by mail direct. There is no further rumor of another wholesale house locating here.

MASSACHUSETTS.

FOOD AND DRUG ADULTERATION.

BOSTON, Jan. 19.—Among the first reports to reach the Massachusetts General Court is that of the State Board of Health. It concerns the adulteration of food and drugs. According to the report the whole number of offenders in the matter of violation of the laws relative to food and drugs who were prosecuted in the year was seventy-five. Of the number prosecuted seventy-four were convicted. The attention of the public is called in the report to the laws passed in 1876, by which the people are deprived of any legal protection against the harmful action of patent medicines.

Heard Around Boston.

S. R. Dirkie, the Grove Hall druggist, is ill from the effects of a serious cut in one of his hands.

Henry D. Huggan, druggist, of this city, has been elected President of the Boston School Board.

W. H. Hemenway, of Somerville, has leased the drug store in the new block, at Main and Green streets, Melrose.

Hon. Gorham D. Gilman, of Gilman Bros., was the guest of honor at a dinner recently given by the Royal Arcanum Club of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts Matters.

M. W. Meyerhardt of Worcester, druggist, has made an assignment.

Dr. Comtois has removed his drug store from Main street to Cabot street, Holyoke.

The drug store of Abbott & Stubbs in Ware was formerly the F. A. Spencer pharmacy.

F. W. Goodwin, the Saxonville druggist, has gone to North Carolina for a pleasure trip.

Albert S. Arthur, clerk in Scheiffer's pharmacy in Lawrence, was married recently to an Eastport, Me., lady.

Thomas D. Tate has moved his drug store from 49 Mechanic street, in Clinton, to the McNamara block in the same street.

Two cigar dealers in Charlestown were fined heavily a few days ago for selling cigars under a counterfeit trade mark. They appealed.

Irving P. Nash of North Abington, druggist, has been fined \$150, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment for illegal liquor selling. He appealed.

One of the Salem druggists advertises a drug store in that city for sale, his reason for selling being that he "has two and one is all he can attend to."

Walter Upton, the North Salem druggist, has announced his engagement to a charming young lady of that city. The wedding will take place in February.

J. A. Crowley of Hyde Park, distributed a calendar this season which will be appreciated. It contains a bird's-eye view of the town, taken from an eminence with which all Hyde Parkers are familiar, and is a fine picture.

A writ of replevin for nineteen casks of alkali, valued at \$400 was served on the assignees of Snow & Earle, in Providence, R. I., on the day of the firm's failure, by Warren & Co., of Boston, who claim title to the goods.

William F. Heagney, druggist, of Clinton, has made a voluntary assignment. The amount of his liabilities and assets are unknown. The store will for the present remain open, unless some of the creditors choose to force Mr. Heagney into insolvency.

It is understood that Samuel K. Orr, of Amherst, who has been engaged in the drug business in that town for more than thirty-eight years, will retire from active business shortly. He is one of the most prominent citizens in the town, and has been identified with its growth.

Josef Collins, who was for fourteen years a popular drug clerk in Providence, R. I., but who has been cashier with the C. L. Perkins Company, in Boston, has been appointed cashier of the Hotel Savoy, this city, and has entered upon his duties. His friends, of whom there is a legion, wish him success.

It did not take Judge Poor, of Andover, a great while to decide upon the case of Edward M. Allen, druggist, of that town, who was arraigned on a charge of selling liquors illegally, recently. The charge was made by a man named Gibbs, who claimed that he went to Allen's store and bought a pint of whiskey. He was arrested a day or two after, for being drunk, and had his case continued. He then wrote to the druggist for \$10, threatening to enter complaint if refused. The request was refused, and then Gibbs swore out the warrant. Upon hearing the evidence of Gibbs, the judge discharged Mr. Allen, and promised to make it very pleasant (?) for Mr. Gibbs.

ONE RESULT OF THE RATE WAR IN SALEM.

One of the results of the druggists' war in Salem, which is not at all relished by the Boston jobbers and wholesalers, is the falling off in the patent medicine trade, because the Salem syndicate will buy direct from the manufacturers. Before the difficulty each druggist purchased the medicine demanded by his trade, from a quarter dozen to a gross, at the listed price. Now the syndicate will buy of the manufacturer at the lowest price and by the carload. Meanwhile the grocers, provision dealers, dry goods and department stores will continue the bargain (?) sales in patent medicines, and the Salem public will buy.

New England Notes.

The local Druggists' Association of Concord, N. H., had a dinner in that city recently.

Hiram Horsman of Bangor, Me., clerk in Lord's drug store, Bangor, Me., has gone west to continue his pharmaceutical studies.

Marshall J. Barney of Lowry's drug store, East Hartford, Conn., has recovered from a serious illness, and is again at his post of duty.

The Patten & Brown Drug Company, of Manchester, Conn., has assigned to Charles I. Balch. It is understood that the liabilities will not exceed the assets.

E. E. Hutchins of the Guppy drug store in Augusta, Me., has assigned, for the benefit of his creditors, to Thomas Leigh, Jr., and Joseph Williamson, Jr.

The City Drug Store in Hammond street, Bangor, Me., formerly owned by Don Sargent has passed into the possession of H. L. Pinkham of Lincoln, Me.

Dr. George W. Brown of Winsted Conn., proprietor of a drug store in Salisbury, that state, has made a voluntary assignment. His liabilities are \$1,200; assets, \$300.

The Nelson Bacon drug store in Burlington, Vt., was burglarized the other night, but the thieves were frightened away before they could gather anything together.

A crusade against liquor, which was begun a short time ago by the New Hampshire Law and Order League, has had its effect in one place at least. The druggists of Nashua have agreed not to sell any liquors, and last Saturday the prescriptions calling for whisky and gin, could not be filled in any pharmacy in that city. It was a dry time.

Philadelphia Notes.

A. S. Wickam who was formerly at 1029 Market street has opened a new store at Thirty-eighth and Market streets, West Philadelphia.

A. S. Beshore a popular druggist of Fourth and Huntingdon streets is receiving congratulations on his latest acquirement. It is a boy.

Dr. Rosenthal has opened a new drug store at 825 South Fifth street. It has been made quite attractive and there is no doubt that it will be a success.

A number of druggists in this city are in a precarious state as far as their finances are concerned, and recently judgment has been entered against several.

Joseph Loeier of Mauch Chunk was in the city a few days ago to bid his son adieu who was one of the crew of the School-ship Saratoga. Druggist Gingrich of Reading also has a son on board of this vessel.

M. Peissakovitch has purchased a new store at Third and Lombard streets, which he has refitted so as to cater to the clients of that neighborhood. Mr. Peissakovitch is well known in the drug trade and he has a large following.

Valentine H. Smith & Co., state that business has picked up considerably since the first of the year, and as this firm caters principally to the city and nearby trade, it shows that there is a better feeling and with a little more encouragement considerable improvement will be made.

The annual meeting of the Smith Klein & French Company's Employee's Beneficial Association will be held on March 27, and it is thought that there will be no change in the officers. The last year has been a very good one for this association which has only been called upon to pay two death benefits. Many of the employees of the house are members and it is the intention to try to get all of them into it.

Morris Perot who for many years has been Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy is in New York State where he is resting. Sometime ago Mr. Perot's sight began to cause him considerable trouble and about a year ago he had to retire from business, although he maintains a slight supervision over his affairs. It is said that he is now totally blind and his affliction arouses the sympathy of all those who know him.

French, Cave & Co. are now taking account of stock, and it is expected that in a few days they will start out with their new specialties. All their men are getting their samples ready and soon the customers will be visited with a new line of toilet water essence and later with perfumes, sachet powders and towards the heated term the firm intends to send out special tablets of flavors for soda water. It is their intention to make a feature of soda water specialties during the coming season, and while their sales last year were something phenomenal, it is thought that they will greatly increase as more attention is to be paid to the sale of them.

A LARGE SPONGE SALE.

Wm. Burk & Co., this city, has just effected one of the largest sales of sponges to an English house that has ever been made here. Recently a shipment was made of nearly 12,000 Florida sponges to the above mentioned house; besides this, another shipment will be made in a few days of 5,000 pounds of the same specie of sponge. It is claimed that the first is the largest shipment ever made and both together far surpass any sale that has taken place for some time here.

OHIO.**Echoes of McNeal Prosecutions.**

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 20.—Another instance was revealed in the Common Pleas Court recently of the wrongful methods resorted to by the Dairy and Food Commission attaches of the McNeal administration. It was in the case of grocer Dinklebiehler, of Walnut Hills. Assistant Commissioner Luebbing and Rentrop went into his store some months ago and asked for catsup. They were shown the bottles and found them to be labeled according to law and apparently all right. The grocer in answer to a question if he had any other brand, said he had, but he was not satisfied with its appearance, and had not placed it on sale. In fact he intended to return it. The officers asked to see it and were shown a bottle. They asked to purchase a bottle but were refused. They insisted upon giving the grocer money for the bottle and finally left after throwing the money on the counter, and saying that the grocer might as well take it. The grocer insisted that he was not selling the catsup. He was arrested, however, and was convicted in a magistrate's court.

After hearing the evidence in the case Judge Buchwalter reversed the conviction, and said there was absolutely no case against the accused, and that the food officers had no right to try to make a case against him in that way. This is only one of the many cases of similar character that occurred in Ohio during the administration of Dr. McNeal. At least that is the claim of those who are on the "inside."

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER LUEBBING STILL ACTIVE.

During the past week or ten days Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner Luebbing has been informed that a large amount of oleomargarine has been dumped on the local market and is being sold for pure country butter. Mr. Luebbing sent out a number of inspectors who secured samples which were turned over to Prof. Charles T. P. Fennel for analysis. Mr. Luebbing has been in communication with Dr. McNeal about the matter and the probabilities are that he will be allowed enough money out of the emergency fund to carry on the prosecutions. It is claimed by a good many persons here, however, that Luebbing will be allowed no money for prosecuting cases and that his hands are practically tied. If this is the case he can do nothing but draw his salary until February 15 when his term expires.

FOOD COMMISSION APPOINTMENT.

The influence which brought about the appointment of Julius Adler as Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner has been a subject of much speculation, but it has come out that he secured the place through the intercession of Representative Charles M. Robinson, who managed the pure food legislation at Columbus last winter. He made several trips to the home of Mr. Blackburn, which started the rumor that Robinson was an aspirant in his own behalf. Renner's position came through the influence of his kinsman, Police Commissioner I. J. Miller. E. Potter Dustin got his position as a representative of the old soldier element.

THE SCOTT & BOWNE VS. WHITE CASE.

Otto Renner, of the Dairy and Food Commission, was in New York last week taking depositions in the now famous case of A. J. White against the Dairy and Food Commissioner for the State of Ohio.

THE CHEMICAL SOCIETY MEETING.

At a recent meeting of the Cincinnati section of the American Chemical Society Consulting Engineer John W. Hill delivered a lecture on "The Hygiene of Water."

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Dr. E. John Kauffmann.

E. John Kauffmann, M. D., the subject of this sketch, is one of the best known young men in Cincinnati. He is the President of the National Blank Company, which is one of the most successful concerns of the kind in the country. Dr. Kauffmann has been in his present business since 1892. Previous to that time he was engaged in the practice of medicine. He graduated in medicine from the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons in Glasgow, Scotland, and the College of Physicians, Edinburgh; is a graduate of Society of Apothecaries, London, England, one of the oldest medical boards in Great Britain, a graduate of the College of Physicians

learned, that it would be desired and used, thus giving satisfaction to the Doctor, and adequate returns to the druggist. That this was the right idea for this line of business has been thoroughly attested by the fact that my concern unquestionably does the biggest business in this line in the United States, as we supply between 5,000 and 6,000 druggists with all the blanks they use, doing business over the entire United States, Canada, and British Columbia. I frequently take trips to see our customers, and always thoroughly enjoy meeting them, and know of no class of men who are more affable, pleasant, and generous at the same time. Our business has grown to such proportions that I have been obliged to give up all attempts at the practice of my profession, my undivided attention being required to manage the details of our Company."

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Heard On the Street.

George Kylius has the grip.
Louis Sauer is going to the McKinley inauguration.

The cigar business of the Stein, Vogeler Company is on the boom.

J. W. Auten, the Pleasant Ridge (O.), druggist who is charged with embezzlement was arrested last week because one of his bondsmen withdrew from his bond. Auten was formerly Treasurer of the village named.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 18.—Dr. Harley R. Parker, the night physician at the penitentiary, whose recent difficulties with the Pharmacist of the prison led to his suspension by the warden has come

to the conclusion that he will resign. The suspension inflicted on him by the warden was only temporary and thus it leaves Dr. Parker free to consult his own pleasure. If he resigns, of course the investigation on the part of the prison officials will cease.

A DRUG STORE ON WHEELS.

A drug store on wheels was one of the novelties of the West side a few evenings ago. Ingram and Rogers' drug store, which for many years has been a landmark on the corner of Detroit and Courtland streets, was being moved to a more desirable location at a point further up the street. The structure was moved between the hours of midnight and daylight next morning, but despite the novelty of the situation, the night clerk stuck to his post through it all and the blue and red lights indicating that medicine was on sale were kept burning until daylight made its appearance. At 4 p. m. the clerk was aroused by a noise at the front door and getting up found that a man was standing there and desired a prescription filled. The building was being moved at the time, but the man obtained his medicine and left the store, the clerk retiring to his bed. When he next awoke he found himself in a different locality altogether.

**DR. E. JOHN KAUFFMANN.**

and Surgeons of Ontario. Spent several years in Continental Europe, Austrian Germany, serving under Schroeder, Kister, Levine, and such teachers in Berlin. Was a surgeon under Dunlop at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow. Attended a full course under Lister, at the St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London, the Catherine Hospital, Stuttgart, Germany, under both medical and surgical, as resident, etc.

Speaking to the writer Dr. Kauffmann said: "My time and attention were previously given to medicine and surgery. That might not be of much interest to the drug trade, yet being in the profession and a member of many of the most prominent medical societies in this country, it was perhaps my intimate knowledge of the needs of the profession in the matter of blanks, etc., which led me into this business.

"I saw the necessity of furnishing the drug trade with such articles in this line, seeing that it was already an established custom with them to send blanks to physicians, in a manner calculated to obtain the best returns.

"To accomplish this it was necessary to furnish such articles as he would appreciate and find to be of great value to him in his every day work. I believed that being perfectly familiar with not only the wants but the desires and personal leanings of the medical profession, I could very much better furnish the druggists with an article that would be to their interest, than could a purely commercial house.

"I have never put upon the market a blank without first having felt the pulse of the profession, and learning as definitely as could be

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

TELEPHONE MONOPOLY THREATENED.

The Western Union Threatens the Telephone Company — Prospects of a Relief from the Monopoly.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—A new factor, and a powerful one, has appeared to further complicate telephone matters in Chicago. As the people of the large cities all know an agreement has existed for some years between the American Bell Telephone Company and the Western Union Telegraph Company, by which each agreed not to interfere with the other's business. This agreement terminated in November, and now a battle royal, with Chicago as the chief point of operations, is said to be impending.

With its long-distance instruments and schemes for delivering messages, the telephone company at Chicago has seriously cut into the field of the telegraph.

Great care has been exercised by officials to prevent angering the owners of the tickers, but as the long-distance instruments are in to stay the cause of the ill feeling cannot be removed. As a retaliatory measure, the telegraph company will become an active competitor, and establish telephone exchanges in the local field.

THE WESTERN UNION

is the only concern which can break into the monopolized district of Chicago. All talk of starting an independent company is idle, because even if a concern had millions it could not place its wires in many of the most important localities. To prevent others getting into its territory the telephone company made its

wiring as thorough as possible, and it would be impossible in many places to put down more conduits, and wires cannot be strung overhead. The Western Union, however, has

BOTH WIRES AND CONDUITS IN PLACE and has many an old score to even up. Cheapness will be one of the chief inducements offered to those who will subscribe for the new instruments.

Chicago is not the only city that will be affected, for it is rumored that

THE WESTERN UNION IS BACK OF THE KINLOCH COMPANY,

which has invaded St. Louis. The Western Union has made arrangements for the purchase of the Western Telephone Construction Company, which has some long-distance lines entering Chicago.

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There is a strange quiet about the city council chamber as regards telephone matters; absolutely nothing has been done. This sudden and oppressive silence has furnished much food for thought and conjecture.

THE COSMOPOLITAN COMPANY.

It never rains but it pours. No sooner had the intentions of the Western Union Company become known than the long-forgotten Cosmopolitan Electric Company requested the Commissioner of Public Works to grant it permission to lay conduits in several of the downtown streets. Among other favors granted this company by the city council in March, 1895, was the permission to transmit sound. For the transmission of sound the Cosmopolitan cannot charge more than 5 per cent less than the rate charged by the Chicago Telephone Company in 1895. It would be impossible to write

anything about the concern's intentions, for its backers are keeping as quiet as possible. Among the men in the scheme are ex-Mayor Hopkins and ex-Governor Altgeld. It is said that London capitalists are also interested.

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THE SLOT MACHINE.

In order to make its position clear, the Chicago Telephone Company has sent a letter to all the druggists in the city explaining its attitude regarding its slot machines. One of the paragraphs in this letter will bear repeating. It is as follows:

By the abuse in the use of what has been called the flat rate grounded public telephone, whereby the subscriber, instead of charging outsiders when they used it, permitted them its use free, these public telephones were kept so constantly busy handling deadhead calls that they were unavailable for the use of the subscriber who paid for them. In the case of a drug store, the proprietor who paid for the telephone could rarely be reached when others called him, and in many instances he was almost unable to make an outgoing call as his telephone was monopolized for hours by others, who paid nothing. This practice was continued in spite of the remonstrances of the company until it became so obviously to the disadvantage of the druggists that at the request of representatives of very many of the retail druggists of the city an automatic telephone apparatus was devised.

The letter then details the familiar operation of the slot machines. A point of interest is that any physician having an office near a druggist may have his name published in the telephone directory for \$10 a year. Prompt service is promised such subscribers. The company reserves the right to take out the instrument if its earnings do not reach \$37.50 a quarter, a reduction from the old figure of \$43.75 for the same period. Nearly four hundred of the automatic devices are now in use in Chicago drug stores. The instruments are furnished with the most approved pattern of copper metallic circuit in place of the old grounded line.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 18.—Another EPIDEMIC OF HOLD-UPS

has become prevalent in Chicago and the principal victims have been druggists. Of late the city has been periodically terrorized by thugs, and they usually rob as they list for awhile and then disappear.

At 8 o'clock on the evening of January 8 there was a pantomime enacted in the store of John J. Schmitt, at North Clark street and Arlington place, that cost the proprietor all the ready money about the place, in addition to his gold watch and chain. Mr. Schmitt was standing behind the cigar case, when a man entered and without a word leveled a revolver at the druggist and pointed toward the cash register. Mr. Schmitt understood at once, and the robber was richer by \$22. The thief then pointed at Mr. Schmitt's watch and chain, and it was handed over without comment. During this performance a customer was sitting near by reading a newspaper, and he knew nothing of the occurrence until Mr. Schmitt recovered the use of his tongue after the bandit had gone. Some city detectives were standing about one hundred feet away on the sidewalk, but of course heard nothing. Speaking of the affair afterward Mr. Schmitt said:

"I had a revolver in the back room, but when that man pointed a gun at my stomach I concluded that my digestion

was worth more than the contents of the cash register."

January 12, Joseph Schoenkaes, who has a drug store at 1,800 Barry avenue, in the fashionable district of Lake View, was visited by two men armed with revolvers. They secured \$20, but were frightened away before completing their work. There were a number of people in the place, and Clerk Cannon slipped out of the back door and began to shout for the police.

Three hold-ups took place on the night of January 15, and one of the victims was a druggist. The unlucky member of the fraternity was James X. Rivard, at Loomis and Harrison streets. One of the two men who committed the robbery bought some cigars, and as Mr. Rivard turned to the cash register he was ordered aside, the thief announcing that he would take everything in sight. Mr. Rivard went back to the prescription case and got out a revolver, which he leveled at the man, who had both hands full of money. The weapon only snapped. The second man

flying that the men made him lie down on the floor with his hands above his head while they robbed him.

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THE U. S. PHARMACAL CO.

A meeting of much interest to the druggists of Illinois was held by the stockholders of the United States Pharmacal Company of Chicago, at the concern's office, Franklin and Market streets, at 2.30 o'clock on the afternoon of January 12. The meeting was called to order by President Emil Thiele. The first thing was the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, which were approved. This was followed by reading of the report of the directors on the concern's financial condition. The finances were reported to be in a highly satisfactory condition, there being a bank balance of nearly \$700 and nothing beyond current bills to meet. The plant and stock are fully paid for. The firm has in its employ four salesmen on the road, and from eighteen to twenty-five men are employed in the office and in the laboratory, according to the season. The report submitted showed a bona fide customer list of 928, and that 4,000 bills of goods had been shipped a month. The losses sustained by failures during eight months' business was less than \$50. Five directors were elected, as is customary every year. There are fifteen directors who hold office for three years. Each year the terms of five expire and their successors are chosen. Four of the old directors were re-elected, and the newcomer, Thomas Layton, of St. Louis, replaced Mr. West, of Decatur. The by-laws were amended in two particulars for the protection of the stockholders. A directors' meeting followed and adjourned to meet again Thursday, January 14, at 10 o'clock. At this meeting L. K. Waldron, of Chicago, was elected President and Thomas Layton, of St. Louis, Vice-President. Henry Goetz was selected for Secretary and Lawrence Hesselroth for Treasurer.

The affairs of the corporation are conducted in a very systematic and business-like manner. Each month expert accountants, forming an auditing committee, go over the accounts and make a report. These men have no connection with the office, and it is their duty to go over all transactions carefully. As an additional precaution an investigating committee was reported to go over the auditors' report. This committee consists of Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, Chairman; George R. Baker, of Chicago, and Thomas Layton, of St. Louis. These gentlemen also examined the inventory and went over the stock accounts, and reported that they were satisfied that everything was in first-class condition. The Pharmacal Company is managed by H. W. Snow.

Chicago Notes.

Bradley and Wilmering, of Evanston, have made an assignment.

T. H. De Witt has opened a new store at 2406 Milwaukee avenue.

W. J. Lumley has succeeded F. A. Howard at Thirty-second and State streets.

T. B. Smillie has succeeded Oscar S. Belting at 249 South Western avenue, Chicago.

A. T. Hubka is now proprietor of the Pfizer Pharmacy at 372 West Eighteenth street.

A. Schulz has succeeded William Schulze at California avenue and Van Buren street.



DR. H. M. MARTIN.

H. M. Martin, M. D., is a Chicago specialist who has been gaining favor for some years in Chicago. Dr. Martin first saw the light at Morris, Ill., in October, 1859. He was given a liberal education at the Morris Normal school and at Carthage College. He then followed his natural bent and took up the study of medicine, entering the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor and graduating with honor in the class of '79. Dr. Martin was offered an opportunity to practice in the hospitals of Chicago and promptly took advantage of it. He remained in general practice until September of 1887 when he decided to devote himself exclusively to the eye and ear. Besides attending to a large practice Dr. Martin is president of the Chicago Ophthalmic College. He is also professor of diseases of the eye and clinical optics in the same institution.

walked back of the case and informed Mr. Rivard that his revolver was in good working order and would be used on him unless he stopped "trifling." The robbers secured \$90.

The trial of the men accused of robbing Thomas Sweeney, a druggist at 626 West Harrison street, is now proceeding at the Criminal Court. Considerable amusement was caused by Mr. Sweeney testi-

Asa Oren has begun the manufacture of Oren's specific catarrh cure at 6866 Ashland avenue.

Louis Marnitz of 1756 North Clark street has sold out to Max Hoffman and is now Mr. Hoffman's manager.

The business of W. G. Brown, dealer in druggists' sundries, at 136 Lake street, has been incorporated as the Brown Manufacturing Company.

The Violet Company has begun the manufacture of breath perfume at 59 Dearborn street. Some of the concern's advertising cards are unique.

L. K. Waldron, who has been ill with typhoid fever for several weeks, is reported as being much better. His friends believe him to be safely past the critical stage.

Emanuel A. Bierstedt, Wilson avenue and West Lake street, made a voluntary assignment January 6, to Charles J. Cross. No schedule of assets and liabilities was filed.

Higgen Bros., at 6866 Wentworth avenue, have been made the south side agents of the Battle Creek sanitarium and have an attractive window display of the firm's products.

J. S. Matthes, Chicago, manager for Whitall, Tatum & Co., has returned to Chicago from an eastern trip. Mr. Matthes paid a visit to Lebanon, Pa., the home of his boyhood.

Dr. Enno Sander, ex-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association, and Thomas Layton, both of St. Louis, attended the meeting of the U. S. Pharmacal Company directors in Chicago.

Myrtle M. Mayr, wife of Julius Mayr, 390 Clark street corner of Maple, has given a bill of sale to Asa Hall, the consideration being \$2,500. Mr. Mayr says the business has always been in his wife's name.

Al F. Schroeder, formerly manager of White's pharmacy at Sixty-fourth street and Grace avenue has bought out his employer and the store is now doing business on a paying basis, something it had not done before.

Samuel G. Frank, the West Twelfth street druggist, who was arrested on a charge of retaining \$500 in rents belonging to the landlord of the building in which his store was located, was found dead in bed at his home 26 Winthrop place, January 4.

F. P. Morse, Treasurer and manager of the A. L. Hummel advertising agency, New York, registered at the Great Northern hotel, lately. Mrs. Morse accompanied him. Mr. and Mrs. Morse have been on an extended trip to Denver, El Paso, San Francisco and New Orleans.

A forged check that was passed on Emil A. Zahn, druggist, at Eighteenth street and Wabash avenue, led to the arrest of Earl Russell, William Bert, Charles McCuen and Arthur F. Foreman, a gang of young men alleged to be clever forgers. They are now locked up at Woodlawn station.

William Bodemann, the well-known Chicago druggist, who is always foremost in fighting the battles of local druggists, was taken down with bronchitis Monday, January 11. Physicians were promptly summoned and thus a much feared attack of pneumonia was ward off. It is doubtful if Mr. Bodemann will be able to leave his house for ten days.

J. G. Peters of the Fuller & Fuller Co., makes the following report on business: "In our line of business it is difficult to determine the cause, but things have certainly been much better lately. The weather, by causing more sickness, may have been the cause, or it may have been due to improved conditions of financial stability, perhaps a little of both. We have certainly felt an improvement."

Annual Meeting of the Illinois Board.

The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy met in Springfield in January.

The following officers were elected for 1897: President, A. Zimmermann, Peoria; vice-president, F. M. Schmidt, Chicago; treasurer, A. A. Culver, Mokenzie; secretary, Frank Fleury, Springfield.

The secretary and treasurer reported as follows:

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY, ILLINOIS, FOR THE YEAR 1896.

RECEIPTS.

To R. P.'s original registration, 54 at \$5.00.....	\$270.00
To R. P.'s by examination, 155 at \$5.00....	775.00
To R. P.'s renewals, 4,305 at \$1.50.....	6,457.50
To R. A. P.'s, original registration, 63 at \$5.00.....	315.00
To R. A. P.'s by examination, 238 at \$5.00..	1,190.00
To R. A. P.'s renewal, 989 at \$1.00.....	989.00
To Permits to sell domestic remedies and prop. med., original registration, 713 at \$1.00.....	713.00
To Permit to sell domestic remedies and prop. medicines, renewals, 1,077 at 50 cents.....	538.50
To delinquent fees collected.....	226.50
Total	\$11,474.50

EXPENDITURES.

By salaries, members of board, secretary and assistants.....	\$5,729.50
By expense, personal, members' board and secretary	1,431.06
By expense, blank books, stationery and supplies	760.13
By expense, printing.....	296.20
By expense, postage.....	717.75
By expense, miscellaneous.....	1,203.39
By expense, expressage.....	60.55
By expense, committees.....	1,285.93
Total	\$11,474.50

Reports and books of the secretary and treasurer were checked up, examined and found correct and approved.

The Board examined 27 applicants for registration on January 5th and 6th, of which 9 passed for registered pharmacists, as follows: Marion O. Atterbery, Oakford; Joseph F. Boesch, Peoria; Charles A. Delzell, Fairfield; Paul R. Fritzsche, Peoria; Herman O. Luckritz, Chicago; Edward A. Mayer, Chicago; Harry H. McDougal, Peoria; William Oldendorph, Waterloo; Alfred A. Rowland, Dixon.

The next meeting of the Board for examination will be held in Chicago, at 173 Thirty-ninth street, February 9, 1897. New applications must be on file at the office in Springfield at least 10 days before the day set for examination. Those who have applications on file must give 10 days' notice before taking examination. This requirement is necessary in order to make suitable preparations for the class, and shall be strictly enforced. Affidavits from R.P.s. of time service must be filed at least three days before the examination. No applicant will be admitted to these examinations except those who comply with the above requirements. Address all communications to Frank Fleury, Secretary, Springfield, Ill.

MICHIGAN.

The Board of Pharmacy.

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 18.—The State Board of Pharmacy met here last week and granted certificates as follows: Registered Pharmacists—O. A. Brehler, Mt. Clemens; Ida M. Covey, Detroit; W. E. Dean, Hanover; C. R. Mabee, Britton; A. McKay, Detroit; E. J. Ostrander, Dundee; N. G. Pearce, Elsie; W. Pennington, Traverse City; G. P. Sackrider, Owosso. Assistants—N. E. Aronstamm, M. Ascher, T. Belanger, J. G. Holland, E. A. Upton, C. J. Winans, all of Detroit. The board will meet for the next examination at Grand Rapids, March 2. The Michigan board has been in existence for twelve years, and during that time has paid all expenses, besides having a surplus of \$4,500 in the treasury. Dur-

ing that time they have granted certificates to 3,200 registered pharmacists and to 500 assistants. The last-named re-register each year, paying a dollar apiece.

Michigan News Notes.

F. C. Kellogg has purchased the drug business of E. Von Herman & Co. at Bay City.

Dr. S. Ludlum, at Henderson, has sold his drug stock to Dr. Lumby of the same place.

L. M. Watson, a druggist of Allegan, has moved his stock to Owosso, a thriving manufacturing city of this State, and established himself in business.

A. D. Loomis of Cross village settled a mortgage held on his stock by the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., of Grand Rapids, by shipping the goods to them.

The little village of Dushville, is to have a drug store which will be opened by W. C. Perkins, late of Alma. He intends to make it a first class establishment.

The Michigan Alkali Co., of Wyandotte, last week gave a real estate mortgage to the Fidelity Title & Trust Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., to secure an issue of \$500,000 bonds.

Chappell & Co, who have been engaged in the drug trade at 140 Stocking street, Grand Rapids, have removed their stock to Thompsonville, where they will continue the business.

Victor Roussin, a druggist at Ludington, has given a trust mortgage to Geo. N. Stray, for the benefit of creditors. The liabilities are \$9,000, and the assets are estimated at \$11,000.

Dr. P. E. Witherspoon has been looking over Michigan in search of a location for a new drug store, and has concluded that Durand, a thriving little railroad center in Shiawassee county, is the place. He will build and stock a store, and practice medicine.

Day Bros., of Kalamazoo, have sold out to C. W. Cook who was formerly engaged in the store in Grand Rapids, but for the past three years has been head clerk for George McDonald of Kalamazoo. Mr. Cook will continue the business at the present location.

J. H. Hagy, who had charge of the sundry department of the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., of Grand Rapids, for a dozen years, left the place four years ago, and engaged in the retail shoe business. He has now returned to his first love, and re-entered the employ of the drug house.

The laboratory of Northrop, Robinson & Carrier of Lansing, was damaged by fire on the night of January 11, about \$2,000. The blaze originated from the overturning of a bottle of chemicals in the laboratory. A fireman named Archibald Wilcox was badly injured by the explosion of a carboy of ammonia.

Frank Kellogg, who has been for two years manager of the Von Herman drug store at Bay City, has purchased the establishment. Mr. Kellogg was formerly manager of the Masonic Temple drug store in Chicago, which is one of the leading concerns of that city, and although a young man, has been connected with the business for twelve years.

A Baptist minister and several other temperance people of Belleville, in a local option county, recently went to a drug store where liquors were supposed to be sold too freely, and asked to see the book in which such sales are recorded. The druggist refused and an altercation ensued, during which it is said that one of the visitors was struck on the head with a tobacco cutter, making a severe wound. No one would guarantee the costs and no warrant was issued.

Harold Cameron, a lad of this city, recently came to his death from eating several pink pills taken from a box carelessly left within reach by the mother. There was no label on the box calling attention to the fact that it contained poison. It was a proprietary medicine and no label was required. A physician analyzed the contents of the lad's stomach, and found large quantities of strychnine. Had a local druggist sold them, he would have been compelled to label them. The legislature may be asked to make manufacturers of proprietary medicines label them if poison is used.

MISSOURI.

THE MISSOURI BOARD OF HEALTH AND THE DRUGGISTS.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The committee consisting of Prof. J. M. Good, Dr. O. A. Wall and Thos. Layton, appointed by the St. Louis College of Pharmacy, has for some time been carefully at work on a document to present to the Board of Health at the annual meeting which was held in Jefferson City during the last week. This document was in substance a petition asking the Board of Health to admit graduates in pharmacy to medical colleges without further examination, and presents evidence to show why this request should be granted. It will probably be some time before the pharmacists will receive an answer from the Board of Health as this latter body is seeking for new legislation, and upon this will largely depend their decision in regard to the Ph. G.'s.

City News.

Wm. C. F. Bade has recently purchased a store in the western part of the city.

W. C. Jones has been installed as chief clerk for C. S. Allen at Suburban Road and Belt avenue.

The firm of Hemm & Vitt have recently placed a very handsome aquarium in their store on South Broadway.

Henry Heise, formerly with O. F. Heitmeyer on South Broadway, has been appointed pharmacist at the City Hospital.

Paul Schneider, with Fahlen & Kleinschmidt, is smiling over the arrival of a new daughter, Paulina by name, in his family.

B. Godran has sold his store at 3337 Chestnut street to E. A. Barnes, recently of Jackson, Tenn. Mr. Godran has gone to the mining districts of Washington State, and now he says good-bye to St. Louis.

The marriage of J. C. Hester to Miss Mamie Holtzman, of Kirkwood, has just been announced, although the knot was tied on October 25, 1896. Mr. Hester is a prominent St. Louis drug clerk, and his wife is the daughter of a wealthy widow.

Wm. Mittelbach, Treasurer of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, Mrs. Sophia Reinhardt, both of Boonville, Mo., were married at that place on Friday, January 15. They have the congratulations of a host of pharmacist friends throughout the State.

The Board of Pharmacy.

St. Louis, Jan. 18.—The Missouri Board of Pharmacy held its regular meeting in this city on Monday, Jan 11, and as a result twenty-nine names have been added to the list of registered druggists of this State. About fifty appeared for the examination and the members of the Board say that the applicants were, as a rule, well posted as compared to some previous classes they have examined. This is a gratifying report and is without a doubt the result of the advice which Mr. Sennewald and the Faculty of the College of Pharmacy have been giving prospective applicants, and that was, if they were not very confident of passing the examination, they had better wait until the next examination held here in the Spring.

SUCCESSFUL APPLICANTS.

The following is a list of those who were successful in the examination: Ed. C. Bauer, Frank Brust, Ernest Bauer, Stephen Bedford, F. W. Bredeman, J. L. Barker, A. M. Curry, O. H. Elbrecht, F. A. Huber, P. A. Hamacher, W. Hartsman, Theo. O. Hays, Fred. H. Herzog, B. F. Holcomb, J. N. Judd, Jacob Kuttner, C. G. E. Klie, H. A. Littlefield, Ed. A. Mayer, L. E. McClure, H. F. Morrison, J. C. McKee, Edward Price, D. W. Shaul, Robert Thebus, E. C. Van Nost, F. H. Whitman, Paul Wiesel, and C. A. Vogt.

Drummerdom.

AMONG THE TRAVELING SALESMEN.

He never rests, scarcely ever stops to sleep;
He talks by day, by night he rides or writes;
Thus onward up the hill of commerce climbs
From steep to steep unto its very heights.

Contributions for this column are invited. For available articles dealing with the news of traveling salesmen payment will be made.



H. B. WOOLSTON,

Western Traveler for Whitall, Tatum & Co.

H. B. Woolston, of the Chicago staff of Whitall, Tatum & Co., whose portrait we present above, has had ten years' active experience of commercial life. His portrait shows him to be a genial, whole-souled fellow, who is likely to count his friends, among the retailers, by the thousands. Our Chicago representative writes us that Mr. Woolston has traveled the country over, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and he has at different times, represented three of the largest and best-known houses in Philadelphia. He is proudest, however, of his present connection with the great firm of Whitall, Tatum & Co., whose goods are known the world over. Mr. Woolston was transferred from the Philadelphia house to Chicago in July, 1895. "During his stay in Chicago," continues our Western manager, "Mr. Woolston has been under the direction of John F. Mathes, who has charge of the Chicago office of Whitall, Tatum & Co. He is well known to the Chicago trade, is an energetic salesman and has a captivating personality.

PHILADELPHIA S. Bodenheim, who represents Bendit, Drey & Co., of New York, was in this city last week. Mr. Bodenheim is well-known throughout the glass trade in the North, West and South.

Benjamin H. Shoemaker, the well-known glass manufacturer of this city, is ready to send out his salesmen. Pelham Harding, who has been with this firm for a number of years, is now visiting the

trade in and around the city, and he is doing a fair business.

Clay Johnston was noticed **ST. LOUIS.** out this year bright and early. Clay says he is going to hustle now.

Renfro Gibbs says he is working as usual for Collins Bros., and is going to make a good showing for 1897.

"Billy Berryman," Meyer Bros.' popular salesman, has moved to Marshall, Mo., and "Billy" is working very hard as usual.

Taylor Blow is now serving his twenty-third year on the road selling drugs. Taylor says they are not coming in carriages like they used to.

All the drug salesmen are now getting ready for the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association's meeting, which meets at Marimac Highlands on the first week of June. They are expecting a large attendance.

D. B. Martin, who represents the Seamless Rubber Co., of New York, was here recently with his diamonds. Mr. Martin is considered the Adonis in the rubber business, and as he is very fond of the brilliants, his views are often sought in purchasing them.

George M. Smyth, who represents the firm of John M. Maris & Co., could not withstand the whisperings of the gentle voices that have been so long calling him West, and a few days ago he packed his grip and is now hobnobbing with the nobility beyond Chicago.

Joe Erwin, who is well-known to the drug trade in Kansas and Missouri, will represent Woodward, Faxon & Co., of Kansas City, Mo., on the road this year in territory of Northwest Missouri, as well as some Nebraska and Kansas points. The house bespeaks for Mr. Erwin the kindly consideration of the retail druggists in the sections referred to.

* * *

Dined with the Trade.

DENVER, COLORADO. The Denver Pharmaceutical Association held its annual meeting at the Albany Hotel, Tuesday evening, January 12. At the business meeting the annual reports of the officers were read and passed upon. The President read his annual message and the following officers were re-elected: President, E. L. Scholtz; Vice-President, C. S. Kline; Secretary, C. E. Ward; Trustees, F. M. Hall, A. G. Clark and C. M. Ford.

At the close of the business session the association, with a number of invited guests, sat down to an elegant banquet in the ordinary, which had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. Following the choice menu, there were toasts of an informal nature, in which some present distinguished themselves. The members present were: C. M. Ford, F. B. Angell, C. E. Ward, J. H. Hopkins, S. B. Bond, A. W. Clark, C. D. Barnes, C. J. Clayton, E. L. Scholtz, C. S. Kline, F. J. Lord, H. F. McCrea, C. H. Skinner, A. B. Levi, C. S. Prowitt, L. A. Jory, A. G. Clark and John Kochan.

Their guests were D. Y. Wheeler, with the Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, Neb.; H. L. Gorham, F. P. Miller, with J. J. Ruthmann & Co., Denver; John Thompson, John Morrison, S. G. Hatfield, with W. A. Hover & Co.; Charles L. Hover, Jr., member of the firm of W. A. Hover & Co., Denver; Allen Austin, C. D. Lippincott and L. D. Breideham.

The Executive Committee of the Colorado Pharmaceutical Society held a business meeting in Denver early last week. The members present were: President, H. B. Reynolds, of Greeley; Vice-President, C. S. Kline, of Denver; Secretary, C. E. Ward, of Denver, and Local Secretary, F. D. Fox, of Manitou, and C. M. Ford, Denver.

H. F. Stearns, of Fred Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., is doing detail work in Denver, having just returned from Salt Lake City.

Mr. Wattles, of Park, Davis & Co., is in Denver and explaining how it came about.

Dr. T. T. Hatfield, of John Wyeth & Bros., is at present suffering from rheumatism, at Grand Junction, Col.

C. Y. Chydstler, of the Upjohn Pill & Granule Co., is rustling the Denver trade after a paying trip through the State.

Henry Tamm, of the drug firm of Tamm & Arcularious, Colorado Springs, Col., left for England, Germany and France on the 16th to be gone some three or four months.

The new drug firm of Thebus & Klug, corner Sixteenth and Arapahoe streets, Denver, are rapidly forging to the front. Their windows are a model of neatness and the two proprietors are men of long experience.



Review of the Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 23, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid for retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

JANUARY 23, 1897.

The volume of business in the several departments of Drugs, Dyestuffs and Chemicals continues limited. Jobbing houses report a fairly satisfactory inquiry from a wide section of the country, but the large importing houses report a slow demand, with a general disposition to buy lightly. Traveling salesmen are now calling upon the trade and orders are coming in in fair volume. The demand at the moment is not heavy, though larger than that experienced in the corresponding period of the preceding month, and a continuing increase in the volume of trade is hopefully anticipated. Regarding prices, there are not many open changes, the principal fluctuations including advances in cream tartar, atropine, belladonna root, soap bark, oil camphor, oil wormseed, valerian root, arsenic, oil cajuput, bleaching powder; and declines in oil anise, cocaine muriate, camphor, gentian root, glycerin, aloes, oil cassia, cinchonidine and Haarlem oil.

DRUGS.

Alcohol is unchanged from previous quotations; *grain* is steady at \$2.26 to \$2.30; *wood*, 70c.; *alcoholene*, \$1.20.

Atropine has been advanced 50c. by the leading manufacturer, but quotations from second hand are nominally unchanged.

Balsam Copaiba is jobbing quite actively at 45c. to 50c.; the available supply of Central American is small and held under good control, and most holders ask the outside price; *Pura* is well sustained at 55c. to 60c.

Balsam Fir, Canada, is in steady moderate request at \$1.65 to \$1.75; *Oregon* held at 65c. to 70c.

Balsam Peru has developed no action of consequence in the interval; the inside price from importers' hands remains \$1.80 to \$2.00.

Barks. *Cascara Sagrada* is in slightly better supply and held easier with 4c. to 4½c. quoted. There is nothing new to report in other lines of barks, previous prices being still quoted.

Buchu Leaves short, are held and selling fairly at 8c. to 9c.; long quoted 16c. to 18c.

Cinchonidine is a trifle easier and parcels have changed hands in the interval at 10c. to 11c.

Cacao Butter is offering at slightly lower prices for spot goods, 30c. to 30½c. being generally quoted. A decline in foreign markets, with slow demand here is given as a cause for the present decline in value.

Coca Leaves are slightly easier, and 14c. to 20c. is generally quoted.

Cocaine Muriate has experienced another tumble, a reduction of 25c. having been announced by the manufacturers last Monday, making the present quotation \$3.25. The decline is attributed to the large supply and low price of the crude material.

Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, does not vary from \$42.00 to \$48.00. There is an absence of important inquiry which has, however, not yet had any appreciable effect on prices, manufacturers being steady in their views. The season nearing its close, no improvement in prices is to be looked for. The Bergen correspondent of the *London Chemist and Druggist* reports business as almost at a standstill in that market with prices on the decline; best non-freezing Lofoden and Finnmarken quoted 145s. and 140s. respectively.

Cream Tartar has recovered somewhat from the effects of recent competition between producers, and casks have been advanced by the manufacturers to 22½c., while single barrels are held at 23c. The cost of argols continues high, and it is probable that the advance in Cream Tartar will be maintained for some time.

Glycerin reflects the influence of keen competition between manufacturers and the lessened use of the article in the industries. One manufacturer has announced a reduction equal to nearly 10 per cent., but the popular quotation is 16c. to 16½c. for drums, and 17c. to 25c. for cases.

Juniper Berries are in less abundant supply and values are stiffening with 2c. to 2½c. generally quoted.

Manna has remained quiet though prices are maintained with some show of firmness at the recent advance; quoted 60c. to 35c. to 37c. for large and small flake respectively.

Naphthaline is in lighter demand and values are slightly easier with flake and ball quotes 2¼c. and 2½c. respectively.

Opium is flat with the tendency toward a lower range, though price quotations are nominally unchanged. Sales of cases have in instances been made as low as \$2.15, though \$2.17½ to \$2.20 is the market range. Prices at primary sources are low, and this fact coupled with a limited inquiry in this market for consumptive purposes serves to give the market a weak tone. Broken

packages are obtainable at \$2.20, a figure that might be shaded upon a firm bid. Powdered is in moderate request with sales at \$2.85 to \$3.00.

Quinine remains dull and featureless with the demand confined to small and unimportant lots. Holders evince no disposition to urge business by making further price concessions, and the current business is being transacted within the range of 18c. to 20c. for domestic in bulk, and 17½c. to 18c. for foreign. It is announced that the three English manufacturers of quinine have agreed from January 1 to mark all the quinine in bulk sent out from their works with the exact weight of the contents, and of the tin itself, as well as with the date upon which the quinine was made. The German and French manufacturers have not yet agreed to do the same, but it is thought that they look upon the suggestion favorably.

Senna continues in good jobbing request with sales within the range of our quotations. Prices in most instances are maintained firmly, though in his efforts to unload stock a leading jobber has shaded prices on Alexandria. The market has, however, not been materially affected and our quotations represent the range.

Vanilla Beans meet with a fair consumptive inquiry at prices within the range of \$9.50 to \$13.00 for whole Mexican; cut held at \$8.00 to \$8.25.

DYESTUFFS.

Aniline Salt is weaker, with 15c. to 16c. quoted; oil 15½c. to 16½c.

Cutch has not changed from 4¼c. to 5¼c. and 6c. to 8c. for bales and cases respectively.

Gambier has sold on spot at 3.35c. to 3.45c.

Nutgalls, blue Aleppo, are held at 12¼c. to 13c. with a fair consumptive inquiry experienced and the stock under good control.

Turmeric continues to pass out into channels of consumption at the range of 2¼c. to 3c.

CHEMICALS.

Arsenic, red, remains very firm at the recent advance to 7¼c. to 7½c.

Bleaching Powder has continued in fair, steady inquiry and prices are firmly maintained with \$1.75 to \$1.87½ quoted for English.

Blue Vitriol has developed no action of consequence in the interval and prices are sustained at 3¼c. to 4c.

Brimstone, crude, is coming forward more liberally and with freer offerings, unmixed seconds have changed hands at \$20.50 with lots to arrive quoted \$20.25 and \$19.25 respectively.

Carbolic Acid is dull, without, however, any quotable change in price.

Oxalic Acid is less firm and 7c. has been quoted for future delivery, a figure which it is estimated could be still further shaded.

Quicksilver is a shade firmer with 49½c. to 50c. generally quoted.

Business in the chemical market has been affected by the uncertainty regarding tariff changes, and many manufacturers are disposed to await the appearance of the new schedule of tariff rates before making any heavy purchases, a fact which accounts for a certain lack of activity in the market.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise continues to reflect an easy market, and \$1.75 to \$1.80 will buy.

Camphor Oil has appreciated 1c. in the interval, the increased use of this oil as the source of synthetic sassafras tending to a slight scarcity.

Cajuput has advanced in the foreign markets to the basis of 75c. per bottle of 21 oz. laid down, and prices here have hardened in consequence and nothing now offers below 55c.

Citronella is not coming forward with any degree of freedom, and the restricted supply is held at a slight increase, or say 29c. for spot stock in drums.

Peppermint is quoted steady on the basis of \$1.22 to \$1.40 for West in tins; \$1.35 to \$1.45 for New York State do. and \$1.65 to \$1.70 for case.

Sassafras, synthetic, is developing more firmness, and the statistical position of the article is regarded as strong with no sales making below our quotation.

Wormseed continues to stiffen in value and supplies do not offer below \$2.35 with \$2.50 paid in some instances.

GUMS.

Aloes, Cape and Socotrine are a trifle easier, the former selling in instances down to 5¼c., and the latter at 22c. to 25c. as to quantity and quality.

Camphor is lower in the face of lower quotations for crude stock in the foreign markets; city refined quoted 37c. and 38c. for bbls. and cases respectively; English is also lower, lb. cakes being quoted 38c. an oz., blocks 48c. The demand at the moment is of seasonal proportions, light and unimportant.

Benzoin offers in some instances at slightly easier prices, with 35c. to 40c. generally quoted, as to quality and quantity.

Chicle has fallen off a trifle and several large sales have been made in the interval at 22½c. to 23c., jobbing lots passing out at 24c. to 25c.

Guaiac is coming forward more freely and the jobbing sales average 13c. to 20c.

Myrrh is generally held at 15c. to 25c., though we hear of occasional quantity sales at a fraction less.

ROOTS.

Althea is quoted 15c., firm for small quantities.

Alkanet is in better supply and the price has receded ½c. with 5c. to 5¼c. quoted.

Dandelion, German, continues firm and nothing now offers below 7½c.

Galangal is slightly firmer and supplies are held at 7½c.

Gentian has continued firm and higher prices prevail in the foreign markets. Prices here are a trifle irregular, some holders quoting as low as 6½c. and others as high as 8c.

Belladonna is in light supply and the holders are asking an advance in some instances.

Bloodroot continues in very limited supply and values are largely nominal.

Podophyllum continues in demand and firm with little offering below 12c.

SEEDS.

The market for seeds has remained quiet and we have few price changes of importance to report. *Cummin* is easier and a fraction lower. *Foenugreek* is slightly firmer and an advance of ¼c. is generally asked. *Yellow California Mustard* has receded materially and 2¼c. to 2½c. is now quoted; brown is also easier.

Wholesale Druggists' Prices.

The following are the important changes which have taken place during the fortnight in the price at which retailers purchase goods in ordinary lots:

Caffeine is quoted lower, now 48c. to 50c. per oz.

Cocaine, hydrochloride has been reduced by the manufacturers to \$3.75, a decline of 25c. from previous prices.

Cream Tartar is 2c. lower, and is now selling at 28c.

Mullein Flowers are lower at 85c.

Nux Vomica, powdered, pure, is quoted at 3c. less than our last quotation, the present figures being 22c. per lb.

Oil Bergamot, Sanderson's has declined from \$2.75 to \$2.50.

Oil Mustard, essential, has been marked down, lbs. being quoted at \$6.50, a reduction of 50c.; ozs. showing a reduction of 10c., being quoted at 50c.

Pilocarpine, Muriale, in 5, 10 and 15-grain vials, is quoted at 10-12c., a decline of 1c.

Ginger Root has declined 2c. and is now quoted 28c. to 30c.

Orris, Florentine, is lower at 30c. to 25c.; powdered, 33c. to 30c.

Flax Seed, cleaned, is marked down to \$5.50 per bbl.

Wax, Carnaruba, No. 1, shows a decline of 10c. and is quoted at 40c.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

The Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas Company, of Chicago, has adopted a system of new tubes, and is prepared to do a good business during '97. This firm has branches in Baltimore, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

A dainty box is a great help in the sale of candies, and Fred N. Burt, 88 Elliott-street, Buffalo, has something in the way of candy boxes which is not only dainty and attractive, but so cheap that every druggist who handles candies can well afford to send them out in these boxes. Write him for a free sample.

Druggists can extend their sale of toilet papers by making a leader of some particularly good brand such as that of the A. W. P. Paper Co., Albany, N. Y., whose special family case is particularly well suited for the druggists' trade. A postal card will bring free samples and prices if this paper is mentioned in writing them.

The co-operative scheme of the Sterling Remedy Co., which is outlined on page 14 of this issue, will no doubt commend itself to a large majority of the retail trade of the United States. It merits very careful consideration, and our subscribers should write to the Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind., for full details of the plans and for reports as to its operation.

Occasionally a druggist has trouble in getting some particular article in the line of glassware. In a case of this kind it would be well to write to Henry Allen, 138 William street, who handles everything in the glassware and sundries line. Every druggist should have a copy of his catalogue which will be sent free of charge if the AMERICAN DRUGGIST is mentioned in writing him for it.

The writers upon soda water dispensing all agree that neatness is a prerequisite to success in dispensing soda; and

nothing in the way of dispensing coats is neater or more attractive in appearance than those made by Hirsch, Frank & Co., 33 North Third street. For full description and instructions for measurement our readers should write the firm at the above address, mentioning this journal.

The effect of a well made preparation may be spoiled by sending it out with a cheap looking or inartistic label, and since artistic labels cost but little more than poor ones, there is no adequate reason why the druggist should not have everything that he sends out put up in the most attractive and catchy style. To get an idea of what can be done and done cheaply in this line, our readers should send for samples to E. B. Read & Son, Baltimore, Md., who make cartons and calendars as well as labels.

The item of freight is a very important one, particularly in purchasing bulky and fragile articles like show cases. Half this item of expense can be saved on cigar cases by purchasing the combination cigar case of the Grand Rapids Fixture Co., which is illustrated on page 4. This cigar case, which is furnished with a hanging moistener, is shipped knocked down and thus half the freight is saved on it. For full description and catalogue our readers should address the Grand Rapids Fixture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., mentioning the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

The special inducements offered by Schandain & Lind, 533 Arch street, Philadelphia, on Garwood's Standard Perfumes, are enough to induce a dealer to stock almost any kind of perfume. But when the fact is taken into consideration that these extracts are of a very good kind, have reached a very large sale and are of acknowledged excellence, it would seem that almost every druggist should put in a line of them. For full details as regards this special offer which Schandain & Lind now hold open, our readers should write them at the above address, mentioning the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

Among the most generous advertisers in the United States is the California Fig Syrup Co. Their placards and posters appear in all the prominent locations in all the large cities and their advertising appears in all the leading periodicals and newspapers. It is very effective advertising too, and the retail druggist shares in the results of this advertising if he keeps a good stock of the California Fig Syrup on hand, and always dispenses the genuine article when it is asked for. Any of our readers who wish to obtain counter advertising matter for this well known proprietary can do so by addressing the California Fig Syrup Co., San Francisco, Cal.

It is impracticable for the retail druggist to test every lot of every drug he purchases, and he must therefore frequently fall back upon the expedient of finding a good brand and sticking to it. This is easy to do in glycerin, for "Gordon's" is so well known and its purity so thoroughly established that the careful druggist can safely dispense "Gordon's" glycerin without fear of having any criticism whatever aroused. All jobbers stock it, or should do so. If your own jobber does not furnish it upon being requested to do so, address the W. J. M. Gordon Chemical Co., Cincinnati, and they will arrange to have you get supplies.

There is probably no field which offers such rapid and large returns to the lucky prospectors in it as does the manufacture of proprietary remedies. Many druggists have preparations which if properly handled could be developed into very profitable properties. Pettingill & Co., advertising agents and experts of 22 School street, Boston, offer our readers their advice as to the best means of pushing the sale of any preparations they may have which are possessed of special merit. It does not matter whether the amount the druggist is prepared to spend is small or large; it should be expended judiciously, and Pettingill & Co. are certainly in a position to give wise advice and practical aid in this direction.

Whatever skeptics may say, a class of remedies which pleases the eye and does no violence to the palate, is pretty certain to be well received and persistently popular with the masses. The homeopathic remedies made by the Frost Homeopathic Remedy Co., of Springfield, Mass., have, whether by reason of native worth or of ingenious advertising, succeeded in attracting to themselves a very widespread attention throughout New England. We are informed by the manufacturers, whose announcement will be found on the back cover of the present issue, that they are now ready to extend their ramifications to the whole country generally. As an article which is being cleverly projected is always of interest to progressive pharmacists, we take pleasure in calling especial attention to this announcement.

In this issue will be found the advertisement of the Hygienic Supply Co., of 31 Milk street, Boston. This concern is making a very ingenious device for what might be called gymnastics of the lungs. The device is a little hard rubber tube about three inches long, in which is a floating valve. When the patient inhales through this, the lungs are very readily filled with air, but when he expels it the valve settles down in such a way as to make a distinct difficulty in this second movement. At first blush this would seem to be a very crude and insufficient device, but the experience of lung specialists has clearly demonstrated that the effort required to continue the work of inhaling and exhaling through this tube is of very marked benefit to the lungs. It would seem reasonable to suppose that such a device as this would be readily salable over the druggists' counter, and as its sale represents a satisfactory margin of profit no doubt the trade would be generally interested.

La Jolie Chocolatiere.

The well-known figure of the pretty chocolate maker will be welcomed again to our columns by our many readers, who have been taught to connect the idea of this well-known trade-mark with Baker's Soluble Chocolate for druggists' use. On the back cover of the present issue will be found the announcement of Walter Baker & Co., limited, and we take especial interest in commending it to the attention of the trade at large.

Another Reduction in the Price of Fly Paper.

The O. & W. Thum Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., have issued the following announcement of a reduction in their "Tanglefoot" fly paper:

"The large output of 1896, favorable contracts made, improved facilities, and the anticipation of a still greater output for 1897, enables us to announce another reduction in price of Tanglefoot, which, we trust, will prove acceptable to our retailer friends.

"The prices in the United States, east of the Rocky Mountains, will be:

Less than one case..	30c. per box
One case.....	\$2.55
Five cases.....	2.50 per case
Ten cases.....	2.40

"To bring our output to the expected dimensions we are going to ask you to try to sell Tanglefoot by the box as much as possible. A customer who buys a box uses it about five times as freely as one who buys by the sheet."

Artistic Advertising.

The advertising matter sent out by James W. Tufts, the soda fountain manufacturer, of Boston, is invariably artistic and the latest circular sent out by them is no exception in this respect, though it differs materially both in the matter used and the method in which it is presented. Although 120,000 copies of this circular have been sent out it is possible that some of our readers may have failed to receive one. If so they should write for a copy at once to James W. Tufts, Boston, Mass.

"Union for Profit" Dividends.

On January 1, the Sterling Remedy Company, manufacturers of No-To-Bac, the original guaranteed tobacco-habit cure, and Cascarets, candy cathartic and guaranteed constipation cure, paid their regular semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent on their full-paid, non-assessable 6 per cent preferred stock. This is the first dividend since the Sterling Remedy Company began its "Union for Profit" co-operative plan, under which retailers selling No-To-Bac or Cascarets are made stockholders in the company. Over 2,000 retail druggists had the benefit of the dividend at the beginning of the year, and the organization of this enormous company promises to be an unqualified success, since those already stockholders are now as rapidly as possible increasing their holdings, and the actual number of stockholders will undoubtedly be over 5,000 before the next dividend.

An advertising campaign involving the expenditure of \$1,000,000 during the year has been inaugurated, and includes newspapers, periodicals, bill-boards, wall signs, tackers, novelties, house-to-house distribution and mailing lists, the material being throughout of the finest and most effective. As a consequence, the Board of Directors were able at their semi-annual meeting to report an unprecedented increase in the general sale of Cascarets, an entirely new preparation, whereas No-To-Bac is more than maintaining its established reputation and sale as a standard remedy.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES
A Sure relief for Asthma
Price 25 cts. by mail
STOWELL & CO.
Charlestown, Mass.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES
A Sure relief for Asthma
Price 25 cts. by mail
STOWELL & CO.
Charlestown, Mass.

1856. **Making Pills for Forty years.** 1896.

R

We solicit the manufacture of your Private Formula, in orders
of 3,000 pills and upwards.

TEST OF SOLUBILITY.



Perfection of Pill Coating.

THE MASS will be skillfully prepared from pure drugs.

THE SHAPE—Round, Oval, Lentiform.

THE COATING—Sugar or Gelatin, is absolutely reliable, and will resist atmospheric conditions.

THE FINISHED PILLS have a beautiful appearance, the sugar-coated pills, (any color desired) having a high polish and the gelatin coated pills without "pin holes" (continuous coating).

ATTRACTIVE PACKAGES. If desired, we will put the pills up in attractive packages bearing the name and address of the purchaser.

Unlimited facilities for turning out this class of work upon shortest notice.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.,

1228 Market St., Philadelphia.
52 Maiden Lane, New York.
197 Randolph St., Chicago.

\$50.00 REDUCTION.....

IN PRICE OF OUR

Standard Power Tablet Machine

Former Price, \$200.00. Present Price, \$150.00.

WITH 4 SETS DIES AND PUNCHES.

This special offer is made to make room for our new Model (now under way), and our stock of the Standard Machines is limited.

Our tablet machines are too well known to require any words from us upon their superiority. That their merits are appreciated is proved by the fact that the largest manufacturers have used them for years, both in this country and abroad.

Standard Hand Tablet Machines, suitable for Retail Druggists, \$75.00.
Former price, \$100.00.

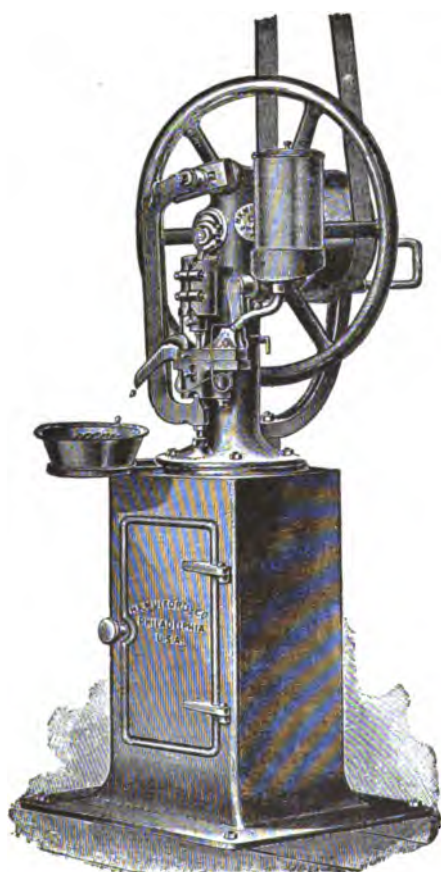
THE PRICE OF OUR IMPROVED MACHINE IS \$200.00.

Should you contemplate purchasing, write for descriptive catalogue.

Quotations given on Special or Private Formula Work.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY, Chemists,
PHILADELPHIA. CHICAGO.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.



American Druggist

and Pharmaceutical Record.
"America's Leading Drug Journal." Founded 1871

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THE PHYSICIAN'S KNOWLEDGE OF ANTIDOTES.

A RECENT issue of the *New York Medical Record* contains the report of a case of carbolic acid poisoning, in which about two ounces of the acid were taken with fatal effect. A singular feature of the case was the antidotal treatment. In metropolitan hospitals where emergency cases of carbolic acid poisoning are fairly numerous, no attempt is made to produce emesis, it being well known that the action of the phenol on the tissues of the oesophagus and stomach is to practically anaesthetise them. In the case reported the first remedial treatment applied was the injection of apomorphine hydrochlorate beneath the skin with the object of emptying the stomach. Of course the apomorphine failed to act and another dose was administered, followed by solutions of soap and sodium bicarbonate, but without avail, the patient resisting this treatment and dying before the eyes of the physician.

The physician who reports this case complains of the uncertain action of apomorphine hydrochlorate and attributes his failure to antidote the poison to the untrustworthiness of the apomorphine hydrochlorate as an emetic. Any pharmacist, however, who peruses the paper in the *Medical Record* and who is at all familiar with poisons and their antidotes will be impressed with the inadequacy of the means employed to save the patient's life. It has been demonstrated over and over again that our means of antidoting the poison of carbolic acid are practically limited to solutions of the sulphates of soda and magnesia or a strong solution of lime such as the syrup of lime of the Pharmacopoeia.

The publication of such papers as the one which forms the subject of this note only emphasizes the need among physicians for information bearing on the antidoting of poisons. The majority of physicians regard carbolic acid merely as an acid, and when a case of phenol poisoning comes before them, an alkali is the first antidote that is usually thought of with the result that few cases are saved.

THE NEW YORK STATE PHARMACY LAW IN DANGER.

SENATOR HIGBIE has introduced into the Senate of the State of New York an amendment to paragraph 187 of the pharmacy law, which if adopted will remove all restrictions from the sale of that large and indefinite class of medicines termed in the statute "usual domestic remedies." As the law now stands these may be sold by unregistered persons in the "rural districts" only. Under this amendment, the unrestricted sale of this class of remedies will be thrown open to every corner-grocery and department store in the State, outside the three large cities. This would mean almost a complete nullification of the law.

It is the duty of every druggist in the State to write at once to his Senator and to his Representative in the Assembly protesting against its passage. Let every one of our readers in the State act promptly and vigorously and this amendment can be killed. The AMERICAN DRUGGIST has already wired a protest to the Senators from New York City, The Legislative committees of the State, the Kings County, and the Syracuse associations have done likewise, and Secretary Dawson, of the State Board of Pharmacy, is actively at work to defeat the amendment.

GROUND FOR OPPOSITION.

Many of the Legislators look upon the pharmacy law as being in the nature of class legislation, and until this misapprehension is removed, there will ever be danger of the nullification of the law by the passage of some such objectionable amendment as that proposed by Senator Higbie. Druggists should point out to their political representatives that the pharmacy act is a measure of grave importance to the public health, and is no more class legislation than is the law restricting the practice of medicine to

qualified physicians. It is possible that before these words reach our readers, the occasion for action on the Higbie amendment may have past, but in this case every druggist in the State still has a duty to perform and that is to disabuse the minds of the Legislators of the idea that the pharmacy law is in the nature of class legislation.

THE SALE OF LIQUOR BY DRUGGISTS.

IN a letter to the Editor of this journal President Eliot, of Harvard, stated that in his opinion "the druggist has a moral right to dispense any drug ordered on a legitimate prescription, whether it contains an intoxicating liquor or not." He also wrote that "The Massachusetts law seems to me to work very fairly in respect to druggists sales; but perhaps that follows from the fact that the Massachusetts law is a local option law." President Eliot's views may be taken as fairly representative of conservative and cultured public sentiment. Aside from this, however, as a member of an important committee on the drink question which has made a study of the operation of American liquor laws, he has had exceptional opportunities for gaining an accurate knowledge of the subject, and his views are, therefore, worthy of special consideration.

In an article recently published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, President Eliot refers to this subject as follows:

The selling of intoxicants by druggists has been a serious obstacle in the way of enforcing prohibitory laws. In Iowa, when the law of 1886 closed large numbers of saloons, the druggists were almost compelled to sell liquors, at least to their own acquaintances and regular customers. In Maine, the sale by druggists has always been a favorite mode of evading the law. States which have insisted on the proper education of pharmacists, and maintained a State registry for pharmacists, have had an advantage when the closing of saloons has brought a pressure on drug-shops to supply intoxicants; for the supervision of the State secures a higher class of men in the pharmacy business.

The checks on the selling of liquor by druggists are chiefly these: first, none but a registered pharmacist shall be entrusted with a license; secondly, no druggist shall sell in small quantities without a written prescription by a physician, and this physician must not be the druggist himself or one interested in the drug-store. The sale of liquor by druggists cannot be perfectly controlled, however, by either or both of these regulations.

Since it is very clearly shown by the investigations of Dr. Wines and Mr. Koren, the results of which furnish the basis of President Eliot's study of American liquor laws, that no system yet undertaken has succeeded in perfectly controlling the sale of liquor in any one direction, it is not to be wondered at that the restrictions suggested above could not perfectly control its sale by druggists. The fact that the Massachusetts law seems to President Eliot "to work very fairly in respect to druggists' sales" is strong evidence in support of the view always advocated in these columns that the final solution of this vexed question lies in the restriction of the sale of liquors to regis-

tered pharmacists, and the placing of the registered pharmacists under a sufficiently strict control of a non-partisan and non-political Board of Pharmacists. The history of liquor legislation in Massachusetts, is, we think, a sufficient indication that where the responsibility, and the power are both placed in the hands of the druggists themselves, this power will be used in a manner calculated to retrieve pharmacy from the odium which has in so many sections been brought upon it by the abuse of the liquor selling privilege by unworthy members of the calling.

THE BUYER.

"WELL bought is half sold," is an adage often quoted, but little studied. "Well bought" does not mean merely bought cheaply—not at all—it means bought judiciously. Every drummer knows the judicious buyer and respects him; knows the niggardly buyer and occasionally "does him up," and knows the careless buyer and—well, what he does to him depends on the drummer and the house he sells for. There is but one kind of good buying and that is judicious buying. There are two kinds of poor buying, niggardly and careless.

THE NIGGARDLY BUYER.

Let a buyer be sure that he is getting his money's worth, but let him never try to get more. He may save a quarter of a cent a pound on powdered borax and loose two or three of his best customers on account of the presence of dirt and impurities in the borax. The niggardly buyer will also be constantly "just out" of popular proprieties, because he orders them in insufficient quantities, and will lose more profit in this way than he would lose interest on his investment by carrying a sufficiently large stock. The niggardly buyer is constantly making trouble for his jobbers by purchasing everything in dribblets, by sending three orders where he should have sent one, and by always "kicking" on price. As a consequence the jobber gets careless about his patronage, it is not profitable any way—sends him wormy, worthless drugs in his efforts to meet the unreasonable demand for too low prices, and if he hasn't in stock some special proprietary desired will not go to the trouble to get it. The niggardly buyer will probably be followed up pretty closely by the collector, and when business is dull this may prove excessively annoying.

THE CARELESS BUYER.

There are not so many careless buyers in the drug business now as there formerly were. The hard times have driven them out, and they are now clerking for the judicious buyers. The careless buyer is usually a "good fellow" and an optimist. He is always expecting to have a revival of trade, and when a particularly good fellow among the many good fellows who travel, drops in, tells

a couple of the latest yarns, and hands out a cigar, he is allowed practically to fill out his order blank to suit himself. The careless buyer is the one who under the spell of the vivid imagination of the clever sundries salesman lays in a stock of Christmas novelties large enough to supply the needs of a city department store, and, naturally, carries a large proportion of them over. The brand of a drummer's cigars and the vintage of his yarns are more important in influencing the careless buyer than the price or quality of his goods.

The cocaine market may have the bottom knocked out of it half a dozen times in a month, as it has been recently, before he learns of it. For the careless buyer does not read his drug journals; he "can't find the time," though he never misses reading his morning paper. He buys perishable and little used drugs in such quantities that half of them have to be thrown away. Altogether he is an "easy mark," and that he is not utterly and quickly ruined in business is largely due to the fact that the traveling salesmen do sometimes have such a thing as conscientious scruples, though they do not get much credit for having them.

THE JUDICIOUS BUYER.

The judicious buyer is frequently as well-liked as the careless buyer, always more liked than the niggardly one and more respected than either. He knows the markets, for he reads the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST's* Review of the Wholesale Market regularly and with appreciation of its real utility. He thus learns the causes of the fluctuations in the various lines and is prepared to take advantage of them. He buys liberally of such things as are rapid sellers, but cautiously of all those which are slow or doubtful, seeks first *quality*, making price secondary, but never allows himself to pay extravagantly. He keeps, and compels his clerks to keep, a sharp eye on the stock, that it never gets depleted, and replenishes it before the last of what he has is sold. The latter part of the month he makes out his list of staples and general goods, and gives his heaviest orders, so that with the first of the month he receives all these in one large installment, and so saves himself and the house from which he purchases the wasteful extravagance of numerous minor purchases during the month. It is these frequent small purchases that add so largely to the expense of doing business at wholesale, and the buyer who makes one purchase of staple goods for the month in lieu of three or four is appreciated and better served by the jobber. In fact, the judicious buyer is the favorite in every respect, for he is not only always to be depended on for quality and quantity, but he is usually loyal to his friends and prompt in his payments.

Which kind of a buyer are you?

[Written for the American Druggist.]

WHY THE PARENTHESIS SHOULD BE USED IN CITING THE AUTHORS OF PLANT NAMES.BY H. H. RUSBY
New York College of Pharmacy.
I.

LET it be assumed that there exist in the world five species, all unknown to botanists, and constituting the only representatives of their genus. Some one, whom we will call Mr. Smith, now collects one of these plants and submits it to a botanist whom we will call Mr. Jones. Mr. Jones discovers in it the type of a hitherto unknown genus, which genus he proceeds to describe under the name, we will say, of *Loxus*. This name, being generic, is by this action of Mr. Jones applied to all undiscovered species possessing the described generic characters, as well as to the one which he has seen. So far as the genus is concerned, Mr. Jones has now become the author of this name wherever it may hereafter be properly applied. No botanist who subsequently discovers another species of *Loxus* can name it generically. The most that he can do in this direction is to ascertain what its generic name, already fixed, is. No other botanist then can ever be the author of the generic portion of any binomial in this genus.

Let us now inquire what he can do in the case of the species-name and of the complete binomials. We will suppose that Mr. Smith subsequently collects a second species of *Loxus* and sends it as before to Mr. Jones and that Mr. Jones fails to recognize its proper relationship and deems it another hitherto unknown genus, which he describes under the name, say, of *Copsus*, and that, in honor of the collector, he calls it *Copsus Smithii*. Mr. Jones has now become the author, not of a generic name, for there is no such genus as *Copsus*, this being a mere synonym of *Loxus*. Neither is he the author of a binomial, except as a synonym. But he is the author of the specific name "*Smithii*," as applied to this plant. By whatever binomial this plant may hereafter be mentioned, the "*Smithii*" portion of it must be retained, and this portion has an author in Mr. Jones.

If now Mr. Smith shall discover the error which Mr. Jones has made in failing to recognize the plant as a *Loxus*, and publicly corrects it, giving the plant its proper relationship under the name *Loxus Smithii*, how shall we attach his name as author? If we write it "*Loxus Smithii*, Smith," we state by doing so that Mr. Smith has applied his own name to a species of plant, which is not true, and which is a libel upon Mr. Smith. The promulgation of such a statement

would injure his reputation not a little, and the law would very probably give him redress if he sought it. How shall we avoid making the mis-statement? We interpose between the words *Smithii* and *Smith* the word "(Jones)," which means that Mr. Jones is the author of the species and of the specific name *Smithii*, and that Mr. Smith has merely assigned the name to its proper connection with the generic name *Loxus*. We are accustomed to say that Mr. Smith is the author of the binomial. In reality he is not the author of any name at all. His act, however important, is one of reference or determination merely, not of authorship. It has already been shown that Mr. Jones became the author of the genus name, wherever it might be used subsequently, and also that he is the author of the species-name, no matter in what relation it might be used subsequently. He is therefore the author of both parts of the name. Nevertheless, though Mr. Smith has no rights of authorship proper, there are excellent grounds for treating him as though he had, by citing him as the author of the binomial, these grounds being those of fixity of nomenclature and convenience of reference; but it would certainly seem that we have no right to credit him, if the action be creditable, or to charge him, if it be discreditable as in the present instance, with having selected the specific name. The case supposed is an extreme one, although it has actually occurred in botanical nomenclature, but the principle of inaccuracy and untruthfulness involved in it exists none the less in other cases, only they are not brought out so clearly as in the extreme one here illustrated. Not long ago an eminent botanist stated to the writer that he intended to give up the use of the parenthetical citation of the author of the specific name. The above reasoning makes it quite clear that such a course would be indefensible.

New York, January 25, 1897.

SOME PRIZE FORMULAS.BY WM. HELMUTH,
Chicago, Ill.**Harmless Catarrh Powder.**

A catarrh cure to be put up in 2-dram vials, will easily replace a largely advertised preparation of similar character. The best argument in its favor with the people is the absence of any poisonous ingredient like cocaine which forms so large a part of the advertised preparation. I sell mine for 25 cents per bottle which is 25 cents cheaper than the advertised preparation. As to its efficacy, my sales warrant me in pronouncing it the equal if not the superior of others of its kind. The formula reads:

Powdered myrrh.
Powdered blood root.
Powdered acacia aa. equal parts.

Mix according to art.

Tonic Celery Compound.

Celery seed.....	384 grains.
German chamomile.....	384 grains.
Gentian root,	
Wahoo bark,	
Angelica root aa.....	2 drams,
Catnip herb,	
Buchu leaves,	
Dandelion root,	
Columbo root, aa.....	4 drams.
Wild ginger,	
Mandrake, aa.....	1 dram.
Glycerin.....	1 ounce.
Simple elixir to make.....	1 pint.

Reduce the drugs to required fineness, percolate with diluted alcohol until 6 ozs. of percolate have been obtained; add 2 ounces simple elixir; let stand 24 hours; filter, add glycerin and enough elixir to make 1 pint. A pleasant medicinal tonic, when given in doses of $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoonful before each meal.

Compound Syrup of Raisins and Figs.

Figs,	
Raisins aa.....	4 ounces.
Sugar.....	12 ounces.
Brandy.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ounce.
Water enough to make.....	18 ounces.

Bruise the raisins and figs in a clean iron mortar, add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint boiling water and after digesting 1 hour, strain the mixture through coarse flannel. To the expressed liquid, add sugar, heat the mixture upon a water bath for about 2 hours, let stand a few days; filter and add the brandy and sufficient water to make 1 pint.

Effervescent Bromo-Tartar.

This is put up in 10 and 25 cent bottles and is taking so well that seven-tenths of my customers are now asking for it.

Potass bromide.....	50 grains.
Caffeine.....	7 grains.
Sod. bicarb.....	150 grains.
Tartaric acid.....	135 grains.
Acetanilid.....	25 grains.
Powdered sugar.....	85 grains.

Triturate the ingredients, which must be in an absolutely dry condition, to a fine uniform powder; now mix it with a little alcohol to a soft paste and pass this through a No. 20 tinned iron sieve, or what is better still, an enameled colander, such as housewives use in expressing and straining fruit; let dry and reduce it to a granular powder.

Chappine Cream.

Quince seed.....	2 drams.
Glycerin.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Water.....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.
Lead acetate.....	10 grains.
Flavoring sufficient.	

Macerate the quince seed in water, strain, add the glycerin and lead acetate previously dissolved in sufficient water; flavor with Jockey Club or orange-essence.

I retail the tonic celery compound at 50 cents and \$1, for 4 and 8 ounce parcels respectively. My chappine cream is a splendid seller in 1 ounce French squares at 15 cents.

More About Tinctures From Fluid Extracts.

BY LYMAN F. KEBLER, PH. C.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

AS the result of some correspondence and interviews with physicians. I desired to get an expression from the members of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, present at the December meeting, concerning the practice of manufacturing certain galenical preparations from the fluid extracts. On account of the lack of time the question was referred to the January meeting for discussion.¹ During the interm, being engaged in a course of study at the Jefferson Medical College, and coming in contact with many physicians, I availed myself of the opportunity to obtain an expression of their opinions on this important question. They agreed almost to a unit in saying that they could not see any objections to making the fluid extracts a basis for preparations from the drug, excepting in the case of a few infusions, which I eliminated from consideration at the outset. Further, they considered tinctures made from reliable standardized fluid extracts as being much more uniform and more desirable preparations than those made from drugs, concerning whose strength we know practically nothing.

Tincture and Infusion of Digitalis from the Fluid Extract.

Since bringing up this question at the December meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, there appeared an article in the Philadelphia Polyclinic, January 2, page 1, and reprinted elsewhere in this issue of the *Druggist*, entitled, "Pharmacopoeial Preparations of Digitalis," by J. W. England, Ph. G. In this contribution, the query: "Will the commercial fluid extract of digitalis, on dilution with alcohol and water and with water, yield a tincture or an infusion that is equal in therapeutic worth to the officially made preparations?" is answered in the negative.

Influence of Heat in the Manufacture of Fluid Extract.

Before going into the merits and demerits of the question before us, I desire to take up these three points made in the above mentioned paper. First, the detrimental action of the heat employed in manufacturing the fluid extract of digitalis. If the U. S. P. directions for preparing the fluid extract are followed, the therapeutic value of the leaf may be very different from that possessed by the fluid extract made from it, but the large manufacturers, as a rule, employ the cold repercolation process, which is also official, and thus eliminates the question of heat effects entirely. Out of the 400 different fluid extracts made by a single house, heat is employed in two cases only. The *heat argument* of the above

paper is, therefore futile. The *second* point is

German Leaf versus English Leaf.

The Pharmacopoeia does not direct that any special leaf, except "second year's growth," should be employed in making the preparation of digitalis. The statement made by a physician that the German leaf has been proven inert, is certainly to be taken *cum grano salis*. In fact the writer has ample evidence to the contrary. Mr. England says: "He (the average druggist) generally makes the tincture himself from selected leaf and often from the English cultivated leaf." On inquiry I found that one wholesale house sold last year about 25 pounds of English leaf against 1,500 pounds of the German leaf. Another wholesaler informed me that he sold about one pound of the English to 25 pounds of the German leaf. If the wholesale houses handle such small quantities of the English leaf where does the average druggist secure his supplies? The extent to which the retailer uses the English leaf is very apparent. Whether the cultivated leaf is more efficacious than the wild leaf is also doubtful. Dr. A. W. Gerrard has shown, "Year Book of Pharmacy," 1881, page 482, that wild belladonna leaves contain considerably more of the active principles than the cultivated leaf, and appears to be superior in other respects. Dr. A. R. L. Dohme, *Druggists' Circular*, 41, page 4, says: "the most medicinally valuable leaves are those gathered from wild plants while in full bloom."

The Chemistry of Digitalis.

The last point is on the chemistry of *Digitalis purpurea*. Mr. England thinks chemists are generally agreed that the active principles of digitalis leaf are as follows: Schmiedeberg's *digitalin*, almost insoluble in water; *digitoxin*, wholly insoluble in water; and *digitonin* and *digitalcin*, both *freely soluble in water*.^{*} The above statement is evidently based upon the work of O. Schmiedeberg (?) and on the exhaustive investigations of H. Kiliani (?); for they are quoted as authority. Kiliani's investigations have extended over a period of nearly 8 years. His writings on this subject make a pamphlet of about 110 pages, consisting largely of experimental

details. He shows that Schmiedeberg's active principles were in several instances impure products, that is mixtures. Kiliani's extended and thorough investigations of this question to-day stand without a rival, and he is still continuing his work. He emphasizes the fact that digitalis leaves contain *neither digitonin nor digitalin*, but the glucoside *digitoxin*. The glucosides digitalin and digitonin are present in the seeds, but not in the leaves. Again, digitonin is quite insoluble in water, and the existence of digitalcin is extremely doubtful. More might be said along this line, but it is enough to show what the chemistry of *Digitalis purpurea* is up to date. Mr. England evidently did not read Mr. Kiliani's original communications very critically.

Same may say, "Here is a difference of opinion, when Caesar meets Caesar who is going to decide?" I am of the opinion that any chemist who reads the single communication of Schmiedeberg, presented nearly a quarter of a century ago, and compares it with the elaborate investigations of Kiliani, will not be long in expressing his opinion on the chemistry of *Digitalis purpurea* as understood to-day. Kiliani is armed with the recent developments in glucosidal chemistry, of which nothing was known 25 years ago, and to overthrow his work would require about a lifetime of research.

After taking the above points out of the article in question, we still have left the conclusion, viz.: "The absurdity of hoping to get a correctly made tincture or infusion by diluting the commercial fluid extract must be apparent." Notwithstanding the fact that the conclusion is based on faulty premises, yet it is deserving of careful consideration.

The Fluid Extract as a Basis for Other Galenicals.

The subject of fluid extract-tinctures, wines, syrups, etc., is not new. It has been discussed in certain circles for many years. That there are two sides to this question no one will gainsay. Dr. O. A. Wall, in a paper on this subject in 1885 ("Proc. Am. Pharm. Assoc.," 33, 419), after carefully studying the question, sums up his arguments by stating that tinctures, wines, and most syrups may be legitimately made from the fluid extracts. Mr. England, 1893, (*Am. J. Pharm.*, 65, 438), arrives at negative conclusions.

His conclusions are arrived at from the doses given on the labels of containers, by a few manufacturers, the possibility of the active constituents of the fluid extract being thrown down on standing; and the fact that manufacturers do not all employ the same menstruum for the same fluid extracts, etc.

A Comparative Study.

To obtain any reliable comparative results concerning two classes of preparations, as of drug-tinctures and fluid extract-tinctures, they must be studied under identically the same conditions. A fluid extract cannot be compared with a tincture by dosage, for the two are entirely different; with a tincture the alcohol may stupefy, while the active constituents of a fluid extract of the same drug may kill. That the sediments from fluid extracts possibly do contain some active constituents is an old story, so old in fact that it is a surprise to me that some of our theorists have not investigated the question so that they might

(1) See *American Druggist*, January 25, page 42.

(2) 1875, *Arch. f. exper. Pathol. und Pharmacologie* 3, 16.

(3) 1890, *Ber. cl. chem. Ges.*, 23, 1555.

1891, *Ibid.*, 24, 339 and 3951.

1892, *Arch. cl. Pharm.*, 230, 251 and 261.

1893, *Ibid.*, 231, 448 and 460.

1894, *Ibid.*, 232, 224.

1895, *Ibid.*, 233, 299 311 and 198; 1896, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 70, Pt. I, 58, 59 and 180.

1896, *Ibid.*, 234, 273 and 481; *J. Chem. Soc.*, 70, pt. I, 551.

*Italics are mine. L. F. K.

give us something besides possibilities and probabilities.

The Question of Various Solvents.

is a good point made by Mr. England and should certainly be considered.

In an editorial in the *Philadelphia Polyclinic*, for January 2d, the article on digitalis preparations forms the basis of some very strong statements. In view of the facts presented above it might be well to modify some of the statements contained in the editorial. I do not think that druggists are to be placed with the dishonest and criminal classes. In a personal interview, the editor informed me that the article was intended to apply principally to infusions; but a sentence like the following implicates tinctures as well: "It is evident from the facts adduced by Mr. England, that to make a tincture by diluting a fluid extract, is to make a preparation which is not properly described by the name tincture, and which, if dispensed upon a prescription calling for a tincture, will fail to give the therapeutic results desired by the physician."

Infusions Cannot Be Made from Fluid Extracts.

When it comes to the question of making infusions from the fluid extracts, there is no question but that it is wrong in many cases, in the light of our present knowledge, but it remains to be demonstrated that some infusions made from the fluid extracts are less active than infusions made from the corresponding drug. As a rule, an aqueous menstruum will dissolve out active constituents that are insoluble in alcoholic solvents and *vice versa*.

Coming to the manufacture of tinctures, and some other preparations, from the respective fluid extracts, an immense field of debatable ground is invaded.

The Pharmacopoeia itself answers the second question in a measure, in that it gives authority to prepare fluid extracts by the repercolation process as well as by the directions laid down in the body of the text.

The U. S. P. gives processes for making many preparations, but I do not think that any one will contend that U. S. P. sulphurous acid or hydrocyanic acid or chlorine water, let them be made by any process that will generate the respective active agents, are not U. S. P. simply because the U. S. P. directions were not followed in their manufacture. Again, I will venture the statement that not one-tenth of the medicinal hydrogen dioxide of the market is prepared by the U. S. P. process, yet most of it complies strictly with the U. S. P. requirements. I do not think that any individual will be willing to aver that these are not U. S. P. simply because they are not made by the U. S. P. process. Such an interpretation of the Pharmacopoeia would place us in a worse position than our present patent laws have done. It would mean that all progress or improvements must be held in abeyance for at least ten years.

Standardized Preparations.

Let us now turn our attention to another phase of this question, namely, standardized preparations and the manufacture of other galenicals from them. The 1890 Pharmacopoeia has incorporated methods for assaying several crude drugs, cinchona, nux vomica and opium, as well as some of their preparations. The next

revision will undoubtedly be enhanced in value by the incorporation of methods for the assay of a number of other drugs and their preparations. Why have assays processes been introduced? On account of the great variability of the drugs and the satisfactory methods at command for their assay. Are cinchona, nux vomica and opium the only drugs of a variable nature, and are the methods of assaying them not equally as reliable and easy of execution? Let us see. On turning to my analytical record I find one bale of aconite root assays 0.4 per cent. of total alkaloids, another sample contains 1.14 per cent, both chemically and physiologically; that is, one root is nearly three times as potent as the other. Now, let us prepare tinctures and fluid extracts, according to the Pharmacopoeia from these roots, and what do we have? Evidently, one tincture or fluid extract is three times as powerful as its companion. In other words, the tincture from the high assaying root would be as powerful as the fluid extract made from the low assaying root.

Again, one sample of coca leaf contains 1.02 per cent. of total alkaloids, another assays 0.32 per cent. (lower data are on record); that is, one is more than three times as strong as the other, and the tinctures and fluid extracts made from them would hold the same ratio to each other, providing they are made according to the Pharmacopoeia. These are not isolated instances, but similar data can be furnished for ipecacuanha, belladonna leaves, stramonium leaves, physostigma, ignatia, etc.

Assay Work.

In regard to the U. S. P. assay processes for nux vomica and cinchona, it is only necessary to say that any operator who is able to apply them with success to these drugs, is amply qualified to assay any drug or preparation on the market in a standardized form, by recent methods. I must confess my inability to apply the process for estimating the alkaloid quinine to my own satisfaction by the U. S. P. process. The difficulty in assaying drugs is not so much with the methods, as with the individual worker. When workers once realize the importance of strictly adhering to the details of a process, then and not till then may we expect to obtain concordant results.

Preparations from Standardized Drugs.

Suppose we dismiss the question of the variability of crude drugs and assaying for a moment and confine our attention to the problem of the complete extraction of the active principles of the drugs. Cases have come again and again to my notice where only 1-2, or 3-5, or 2-3, or 3-4 of the active principles had been extracted from the drug operated on. To say a preparation is made from a standardized drug does not mean much to me, because it is impossible to say how much of the active constituents have or have not been extracted. It is the finished preparation that must be adjusted, and not the drug. The foreman of the fluid extract department of a large wholesale house says: "The manufacture of unassayed preparations and standardized products are two different things. Before assaying was adopted, appearance was the only requirement, whether $\frac{1}{2}$ or 1-3 of the active principles were extracted."

Which Method Shall Be Employed?

In view of the variability of the drugs and the element of uncertainty in-

troduced in manufacturing the various preparations, which is the most rational course to pursue? To make tinctures varying in strength from a very small potency to the strength of fluid extracts, and fluid extracts and solid extracts, etc., varying in the same degree, or to make preparations that are fairly uniform in strength? The next question is easily apprehended. What tinctures, for example, will possess the greater degree of uniformity, those made by blind extraction from crude drugs, varying extremely in potency or those prepared from standardized fluid extracts?

Some Inconsistencies.

The Pharmacopoeia directs the tincture of nux vomica to be made from an assayed powdered extract which is prepared with a solvent that is radically different from that employed for the tincture, but it is wrong to make a U. S. P. fluid extract and dilute it with four volumes of its menstruum to make a tincture; precipitation being entirely obviated.

Well and good, but how about digitalis and a host of other preparations for which there are no methods of adjustment? For digitalis there is a method based on percentage of extractive, but I should not like to place myself on record as an advocate of it, since such a factor can only be of service when it is adjusted by therapeutic experiments. As for the non-standardizable fluid extracts being used as a base for other preparations, it must be frankly admitted that we do not know anything for or against the procedure. In general, however, I have not seen any valid reason advanced against diluting a fluid extract with the proper menstruum to make a tincture, except that it is not U. S. P.

It is stated by some that the druggist ought to be allowed to make his preparations from the fluid extracts in cases of emergency. This, I understand, is why manufacturers have placed directions on the containers of their fluid extracts, for the extemporaneous manufacture of various preparations. But it seems to me that if it is wrong at one time it is wrong all of the time. If it is a case of juggling with human life at any time, emergency cases certainly cannot make it right.

From my observations, manufacturers, as a rule, direct the use of such menstrua, for making tinctures, as will not produce a precipitate. In some cases a slight precipitate may form on standing, but this is also true of every tincture freshly prepared from the drug. If the precipitate is inert in one case, it remains to be demonstrated that it is not in the other. The statement made by a prominent pharmacist, to the effect, that assaying was of little value, is certainly not in harmony with the spirit of the age. He prefers physical appearance. This is to be arrived at, according to him, as follows: Take any given drug and make from it, say, 20 different fluid extracts with menstrua varying from strong alcohol to any percentage strength alcoholic solution desired. Allow the preparations to stand six months, and then see which one has kept the best. That menstruum which makes the best keeping preparation is taken as the proper menstruum for preparing a fluid extract from the drug in question. These are interesting experiments, but the menstruum is suitable only for a drug identical to the one

operated on. We meet with this difficulty day after day. One sample of "Turkey opium" will not make the same appearing laudanum as another, even though both contain the same percentage of morphine. One will precipitate more, another will precipitate less. In the case of deodorized tincture of opium, I have yet to find a precipitate that contains morphine.

In closing I wish to say that I fully realize that there are two sides to this question and I have presented the facts as they are brought before me daily. There is a vast field of work before us, and for a final adjustment of this question the various sciences must co-operate in the work. Meanwhile let us abide by the Pharmacopoeia as closely as we possibly can.

Pharmacopoeial Preparations of Digitalis.*

By JOSEPH W. ENGLAND, PH. G.
Philadelphia, Pa.

The practice is followed by some thoughtless pharmacists of preparing the tincture and infusion of digitalis from the commercial fluid extract, by diluting it with certain proportions of alcohol and water to make the tincture and of water to make the infusion. As the average pharmacist buys his fluid extract of digitalis from the large manufacturing houses, the latter, for obvious reasons, encourage the practice. The editor of the *Philadelphia Polyclinic*, having had sent to him, by one of these houses, a physician's sample of the fluid extract with directions for making the tincture or the infusion from it, has requested the writer to answer this query:

"Will the commercial fluid extract of digitalis, on dilution with alcohol and water, and with water, yield a tincture or an infusion that is equal in therapeutic worth to the officially made preparations?"

THE ANSWER.

Careful consideration of this question leads the writer to answer in the negative. The commercial fluid extract of digitalis is a most variable product and, in view also of its small dose, a dangerous preparation. It is, largely, a concentrated hydro-alcoholic solution of certain proximate principles, or their decomposition products arising from the use of heat. Roger has clearly shown that the physiologic power of digitalis is very notably diminished by the heat of a water-bath. Thus, a 5 per cent. maceration which was found to be toxic in doses of 0.05 grams, when reduced only 6.6 per cent., required 60 times the original amount to cause toxic results. As the pharmacopoeial process for making digitalis fluid extract requires that a certain proportion of the percolate be evaporated down to a soft extract, and dissolved in the reserved portion, it may readily be seen how some of the active toxic principles are changed into non-toxic inactive ones, even if it is practically possible—which is very doubtful—to keep the temperature down to 122 deg. F., as officially directed. Kobert goes so far as to claim that, in the making of the fluid extract, digitoxin is precipitated in an in-

soluble form, but this is probably not true of all processes.

The commercial fluid extract, after being made, is stored for a time, and then the supernatant clear solution is carefully decanted from the precipitated proximate principles, and sold. These principles most probably have therapeutic worth, and thus a certain measure of strength is lost.

SOURCE OF THE COMMERCIAL FLUID EXTRACT.

But, apart from the question of the effect of heat on solutions of the proximate principles of digitalis, there is another factor. The writer believes that the commercial fluid extracts are usually made from the German leaf, which costs about 10 cents a pound, rather than from the English leaf, which costs about 50 cents a pound, for the reason that the fluid extract can be bought, commercially, for 50 cents a pint. If the English leaf costs 50 cents a pound, and the necessary alcohol costs, as it probably does, about 20 or 25 cents, and skilled labor is employed, fluid extract of digitalis cannot be made from English leaf to sell at 50 cents a pint.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF THE GERMAN AND THE ENGLISH DIGITALIS.

Some years ago, the writer had trials made in the wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, of tinctures and infusions of digitalis made from the German leaf. Clinical results showed that, while physiologic effects were obtainable, they were not comparable in uniformity with those had with preparations made from the English leaf, and the reason most probably was that the English leaf is a cultivated leaf, carefully freed from leaf stalks before being marketed, and more uniform in chemical composition than the German leaf. Broecker has shown that while he found 1 per cent. of digitalin in the parenchyma of the leaf minus the stalk and nerves, he found in the latter only 20 per cent of that amount. Hence the variation in strength in digitalis preparations made from the German leaf.

THE CHEMISTRY OF DIGITALIS.

The claims of manufacturers for so-called "standardized" fluid extract of digitalis should be taken by physicians *cum grano salis*. Even with Schmiedeberg's and Killiani's masterly analyses of digitalis, the chemistry of the latter cannot be

considered as settled; certainly no practicable process has yet been devised for standardizing the galenic preparations. In their fluid extracts some manufacturers arbitrarily fix differing percentages of extract as their standard. But as the really valuable part of digitalis constitutes but a small and varying proportion of the extract, and may be absent altogether, standardization by extractive is a delusion and a snare.

Chemists generally are agreed that the therapeutically active constituents of digitalis are: Schmiedeberg's digitalin, almost insoluble in water; digitoxin, wholly insoluble in water, and digitonin and digitalein, both freely soluble in water. The fluid extract and tincture contain most probably all four principles, but in view of the dissimilarity of menstrua and process, in different relative proportions. Hence an official tincture cannot be made from the official fluid extract. The watery infusion, while containing digitonin and digitalein, contains but a trace, if any, of Schmiedeberg's digitalin, and is wholly free from digitoxin, which is irregular in absorption, and highly dangerous in physiologic action. Hence the infusion is a far less poisonous preparation than the tincture and fluid extract, and can be given in a relatively larger dose. The absurdity of hoping to get a correctly made tincture or infusion by dilution of the commercial fluid extract must be apparent.

ADVANTAGES OF THE TINCTURE MADE DIRECT FROM THE DRUG.

While the average retail pharmacist buys and dispenses the commercial fluid extract of digitalis, he generally makes the tincture himself from selected leaf, and often from the English cultivated leaf. As the tincture requires no heat in making, and precipitates no proximate principles on standing, physicians would do well to taboo the use of the fluid extract, and use the tincture in its place. Further, on exhibiting the tincture to obtain physiologic effect, its dose may be more gradually and safely increased than with the very small-dosed fluid extract.

There is no doubt that room exists for improvement in the official formulas for making digitalis preparations. There exists, also, a necessity for a deeper chemico-physiologic study of the relative activities of digitalis preparations made from the German and from the English leaf. But these are questions which cannot here be entered into.



Peronine.—The hydrochloride of the benzyl ether of morphine has been recommended under the name of peronine, to replace codeine and

morphine in the cough of tuberculosis on the ground that it produces a better and more restful sleep. It is prepared by Merck by substituting the alco-

* The Philadelphia Polyclinic.

holic radical $C_8 H_8 CH_2$ for the hydroxyl group of morphine $C_{17} H_{19} NO_3 (OH)$. The dose is from 0.02 to 0.04 Gm. $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 grain in water, tea or in pill form.

Formaldehyde as an Embalming Agent.—Dr. Tretrop, of Antwerp, used 6 litres of a 10 per cent solution of formaldehyde for injecting into the body of a seaman which was to be forwarded to New Orleans. The body reached its destination in a state of perfect preservation. The sharp odor of the formaldehyde, as well as the irritating action on the mucous membrane and its tanning effect on the skin, render the process a very disagreeable one, but some of these disagreeable effects were obviated by the use of rubber gloves by the workmen.

Testing Ammoniac.—Dr. Carl Dieterich, at a recent session of the German Pharmaceutical Society, recommended the following method for detecting the presence of galbanum in ammoniac: Five Gms. of the suspected resin are pulverized and then boiled for fifteen minutes with 15 Cc. of strong hydrochloric acid. Fifteen Cc. of water are then added and the whole is filtered through a double filter. The supersaturated solution of ammoniac, carefully prepared in this manner, will show the characteristic blue fluorescence of umbelliferone if even as little as 2 per cent of galbanum be present.

The Detection of Caffeine in the Presence of Mercuric Chloride.—When solutions of caffeine and mercuric chloride are warmed together, and are then treated with ether, the ether, on evaporation, yields colorless needle-shaped crystals, melting at 45 C., with the formula $C_8 H_{10} N_4 O_2 Hg_2 Cl_2$. If the solution is saturated with a solution of soda, this double compound is decomposed and the caffeine remains in silky, shiny needles, after shaking out with ether. This method is of importance from a toxicological point of view, since it shows that caffeine cannot be separated from acid solutions in the presence of mercuric chloride.

An Identity Reaction for Formaldehyde.—When formaldehyde is brought into contact with an excess of solid potassium or sodium hydrate, the result is, either immediately or after slight warming, a violent reaction which results in the complete solution of the alkali used and the evolution of vapor which, when ignited, burns with a blue flame. On further heating this inflammable vapor disappears. On adding an excess of acetic acid to the cooled liquid, active evolution of carbon dioxide ensues, and on adding mercuric oxide, this is reduced to metallic quicksilver, and additional quantities of carbon dioxide are given off.

A New Method for the Preparation of Iodoform.—On mixing equal quantities of tincture of iodine and soda solution of the usual degree of concentration of reagents, the solution, after heating a short while, becomes colorless and an odor of iodoform is developed, though but a very minute quantity of iodoform is precipitated. On adding water to this mixture, however, a very voluminous precipitate of iodoform crystals is thrown down at once. Dr. Eschbaum, at a recent meeting of the German Pharmaceutical Society in Berlin, directed attention to this reaction as probably yielding a larger

amount of iodoform than is yielded by the methods now generally in use, while the decomposition of the iodoform through the presence of an excess of alkali is prevented by the dilution with water.

Onocerin.—Prof. Thoms, of the University of Berlin, has made a study of onocerin, a constituent of the root of *Ononis spinosa*, a member of the natural order of Papilionaceae, which was first named by Hlasiwetz. This substance is always present in ononin prepared by Reinsch's method, though it can easily be separated, since onocerin is insoluble in water. On extracting the root with 90 per cent alcohol, a large yield of these principles are obtained. On treating the dried extract with 60 per cent alcohol onocerin remains. It crystallizes from absolute alcohol after treatment with animal charcoal in microscopic, colorless prisms. Hlasiwetz gave the formula $C_{12} H_{10} O_2$ as corresponding to the results of his analysis. Thoms' preparation gave on analysis figures approximating the composition $C_{12} H_{12} O_2$. The molecule is probably double this.

A Green Color Not Indicative of Purity in Ethereal Extract of Male Fern.—G. Candessio calls attention (*Giorn. di Farmacia*, No. 3, p. 77) to the fact that this extract is sold by wholesale drug houses at a price which, when compared with the cost of a preparation made in his own laboratory, shows that it will be impossible to sell a pure article at the price named. The author found on analysis that the filicic acid present in the samples of the preparation purchased from the best German houses was, according to results obtained by the method of Dacomo and Scoccanti, far below what it should be, though it is true that the preparations showed the required green color. Home-made extract showed an abundance of filicic acid present. In view of the general use of this extract, these observations are of much therapeutic importance.

The Detection of Formaldehyde.—Lebbin (*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1896, page 681) utilizes the behavior of formaldehyde with resorcin as a means of detecting the former. When a few Cc. of a liquid containing formaldehyde is heated to boiling with a little resorcin (about 0.05 Gms.), and about half its volume of 50 per cent soda solution, the yellow color which appears at first changes rapidly to a beautiful, permanent red. Analogous compounds, which give the usual aldehyde reactions (the silver mirror and the fuchsin reactions) do not produce a red coloration. This reaction enables one to detect the presence of one part of pure formaldehyde in ten million parts of water. In a concentration of one part to one million the color is quite intense, even after boiling for half a minute. Lebbin is now engaged upon working out the quantitative colorimetric process.

Citro-Albuminate of Iron.—According to Guiseppe Tarrozzì (*Bolletino Chimico-Farmaceutico*, 1896, p. 709) this salt can be very easily prepared by substituting sodium hydrate for the ammonium hydrate directed by Polli. He recommends this salt as being particularly stable and easily assimilated. The dose for adults is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ Gms. per day and for children $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ Gm., taken either in soup or in a mixture of sugar and water. The compound contains 30 per cent of iron

oxide. It is advisable during the use of the preparation to avoid taking acid drinks or food containing sulphur, or otherwise the iron might be converted into a soluble compound, and pass out of the stomach unabsorbed. In many cases of anemia the preparation may be used hypodermically with advantage, since it does not produce any local inflammation. The salt is very hygroscopic and soluble.

Loof's Method for Estimating Morphine.—G. Loof recommends the following method for determining the amount of morphine in opium. (*Pharm. Zeit.*) Triturate five Gms. of finely pulverized opium with five Gms. of water, dilute and rinse the mixture into a flask with sufficient water to make the whole contents weigh 40 Gms. Close the flask and shake vigorously for fifteen minutes. Then add 1 Gm. of sodium salicylate and shake thoroughly for several minutes. Filter, and to 25.8 Gms. of the filtrate add three Gms. of ether and 1 Gm. of ammonia, and again agitate briskly. Collect the morphine on a smooth filter, wash out the flask twice with 5 Gms. of water, and use this water for washing the alkaloid. Finally dry upon the filter, again wash with benzol, dry and weigh. The sodium salicylate removes those constituents which prevent the precipitation of the alkaloid.

Citrates of Phenetidine.—By heating together a mixture of citric acid and para-amidophenetol at a temperature from 100 to 200 degrees, Heyden has obtained two compounds of citric acid with the phenetidine radical, one mono-, the other di-basic. The former occurs as a white crystalline powder or in large crystals melting at 72 degrees, readily soluble in warm water, and having an acid reaction. Solution of sodium carbonate dissolves it with effervescence. Heated to 100 degrees it loses a molecule of water, and then does not melt below 120 degrees. The dibasic body is a white powder with an acid reaction, only slightly soluble in water, melting at 177 degrees. Solution of sodium carbonate does not dissolve it until heated. Both these bodies possess analgesic and antipyretic properties, which are more promptly manifested than in the case of phenacetine or lactophenine.—*Jour. de Pharm. D'Anvers*, lii., through *Pharm. Jour.*

Alkaloidal Contents of Belladonna.—Kremel (*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1896, 686) has found the following amounts of alkaloid in fresh belladonna plants:

Root	1.75	per cent.
Stalk	0.616	per cent.
Leaves	0.70	per cent.
Unripe fruit	0.60	per cent.

Calculated on the dry matter.

Drying produces a change in the alkaloidal contents. The root dried at 100 deg. does not contain above 0.95 per cent instead of 1.75. After a year's keeping this root only contained 0.70 per cent. Good belladonna roots one year old contained from 0.5 to 0.7 per cent.; a root eight years old, examined by the author, contained 0.6 per cent, as did another ten years old. The author has also studied the influence of season, and finds that the roots gathered in the spring contained 0.88 per cent and in autumn 0.225 per cent. It would be of interest to know whether in autumn the leaves contained a correspondingly larger amount.—*B. & C. Druggist*.

Glutoid Capsules.—Dr. Sahli proposes to substitute what he calls "glutoid" capsules for the keratin-coated pills recommended for use in administration of medicines intended to act solely in the intestinal canal. Unna has shown that the results obtained from the use of keratin-coated pills or capsules is not satisfactory, and he had recommended as a substitute for keratin fats, wax, resin, and more especially a number of substances resembling salol. These pills, however, have not given wholly satisfactory results in the hands of other practitioners, and Dr. Sahli has made a number of experiments with various compounds of gelatin, as a result of which he has come to the conclusion that the most satisfactory coating for pills intended to act in the intestines only and not to be dissolved in the stomach is gelatin which has been acted upon by formaldehyde. Gelatin capsules prepared in this manner have been placed upon the market by a pharmacist of St. Galle. These capsules are merely gelatin capsules which have been acted upon for a certain length of time by formaldehyde. The length of time which the gelatin has been acted upon by the formaldehyde determines its hardness and its degree of insolubility. The glutoid capsules were found to successfully resist the action of a peptic digestive fluid at a temperature of 37 to 40 deg. C. for at least eight hours, while they were dissolved in a pancreatic digestive fluid in an hour to an hour and a half. According to Dr. Sahli the results in practice with these capsules are thoroughly satisfactory.

SUPPOSITORIES AND THEIR PREPARATION.

Prof. L. Lewin and Dr. Eschbaum, the latter a Berlin pharmacist, have devoted some time to the study of the preparation and action of various suppositories, and publish the results of this study in a recent number of the *Deutsche Medicinische Wochenschrift*. The main features of their work are outlined below.

Prof. Lewin states that what is required in a suppository by the physician is: That the medicament shall be equally divided throughout the mass and shall be easily and freely liberated from it. That the suppository shall be as sterile as possible, must be easy of introduction, and the dose of the incorporated medicine must be capable of accurate adjustment.

To what extent the suppositories in general use answer these conditions is indicated in the results given below.

A uniform distribution of the medicament ordered can only be obtained in cacao butter suppositories by incorporating the medicament through trituration and making the suppositories by rolling them out cold.*

The practice of putting the medicament into ready-made hollow suppositories is condemned by Lewin on account of the unequal distribution of the medicament through the suppository, although by this means accurate dosage can be obtained.

The preparation of cacao suppositories by the aid of heat is also objected to. The authors state that even if it were possible to heat the cacao butter exactly

to its melting point, it would still be practically impossible to secure the accurate division of any substance, such as morphine, cocaine, etc., which is present solely as a mechanical mixture. In this wise the dosage, as studied out by the physician, would not be adhered to, and the excess of the medicament present in one suppository would be merely withdrawn from another suppository, thus causing a decided variation in the doses with possibly very disastrous effects. The distribution of the medicine in each suppository made by the aid of heat is necessarily unequal, since most of the undissolved constituents present will sink toward the point of the suppository, which will contain the greater portion of the dose. This objection obtains both with the medicaments, which are dissolved in water before adding to the butter, and with powdered drugs. This latter fact has been established by means of quantitative analysis.

Glycero-Gelatin Suppositories.

The author holds that glycero-gelatin suppositories are preferable to those made from cacao butter in every respect. Substances soluble in water can be distributed with absolute uniformity throughout the gelatin mass. This means that not only the required quantity of the medicines prescribed are introduced with each suppository, but that the drug is distributed uniformly throughout each. While there is an unavoidable loss of the medicament, both in the preparation of cacao suppositories by the aid of heat through the adherence of portions of the mass to the containers, and through loss by contact with the warm hand when applying the suppository, no such loss occurs in the use of the glycero-gelatin mass.

Moreover, the absorption of the mass takes place quicker when glycero-gelatin is used as a base than with cacao butter.

The objection to these suppositories, however, is that for the most part they are not sterile, and are generally prepared from gelatin of unknown origin, which frequently contains basic and other substances to which the human organism is not wholly indifferent. Moreover, they contain a not insignificant quantity of glycerin, which has an irritating effect locally upon the intestines. On these grounds, therefore, Lewin and Eschbaum also discountenance the use of glycerin suppositories, giving preference to those made of agar agar. If one part of finely powdered agar agar, as found in the market, is heated for a few minutes on a water bath with 29 parts of water, a mass is obtained which can be easily poured out, and which, on standing, solidifies into a slippery, pliant, permanent mass.

Agar Agar as a Suppository Base.

Agar agar has an acid reaction. The authors suggest that this be neutralized by adding one part of sodium bicarbonate to 100 parts of powdered agar agar.

They propose the following method of preparing the suppositories:

One and a half grains of neutralized agar agar powder is weighed off for each of the number of suppositories desired, the water-soluble medicaments placed in a small prescription bottle, 15 minims of water added and the bottle vigorously shaken. The stopper is then tied on tightly, and the bottle is heated for from five to ten minutes in boiling water. The pressure produced by the heating of the

contents of the bottle is not more than such bottles can stand—at least this has been the observation made by the authors in the course of a number of experiments in which this method is used, in which not a single one of the bottles used has been broken.

The best mold for the fluid agar agar mass is prepared from paraffin paper, as follows: Paraffined paper is cut into pieces about 4 Cm. square, these are rolled into cones, the points of which are folded over and stuck into a small stand, which can be put on scales and weighed. This stand, which rests on three feet, is made of light wood. The stand is provided with three superposed concentric plates, 5 to 9 Cm. thick. In these plates are made slits about three Mm. wide, in which the folded suppository molds are placed.

Potassium Iodide Suppositories.

If it is desired to make potassium iodide suppositories containing 0.1 Gm. of the iodide, 1 Gm. of the neutralized agar agar powder and 1 Gm. of potassium iodide are put into the bottle, 29 Gms. of water added and agitated until the iodide is dissolved. The bottle is then tightly closed, the cork being tied down, and it is heated for from five to ten minutes in a water bath, and the fluid agar agar mass is then poured out into ten paper molds, each of which is to receive three Gms.

Special Points for Various Combinations.

Some medicaments, such as mercurial ointment and bismuth subnitrate, being insoluble, cannot be treated in the manner above indicated, but must be triturated with the agar agar mass after it is prepared.

In using antipyrine a somewhat larger proportion of agar agar powder must be used. A mass containing 10 per cent of antipyrine requires double, and one containing fifty per cent requires three times the quantity of powdered agar agar mentioned above.

Tannin suppositories are made without the application of heat. One part of tannin and two parts of agar agar powder are mixed and kneaded with seven parts of water. The mass is then rolled out and divided into the required number of suppositories.

Nearly all other drugs can be easily incorporated with the agar agar mass, forming completely homogeneous mixtures.

Bougies and vaginal suppositories can be prepared in a similar manner. For instance, to prepare 10 per cent bougies 1 Gm. of neutralized agar agar powder and 3 Gms. of iodoform should be placed in the bottle, 29 Gms. of water added, the whole shaken, heated in a water bath and poured into the required number of paper molds.

Agar Agar with Glycerin.

It will be observed that Lewin and Eschbaum use no glycerin at all in their suppositories. Their desire has been to produce a neutral, inactive base. E. Lomuller published some two years since, in *Il Giornale di Farmacia*, a formula directing the use of agar agar for making suppositories, but he added glycerin, the presence of which is objected to by Lewin. Lomuller's formula reads:

Agar agar.....	10 Gm.
Distilled water.....	200 Cc
Glycerin	200 Cc

*The authors seem to have overlooked the compression machines much used in this country for making suppositories.—Ed.

Dissolve the agar agar in the water by the aid of heat, constantly stirring; add the glycerin and strain while hot.

Suppositories made after the above formula contain only about 50 per cent of glycerin, and as this proportion hardly meets the requirements of American physicians where the action of glycerin is desired, a modification of the formula has been proposed by Prof. Ryan, of Philadelphia.

In making the suppository mass it was found better to change the manipulation somewhat. The agar agar was first soaked with cold water and the latter expressed. After calculating the amount of water retained, sufficient to supply the proper amount was added. The glycerin was then added, and the whole heated on a water bath until the agar agar was dissolved, after which the solution was strained. The following formula may be used by these directions for suppository mass containing 75 per cent of glycerin:

Agar-agar	5 Gm.
Glycerin	150 Gm.
Distilled water	45 Cc.

The suppositories made with agar agar have these advantages: They easily leave the molds and are not affected to the same extent by exposure as are those containing sodium stearate.

THE GELATIN SUPPOSITORIES OF THE BRITISH PHARMACOPEIA

The formula for gelatin-glycerin suppositories, directed by the British Pharmacopoeia provides for a mass containing 70 per cent, by weight of glycerin. In this formula it is directed to soak gelatin, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in distilled water, q. s., for a minute and pour away the excess; then add glycerin, by weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., dissolve in water bath, and evaporate to .1560 Grs. Pour into molds of 30, 60 or 120 Gr. measures or other capacities as required.

Here, of course, as in the formulas of Lomuller and Ryan, the glycerin is an essential constituent, its presence being desired from a therapeutic point of view.

THE VALUATION OF EXTRACT OF MALE FERN, KOLA NUT AND ERGOT.

Below we present brief abstracts of method recommended for the valuation of several important drugs in a trade report recently issued by Caesar and Loretz of Halle, Germany:

Extract of Male Fern.

The authors found a wide difference in the amount of filicic acid yielded by extracts of male fern prepared from roots grown at different seasons of the year and in different localities. The yield of the acid from the best autumn-gathered roots collected last year varied between six and nine per cent. Dr. Fromme has improved the method proposed by him for the estimation of the filicic acid so that the directions now read as below. When this process is followed a very pure acid is obtained.

Five Grms. of extract of male fern, thirty Grms. of ether, and 100 Grms. of two per cent. baryta solution are placed in a 200 Grm. bottle, agitated for five minutes, then immediately poured into a separatory funnel and allowed to stand for ten or fifteen minutes. The mixture

separates into two layers, the lower of which is aqueous. Of this aqueous layer 86 Grms. representing four Grms. of extract is supersaturated with 25 to 30 drops of hydrochloric acid, then shaken out with successive portions of 25, 15, and 10 Cc. of ether. The combined ethereal solutions, after the removal of the remaining water, are filtered into a tared 100 Grm. flask and evaporated to dryness. The residue is then agitated over an open flame with 1 Cc. of amyl alcohol and 1 Cc. of methyl alcohol, the latter of which is taken from 30 Cc. of methyl alcohol, previously measured off. To this measured quantity methyl alcohol is added drop by drop until the solution no longer becomes clear on mixing. The remaining methyl alcohol is then rapidly added with the result of throwing down a beautiful flocculent precipitate of filicic acid. After standing at least ten to twelve hours in a cool place (a cellar) the liquid is passed through a weighed filter. The flask and the residue upon the filter are washed with from two to five Cc. of methyl alcohol. The filter containing the residue is pressed out either between porous tiles or between absorbent paper and together with the flask, on the walls of which some filicic acid will still be found attached, is weighed after drying first at 40° C. and then 80° C. In explanation it should be said that the shaking out should not be prolonged since it appears that the caustic baryta has a decomposing effect on the filicic acid. The time indicated above should be adhered to as closely as possible.

A number of experiments show that 86 Grms. of the aqueous solution may be taken as representing 4 Grms. of the extract itself. The shaking out of the acidulated solution with ether may be looked upon as completed when the ether remains colorless. Ordinarily it is sufficient to repeat this treatment three times. Sometimes an additional 10 Cc. of ether must be used for a fourth shaking out. The addition of methyl alcohol to the amyl-methyl-alcoholic solutions of the impure filicic acid must be carried out drop by drop as above directed, up to the time when the beginning of the precipitation takes place, when the remainder of the methyl alcohol can be thrown in at once. Unless this method of procedure is followed the filicic acid is precipitated in solid clumps which are very difficult to wash.

By beginning the drying at 40° C. the acid does not melt, which it does if the temperature is raised immediately to a high degree at once; the acid is apparently dissolved by the alcoholic vapors if the temperature is raised immediately above 40° C.

Kola Nuts.

The observation made by Dr. Carl Dietrich that the proportion of caffeine found in Kola nuts was notably diminished by roasting is confirmed by the experience of Messrs Caesar and Loretz. In dried commercial African nuts 1.5 to 2.6 per cent of caffeine was found. This could be extracted as a white crystalline substance by the process worked out by Dr. Fromme; but when obtained from roasted nuts, the alkaloid is yellowish brown in color. Dr. Fromme's process is as follows:

Five Grms. of medium finely powdered kola nuts (which will pass through a sieve measuring 26 meshes to the Cm.), are triturated with 2.5 Grms. of burnt lime and 1 Grm. of water and the mixture

is packed in a Barthel extracting apparatus in layers between which are placed layers of absorbent cotton. This is extracted with chloroform in a water bath with a reflux condenser until a sample of the chloroform when evaporated on a watch glass shows no visible residue. The chloroform solution is then evaporated and the residue boiled repeatedly with about 0.2 Grm. of animal charcoal and absolute alcohol. The solution is filtered, the charcoal being thoroughly washed with boiling alcohol and the collected filtrate evaporated to dryness in a tared flask by heating on a water bath.

Ergot.

During the last few months the firm named have examined thirty specimens of ergot, the percentage of cornutine found varying from 0.081 to 0.275. The method of examination used is that devised by Keller (see AMERICAN DRUGGIST for September 10, 1895, p. 156), and the results obtained prove conclusively the necessity of purchasing this drug upon assay instead of merely upon its external appearance. The figures noted are based upon the waste of the dry drug.

THE BUBONIC PLAGUE.

In an article, entitled "A Naturalist in Yunnan," published in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST for November 10th, page 304, the author, Dr. Augustine Henry, made reference to the ravages of the bubonic plague as follows:

"The only drawback is that Mengtse is annually visited by bubonic plague. It generally lasts three months, and this year is now practically over. It decimates literally the inhabitants of the town. Scarcely any one recovers. My own coolie and another servant in our quarters died of it a week ago. No remedy is known, and the manner in which the disease propagates itself is still undiscovered."

Yunnan is one of the most southerly of the provinces of China, and is the home of the bubonic plague, which appears to be endemic there.

Since that note was written the plague has spread rapidly southward, and Bombay has been almost depopulated between the action of the plague and the flight of the inhabitants for fear of the contagion. A recent cable from Bombay stated that probably half of the population of that city, numbering probably 350,000, had fled from the city, and, as a very large majority of these people are poverty stricken in the extreme, the probabilities are that they will merely act as disseminators of the dread disease.

Calcutta has not yet been infected, though on account of its location upon Deltaic alluvium and the great density of its population, arriving in many cases to the rate of 144,000 to the square mile, it is probable that should the plague once gain a foothold in this city, its ravages would be more terrible than they have been in any of the other cities.

DR. YERSIN AND HIS WORK ON A BUBONIC SERUM.

Dr. Yersin is a young French bacteriologist, who has made a very thorough study of the bacteriology of the plague, and who has prepared a serum which, in the few cases on which it was tried, gave most satisfactory results. Dr. Yersin, who has been engaged in a laboratory of the Pasteur Institute in France, under Dr. Roux, visited Hong Kong in 1894,

shortly after the outbreak of the plague in Canton and Hong Kong.

Kitasato, the well-known Japanese bacteriologist, was the first to isolate and identify the microbe of the plague. Taking up this discovery of Kitasato, Yersin established a laboratory at Hong Kong in June, 1894, in the chief hospital under English control there, confirmed the accuracy of Kitasato's deductions, and carried on a very extensive series of experiments and returned to Paris late in 1894, where further experiments were already under way in the Pasteur Institute, under the charge of Roux, Borrel and Calmet. Resuming in Paris the work he had begun in China, Yersin found that inoculation with the sterile toxine of the plague bacilli failed to produce a serum which would confer immunity from the disease. It differed in this respect from the toxin of the diphtheria bacillus. After various experiments he came to the conclusion that it was best to use very small injections of living germs in horses for the production of the antitoxin serum, instead of using the sterilized toxin. The results obtained from the serum so prepared having been satisfactory on animals, Dr. Yersin returned to Asia and set up a laboratory on the coast of Annam, where he made a serum with which he believed he could produce immunity in human beings. Early in 1896 the plague reappeared in China and Dr. Yersin hurried to Canton where he made a successful experiment in three cases with antitoxin. Proceeding to Amoy he treated twenty-three cases, twenty-one of whom recovered. Having exhausted his supply of serum, he returned to France and set about producing it on a larger scale. A cable from Bombay last week stated that the Government has decided to make use of Yersin's antitoxin.

In an interview with Dr. Yersin before he left for China, it is stated that "the English Government has begged him to stop at Bombay" en route. The doctor is a naturalized Swiss, and with that thin, worn look which characterizes the Pasteurian savant. Among his exploits is body snatching, for the respect of the Chinese for corpses prevented his obtaining the matter and blood of the victims of the plagues otherwise than by stealth and by night. His description of the epidemic that is ravaging the East is worth quoting. "The plague is the cleanest of diseases; but a little fever, a little fatigue, a boil, a few hours of suffering, and one dies without the repugnant complications of other epidemics." The Hong Kong plague three years ago, he says, was "Very much like the spotted plague of the Middle Ages. Incubation of four to six days, then the disease brusquely declares itself, prostration follows. A high fever comes on suddenly, sometimes accompanied by delirium. Only one boil usually appears, often the first day—in 75 per cent of the cases on the groin, in 10 per cent on the arm-pit, rarely on the neck or other parts. This boil swells out to the size of a hen's egg. Death arrives in forty-eight hours, often sooner. If the patient lives more than five or six days, the excrescence softens and can be pierced." Sometimes no boil appears. "About 95 per cent. of the patients in the hospitals" of Hong Kong died, he reports.

DR. YERSIN'S CAREER.

Dr. Yersin is of a French family, but was born in Morges, Switzerland, scarcely thirty years ago. In 1885 he studied

medicine at the Hotel Dieu, in Paris. At that time he met some Russian peasants who had been bitten by a wolf, and had come to the French capital to be treated for hydrophobia at the Pasteur Institute there. One of these people died. In performing an autopsy on the body of the victim, the young medical student injured his own hand. Fearing that he might have taken the hydrophobic venom into his own system, he sought for himself the same antitoxic treatment the Russians had received. This incident brought him into friendly relations with Dr. Roux, the eminent director of the Pasteur Institute. French journals are now calling attention to the fact that the famous memoir on the antitoxin of diphtheria, which was the first step in the search for the vaccine matter of croup, was signed by both Roux and Yersin.

The young man took out naturalization papers in France in 1888. And at that time he was assigned to a responsible post in the Pasteur Institute. He worked with almost frenzied enthusiasm for months over his microscope. His comrades were astonished at the respect shown him by the professors, and at his audacity in seeking, a year or so later, an appointment on the medical staff of the maritime service in the colonies in the East. He got the assignment, however, and went to Tonquin. He traveled, explored, hunted, faced the tiger and rhinoceros (if we may believe his biographers) and the most savage races of Cochin China. Then he settled down at Saigon, in that country, where a Pasteur Institute had been established by Dr. Calmette, discoverer of the snake-venom antitoxin. Yersin was at work on a cure for some bovine pest when, early in 1894, the bubonic fever began its ravages up to the northward. Thereupon, as has already been mentioned, he went up to Hong Kong.

SYNTHETIC PERFUMES.*

BY JOSEPH CAVE,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chemistry has made wonderful progress in recent years. Perhaps as you look at the long list of antipyretics, etc., and glance at your shelves, at the prescription counter, loaded with almost an army of coal tar and synthetical products for the "cure of all the ills that human flesh is heir to," you may sigh and wish it was not so; but in no department have chemists made more brilliant discoveries than in the synthetical production of the odoriferous principles of fresh flowers, used in the manufacture of perfumes and for flavoring confectionery, etc., etc.

My subject will, however, be limited to those "synthetics" used in perfumes, some of which are of very recent introduction and yet novelties to many of the profession.

IONONE.

First at the head of the lengthening list stands Ionone or the perfume of the violet, as it is unquestionably the finest of all the synthetical products up to the present time. It is made in Germany and its manufacture is protected by patents both in Europe and America. It is put up in the form of a 10 per cent solution which is quoted at \$10 per ounce, or \$140 per pound, so at that ratio, if of

full strength, it would be worth \$1,400 per pound—rather expensive crude material. The sample exhibited is the 10 per cent solution, and its odor will no doubt prove disappointing, because it is only when highly diluted and properly combined with other materials, that its exquisite odor is fully developed. To attain this result is an art and requires much patience and many experiments.

PREPARATION OF IONONE.

The process patented for making ionone states that equal parts by weights of citral and acetone are shaken with a saturated solution of baryta, and after several days a condensation product is obtained in the form of a ketone $C_{15}H_{26}O$, which body when heated with dilute H_2SO_4 is converted into ionone. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, benzol and chloroform, but it is insoluble in water, and has specific gravity 0.935 at 20 degrees C. It is stated to be perfectly harmless, as physiological investigations have shown that ionone produces no injurious effects on the human system. It can therefore (when properly diluted) be used for flavoring purposes in cakes, candy, etc.

A sample of violet bouquet is herewith submitted, which is a combination of ionone with violet, jasmin and tuberose pomade washings, orris oil, etc. The proportion of 10 per cent ionone solution in this perfume is about 1 part to 200 parts, and the exquisite odor of violet which is so natural, is undoubtedly due to the small amount of ionone present, in proper combination.

To experimenters with ionone I would say, if you expect to produce a fine violet perfume by simply diluting the 10 per cent solution with deodorized alcohol, you will be very much disappointed. It cannot be done in that way. It is only by properly blending it with such materials as a perfumer always has at hand, that a perfectly satisfactory product can be obtained.

SYNTHETIC NEROLI.

"Neroli"—synthetic—artificial oil of orange flowers. This is a perfect substitute for the natural oil. Investigation of the constituents of the natural oil pointed the way to the discovery of a process to produce this valuable oil synthetically, and the originators claim that it possesses all the chemical and physical properties of the natural oil in the highest state of perfection.

I have found it far stronger and more fragrant than the finest grades of natural oil, and my experience fully confirms all that the originators claim for it. Its process of manufacture is still (I believe) a secret with the discoverers.

SYNTHETIC JASMIN.

"Jasmin Oil"—synthetic—artificial oil jasmin. The originators claim this to be an exact reproduction of the fragrant odor of the fresh flowers of jassamine (*Jasminum grandiflorum*). Natural oil of jassmin has never been a success, because the amount of oil contained in the flowers is exceedingly small and also difficult to obtain, owing to the fact that it cannot be produced by distillation or any process employing heat.

So far it has been obtained by the "enfleurage" process and washing the fat in alcohol, but this only yielded a dilute solution of the oil in alcohol.

If experience confirms the claim made for the synthetic product, it is a most valuable discovery.

* Read at a meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association.

I am not, however, in a position to say anything for, or against its value, as I have not yet experimented with it, but I do not think the originators would make such strong claims for it unless they were able to sustain them. A process for its manufacture has not yet been published. Sample submitted.

SYNTHETIC CASSIA.

"Cassia Oil"—synthetic—(Cinnamic aldehyde.) This is a recent production and a valuable one. The commercial value of Natural Cassia Oil has long been determined by the percentage of cinnamic aldehyde which it contained, and the higher the percentage of cinnamic aldehyde, the more valuable is the natural oil in its aromatic strength. In this synthetic oil, we have therefore a perfect cassia oil free from kerosine, resin, etc., with which the crafty Chinese have "plugged" the natural oil to such an extent that some brands only contain 30 to 40 per cent of cinnamic aldehyde.

The best qualities of natural oil do not contain more than 75 per cent of cinnamic aldehyde, the synthetic oil is therefore 25 per cent richer and stronger than the best natural oil, and will give better results, three parts of the synthetic oil being more than equal to four parts or the best natural product.

SYNTHETIC LILAC.

"Lilac Oil." (Terpineol.) This is a valuable base for lilac perfume. Time and space will not permit me to describe its manufacture, but I will simply state that it is a derivative of turpentine, and for its production it is first necessary to prepare terpene-hydrate. This distilled with dilute sulphuric acid yields terpineol.

Competition between the numerous manufacturers of this product has been very keen recently, and in consequence the bottom has dropped out of the price, which may be due to the discovery of a new process or a more economic method of manufacture. It is truly wonderful to think that this fine, fragrant product is derived from the much despised turpentine. I remember in my apprentice days, I was taught to look out for this rascal—turpentine—in nearly all essential oils, as he was bound "to get there," but time has its revenge, even for poor turpentine, and now behold him transformed into fragrant "lilac" on the toilet table of the fashionable lady of the day. So much for the progress of nineteenth century chemistry.

I find the subject is too long for one paper. I am therefore compelled to omit a number of other products which deserve mention. Those interested will, however, find samples in the case now on the table of the following: Carnation, Hyacinthe, Syringa (mock orange), Ylang Ylang, Artificial Rose, Wintergreen, Sassafras, which I shall be glad to show and explain as far as possible to any member who will call on me in the Exhibit Room.

The Way to Take a Pill.

It is said that an easy way to take a pill is to place it under the tongue and take a swallow of water, while thinking of something else. The first time this plan is tried the patient is apt to look about for something he has lost, being under the impression that he has dropped the pill on the floor.

A Harmless Hair Dye.

At a recent session of the Berlin Dermatological Society, Dr. Richter delivered an address upon hair dyeing and the preparations ordinarily used for this purpose. While the preparations of lead and copper are not available for this purpose on account of their highly detrimental action from a hygienic stand point, a two per cent. solution of nitrate of silver can be used but not simultaneously with pyrogallol acid, since if both are used simultaneously there is danger of the appearance of toxic symptoms. Para-Phenylene diamine in combination with a three per cent solution of hydrogen peroxide, which has been recommended by Erdmann, can be used for the purpose of obtaining a dark brown to black color on furs and on head hair and feathers, but it cannot be used on living hair, as it produces a dangerous eczema; on account of which the patent was annulled. Richter gives special praise to a preparation known as aureol which has the following constitution:

	Grms.
Metol	1
Amido-phenol-chloralhydrate	0.3
Mono-amido-amidol phenylamine	0.6
Sodium sulphite	0.5
Alcohol 50 per cent. sufficient to make	100

To apply this the hair should first be freed from oil with soda and soap solution, equal parts of the "aureol" and hydrogen peroxide mixed and the still moist hair combed with a fine comb moistened with the mixture. In the course of two to three hours the hair will assume a fine, dark brown color the depth of which can be increased to any desired extent by repeating the application. The color is not affected by the application of soap. Repeated experiments have, says Richter, demonstrated positively the complete harmlessness of the preparation.

To Purify Natural Cumarin.

Crude commercial cumarin is usually mixed with pieces of tonka beans, sand, etc., and may be purified by dissolving it in hot alcohol and recrystallizing by repeated treatment with hot alcohol until a pure white cumarin is obtained. Edo Claassen recommends (*Pharm. Review*, 1897, p. 28) the following process as preferable for this purpose: To the cumarin contained in a capacious copper distilling vessel, a considerable quantity of benzoin of a low specific gravity, for instance of 0.710, is added, the vessel connected with a condenser and the latter provided with a flask to receive the distillate, if any. The liquid is then heated to the boiling point and kept boiling for about five or ten minutes, when any fire present is removed and the benzoin solution poured into a well warmed bottle. When cold, the crystals, of a considerable size often, have appeared; they are collected on a filter and dried. The benzoin is again poured on the crude cumarin and the same operation repeated as long as necessary to extract the cumarin from the crude article. While the first crystallizations are very white, the later ones are sometimes somewhat colored. From the benzoin, used for the extraction and in which there is yet remaining a certain amount of cumarin, the latter can be

separated by repeatedly shaking the same with a diluted sodium hydrate solution, for instance with one of 5 per cent. The alkaline solution is then neutralized with hydrochloric acid, the precipitate collected after some time on a filter and dried.

The editor of the *Review* directs attention to Dr. Clemens Klaber's observation that petroleum ether frequently contains impurities characterized by a persistent disagreeable odor. Wherever petroleum ether is used, care should be exercised in selecting a pure article or to purify the solvent. For this reason alcohol is as a rule preferably used for the recrystallization of odoriferous substances. It is conceded, however, that it is more difficult to obtain a perfectly white product when alcohol is used as solvent, especially when working with small quantities. The cumarin of commerce is to-day almost exclusively the artificial compound, which is cheaper and not likely to be mixed with fragments of tonka leaves, etc. It might be well to add that a good Bohemian flask may be substituted with safety for the copper distilling-vessel suggested, and that an upright or reflux condenser may be used to advantage.

The Manufacture of Berberine and Hydrastine.

Prof. J. U. Lloyd, of Cincinnati, has published a very full and complete study of these two alkaloids, including practical methods of manufacture. Modifications of these methods have been made by Charles A. Serre, B. Sc., who publishes (*Drug Circ.*), the modified processes as follows:

FIRST PROCESS

Two thousand pounds of golden seal in number 40 powder is exhausted with 80 per cent boiling alcohol in a hot extraction apparatus, careful recovery leaving a dark syrup containing the total active ingredients. This is withdrawn and immediately added to five times its volume of warm water and the whole allowed to stand 24 hours, by which time the resinoids have separated. The bright chocolate liquid is now acidified with sulphuric or hydrochloric acid in excess and allowed to stand 24 hours, when most of the liquor may be decanted; the residual berberine salt is easily strained off, washed, and is then ready for purification. To the combined liquors an excess of alkali is added which throws out the impure hydrastine, which, after washing and drying, is ready for purification. All liquors are rejected.

The berberine salts are purified by repeated crystallizations from boiling water and finally in alcohol. Fair samples of drug yield about 34 per cent. The crude hydrastine is dissolved in boiling alcohol or chloroform, filtered and recrystallized. The yield is about 14 per cent.

SECOND PROCESS.

The above quantity of crude drug may be macerated with a 2 per cent solution of acetic acid, and this at first sight would seem the better process; practice, however, leads to an opposite deduction as the quantities of liquid to be handled are greater and the troubles in purifying multiplied. However, the merits are dependent on machinery at hand as much as anything else.

It will be noticed that these methods are simple and require comparatively but little handling—a necessity in all manufacturing processes. Complications invite loss.

The writer saw the following method employed in a large establishment and hands the recipe to posterity.

Take golden seal, 1,500 pounds. Pack in twelve leaky barrels, macerate with a 2 per cent solution of hydrochloric acid, add solvent until staves are tight, mop the floor; now keep up vigorous percolation—the quicker percolate runs out the sooner you will obtain the 1,000 gallons needed. To this add an excess of caustic soda, allow to putrefy for two weeks, the object being that, as in all secret processes onlookers are in the way, the odor saves much red tape and special notices—the coast is clear—get black mess out, forget it for about six weeks to six months—do something else. At some convenient time the residues in barrels may be dumped, mixed with lime (probably large pieces), dried, exhausted with any old recovered alcohol of unknown strength—get all you can and trust to luck for results. When special orders arrive, the moment for great activity is in evidence. Purify in a manner similar to that already mentioned; label remains and sell at high prices.

The above formula is exactly as it had been in "operation" for years and was in actual use but a short time ago.

This is the class of work carried on by some of our large houses; chemists are at a discount—no wonder—if their theory is obtained from books of the kind I have mentioned.

Modified Dobell's Aperient.

Would there be any practical objection to a modification of the formula for Dobell's aperient, which avoids the necessity for evaporation, and makes the completed quantity or unit of dose 1 fl. dr.—c. g.

Extract. cascara sagrad. liq.	144 minims.
Ext. rhei	24 grains.
Jalapini	12 grains.
Tr. podophyllini (1 gr. in 60 min.)	30 minims.
Cocainae hydrochlor. (dissolved in ½ dr. aqua)	2 grains.
Olei caryophylli	6 minims.
Glycerini	60 minims.
Alcohol ad.	12 drams.

Dissolve the jalapin in about three drams of the spirit; add the solution of cocaine and the glycerin, and rub up the extract of rhubarb in the mixture until dissolved; mix in the remaining ingredients and filters.—*Chemist and Druggist*.

Clear Solutions of Cocaine and Corrosive Sublimate.

BY DR. L. CAREANO,
[Boll. Chim. Farmaceut.]

	Grms.
Glycerin	7.0
Cocaine, a sufficient quantity.	
Mercuric chloride	0.2
Sodium chloride	0.75
Water, to make	20.

Dissolve the mercuric chloride and the sodium chloride in a little water by the aid of heat, add this solution to the glycerin contained in a 30 Grm. bottle and shake thoroughly. To this mixture add the aqueous solution of cocaine in a

fine stream, stirring constantly and make up with boiling water to 20 Grms. When cooled this preparation answers admirably for use in subcutaneous injections. The quantity of cocaine used of course will vary with the particular case under treatment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Some Experience in Sunday Closing.

To the Editor of THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

Sir: I have been very much interested in the different expressions upon the subject of Sunday closing, and as I am having an experience which may assist some who are really studying the subject honestly, I give the results of an independent trial in my own case:

Our store is in a suburb of a large city with competition on the opposite corner. Sunday has been our best day. Many druggists here feel that it would be impossible to continue but for their Sunday business. I am young and not wholly out of debt, I mention these facts that the case may be fully understood in all its bearings.

I have felt for two or three years that drug stores should not run full force all day Sunday, and determined to make an effort to stop it in one store at least and then to invite others to join me.

It is now about four months since we began to close from 10:30 a. m. to noon and from 2:30 to 5 p. m. on Sunday. We keep a card in a conspicuous place in the store and a smaller one in the window, constantly announcing the fact that our store is closed during the hours named.

The results so far are very gratifying. We are quite busy during our open hours, with very little disturbance while we are closed. We keep one clerk to answer the bell for medicine of course, while the doors are closed. We feel a sense of retirement, a relief when the curtains are drawn and lock is turned, that is indescribable. The business strain relaxes and we enjoy it. Our trade has not forsaken us. I don't know of a single customer we have lost, and I believe from reports and observation that our near competitors are doing less while we are closed than they were before we adopted the plan.

It would be easier for us if all would fall into line in this matter and I believe the public would be just as well pleased and the druggists make just as much money. At any rate we could respect ourselves more and perhaps be more respected.

I believe the Sunday business necessitates some druggists retaining an extra clerk, I know that some landlords expect and require extra rent from druggist tenants.

Again the baker keeps open part of the day and puts in a soda fountain; the fruit dealer keeps open all the day, also puts in a soda fountain; the confectioner follows suit and the small restaurant has a cigar counter and fountain.

I believe the Sunday business is in the hands of the druggist to-day and they by discretion can keep it within bounds, but in my opinion unless they as a class exercise a proper regard for the Sabbath, the day is not far distant when the druggist will be obliged to keep open all day, and he will not enjoy a monopoly either.

I would like to suggest that other associations follow the example of Kings

County, taking up this matter with a view of putting into operation certain hours for Sunday closing, as I candidly believe it a very essential step in the interests of pharmacy.

DRUGGIST.

January, '97.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

A MANUAL OF MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACOLOGY, by David M. R. Culbreth, Ph.G., M.D., Professor of Botany, Materia Medica and Pharmacognosy in the Maryland College of Pharmacy. Lea Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

The attempt to cater to so many classes in compiling a text book is not one to be commended, and while the author has been fairly successful in this direction, his book has in the main suffered. It is almost too advanced for the ordinary student, while, as a reference book for pharmacists and physicians, it is not complete enough. Much information of daily necessity to the pharmacist is entirely omitted. The first portion of the manual deals with organic materia medica and pharmacology, and the arrangement and method of treatment is, on the whole, very good and exceedingly well illustrated. It suffers, however, from the fact that the author has given very incomplete attention to recent researches into the chemical constituents of various drugs. For instance, aconitine has for some time (three years) been known to be an acetyl derivative of benzoyl-aconine and not merely benzoyl-aconine; pure saponine does not consist, as stated, of quillaic acid and sapotoxin, and cupreine is not, as the author seems to indicate, a methyl derivative of quinine.

With regard to the pharmacology of the work, more attention seems to be paid to a description of the botanical features of the plant yielding the drug than to the drug itself.

The chapter on drugs of animal origin is very complete, but is remarkable for some very strange statements. The leech is classified as an "insect," and a relationship indicated between oysters and cuttlefish and the insects yielding cantharidine.

We think that Dr. Culbreth would have done well to have confined his treatise to organic materia medica, and omitted the sections on inorganic and organic chemical compounds; the latter belong properly to chemical and pharmaceutical text books. So condensed a description as the author gives is almost useless to a student and entirely so to the physician or pharmacist.

Whatever merits the book may possess are greatly marred by a certain disregard of syntactical accuracy. The English of the whole book is weak. To take a solitary instance: In his description of lime the author says: "It is in hard white or grayish-white masses, which, exposed, attract moisture and carbon dioxide; odorless, taste sharp, caustic; when we add water heat is produced, and thus it is gradually converted into calcium hydrate or slacked lime, a white powder, or if abundant (*sic*) of water used get milk of lime."

The whole book is written in like style, and in parts tends to show that the author tired of his work before its completion. The book terminates with a chapter on "synthetics," without which no modern treatise on materia medica seems to be complete. A short chapter on microscopy completes the book, and a series of tables are appended.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect. When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Asthma Powder.—N. R.—A recent German prescription calls for

Stramonium leaves.....10 ounces.
Millefoil 10 ounces.

This is powdered and rubbed through a coarse sieve. Then dampen it thoroughly with a solution of potassium nitrate, 2 ounces in 1 pint of water, rubbing it well with the hands and again dry.

Shaving Cream.—If the following formula is carefully followed a satisfactory cream will result:

Take of

Curd soap.....2 ounces.
Fresh butter.....4 drams.
Tincture of soap bark.....2 ounces.
Potassium carbonate 2 drams.
Otto of rose.....10 minims.
Oil of lavender.....10 minims.
Oil of bay.....5 minims.

Dissolve the soap, shredded fine, in ten ounces of water by the aid of heat; melt the butter, and mix in a warm mortar, with the potassium carbonate dissolved in an ounce of water; gradually add the soap solution, and stir until a paste is formed, then add the tincture of soap bark in which the oils have been dissolved.

For Cough Candy.—P. M.—The following will be found useful:

Boneset (herb).....1 av. ounce.
Horehound (herb).....1 av. ounce.
Irish moss.....1½ av. ounce.
Po. ext. licorice.....1½ ounces.
Po. charcoal.....q. s. to color.
Soluble fluid extract of tar...8 fl. ounces.
Oil anise.....½ fl. ounce.
Oil wintergreen.....½ fl. ounce.
Sugar.....20 pounds.

Steep the boneset, horehound and Irish moss in about four pints of water and strain, then add the tar extract and charcoal.

This goes to the confectioner with the following directions: To the decoction of herbs add sufficient water to make the necessary amount to cook twenty pounds of sugar (Diamond A brand). Most confectioners use seven or eight pints of water. Put in the sugar and a heaping teaspoonful of cream of tartar. Cook it up to 330 degrees. Pour it on a slab, work in the extract of licorice, and lastly the oils. It is then

ready to be cut up. Some prefer those of Brummel's shape; others small and round, like lemon drops. The latter give the better satisfaction. They are then ready to be rolled in granulated sugar, and if well made will stay fine and never get sticky.

Dry Shampoo.—E. C. K.—The simplest form of this preparation is found in the following:

Tincture of soap bark.....4 drams.
Sodium borate.....4 drams.
Ammonium carbonate.....4 drams.
Oil of bay.....10 minims.
Alcohol.....5 ounces.
Distilled water.....15 ounces.

Dissolve the salts in the water and add to the solution the alcohol in which is dissolved the oils.

Polish for the Finger Nails.—A. F. W.—We cannot give you a formula for the particular preparation named. The following is, however, a type of similar preparations:

Eosine.....10 grains.
White wax.....30 grains.
Spermaceti.....30 grains.
White petrolatum.....410 grains.

The important point in the manufacture of pastes of this kind is to have the aniline dye in the finest possible state of subdivision. It would be best, perhaps, to dissolve the dye in a little alcohol, and incorporate the solution with the melted petrolatum.

Silver Nipples.—J. B. S. & Co. have had calls for "silver nipples" and asks where such articles may be procured. One correspondent says: "I have had two calls within two weeks for silver nipples, each person asking for same claiming that their grandmothers (who are alive at present) had used them about 40 years ago. They stated that the nipples were made of silver, and were used especially when the babies had canker of the mouth.

They were not used in connection with a nipple shield, but were fastened to bottles direct. My customers think they were used as "tube" nursers.

We are sorry we cannot give any information regarding silver nipples. Blind nipples of soft metal were much used a

few years back as breast protectors, and this may be what your customers are after.

Solution of Iron Peptonate.—E. G. P.—We regret we cannot give you the formula for the proprietary article. The makers claim to have succeeded in preparing a stable solution of the peptonates of iron and manganese, but proof of the statement is lacking, since iron peptonate cannot well be distinguished in solutions of the character of the one quoted. We give below some formulas which appeared originally in a French pharmaceutical journal:

I.

Peptone.....5 Gm.
Glycerine.....50 Gm.
Distilled water.....50 Cc.
Flavorin.....q. s.

Dissolve and add to the solution thus obtained:

Solution of iron chloride.....6 Cc.
Distilled water 25 Cc.

II.

The following is given as the original English formula:

Dried egg albumen.....10 Gm.
Pepsin 60 Gm.
Solution of dialyzed iron.....90 Gm.
Syrup 30 Gm.
Brandy 100 Gm.
Distilled water enough to make...1 liter.

Dissolve the albumen in 190 Gms. of water, add the pepsin and digest the whole for 15 minutes at 40 deg. C. Mix the dialyzed iron with the syrup and 550 Gms. of water, and add the whole to the first solution. Heat to 90-95 deg. C., and after cooling add the brandy, and bring the bulk up to one litre with water. Allow to stand eight hours before decanting the clear solution.

III.

Jeillet's iron peptonate is made as follows:

(a) Dried peptone.....5 Gm.
Distilled water.....50 Gm.
(b) Ammonium chloride.....5 Gm.
Distilled water.....50 Gm.

To the solution of peptone add 12 Gm. of the neutral iron chloride solution of the French pharmacopoeia. The precipitate which forms when the iron chloride is added is re-dissolved by the addition of the ammonium chloride solution. When clear add:

Glycerin.....75 Gm.
Distilled water.....200 Cc.

The resulting product is rendered alkaline by the addition of a few drops of ammonia water.

Uricedin.—R. B. writes: "Would you kindly inform me concerning uricedin; some chemical, pharmaceutical and medical notes?"

We published in our issue of August 3, 1893, an abstract of the patent specifications of the maker, I. E. Stroschein of Berlin. Uricedin, according to the patent specifications, is made by clarifying fresh lemon juice, triturating it and adding for every 50 parts of citric acid (calculated as anhydrous), 20 parts of pure, 95 per cent. sulphuric acid, and 4 parts of pure, 25 per cent hydrochloric acid, finally adding sodium carbonate, until the mixture has only a slight acid reaction. Add one part of lithium carbonate to sufficient lemon juice to exactly neutralize it, mix this

solution with the first, evaporate to dryness and granulate. So prepared the mixture contains in definite proportions, according to the patentee: "sodium citrate, sodium sulphate, sodium chlorate, sodium acetate, sodium tartrate, sodium pomate, limonine, etc.; in other words all the different combinations of sodium with the fruit acids contained in the natural lemon juice."

The claim of the patentee that uricedin is a definite chemical compound is, however; not admitted by chemists. Our own examination of the salt, did not reveal the presence of any organic salts. Sodium bicarbonate, sodium sulphate, and potassium chloride were found, but incineration of the salt left no charred mass, and appeared to exclude acetates and citrates.

Regarding the therapeutic action of the remedy, we are favored with the following note by the Fisher Chemical Importing Company, 14 Platt street, this city, who are the United States agents for uricedin:

"The special action of this remedy is to render the urine alkaline and assume qualities which hold the uric acid in solution. It does not dissolve the uric acid in the test tube, but attains these qualities in its course through the system, while all other remedies employed in the treatment of uric acid diathesis, that dissolve uric acid in the test tube, lose in their decomposition, when passing through the body, the essential quality of rendering the urine the solvent medium of uric acid."

Uricedin has been used to some extent in the treatment of gout and rheumatism.

Cough Drops Like Brummel's.—W. H. De K.—A cough drop resembling the one named may be prepared by amending the formula for tar cough drops given elsewhere. Moulds can be purchased through any dealer in hardware.

Frosting of Windows.—S.—The frosting complained of can be prevented by washing the window panes with a mixture of glycerin and alcohol—one part of glycerin to three parts of alcohol. This is applied with a sponge or wad of cotton after the glass has been properly cleaned and polished. The windows are kept moist with the glycerin solution during the prevalence of frosty weather.

Fluid Extracts With Aqueous Menstrua.—De K.—The constituents of some of the drugs mentioned in your letter are not soluble in water alone and we do not see how you are to succeed. We cannot, for considerations of space, describe the process of extraction as used in the manufacture of fluid extracts, but will recommend you to study the subject in a pharmaceutical text-book. You will find the subject treated very fully in both Remington and Caspari, while Harrop's "Monograph on Fluid Extracts," may also be consulted to advantage.

ARTIFICIAL VANILLA ESSENCE.

Balsam Peru	1 dram.
Oil orange	½ dram.
Essence violet	4 ounces.
Tonka bean	2 drams.
Tincture of castor	20 drops.
Alcohol	8 ounces.
Magnesia	2½ drams.
Water	40 ounces.

Mix the balsam and oils with the alcohol and magnesia, add the rest of the ingredients; allow to stand for a week, color with caramel and filter.



ADVERTISING AID. HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticise any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

AD. CONSTRUCTION.

Manheim Pa., Jan. 12, 1897.

U. G. Manning,
Editor, Business Hints.

Dear Sir:—

Will you kindly make some suggestions in your department as to the method of constructing ads. Would you select the headline first and write the ad to suit, or vice versa? Please give hints for systematic ad building. If you have a half tone portrait of yourself I would be pleased to have it appear in the American Druggist. I have received much help from your department. To me it is the most interesting of all similar departments in the journals I receive.

Yours truly,

H. F. RUHL.

It is difficult to give specific directions for ad. writing, because people differ so much in their methods of thought. Some one has said, "Any one can write well who writes as he thinks." There is much truth in this as far as clearness of expression is concerned, and nothing is more essential in ad. writing than clearness. Clear writing is the result of clear thinking, and the ability to think of one thing at a time. Children are usually easily understood because they plump out their ideas one by one just as they occur to them. The adult thinks, with greater rapidity. One idea is swiftly followed by another. On the heels of the first thought comes one that qualifies it. A parenthetic clause forces itself to the front. In attempting to put these ideas on paper, the writer tries to tell everything at once and the result is confusing to the reader.

If your boy was called upon to tell something about sponges, he would express himself something after this fashion:

"Sponges are animals. They grow in the sea. They have to be dived for. Sometimes a shark catches a diver. Sponges are filled with stuff like jelly when found. This has to be taken out. It takes a lot of work to get sponges ready to sell. My father sells them cheap though."

Now if the rest of us were called on to give this same information we would

have to be careful or we would tell it in some such manner as this:

"The general public knows very little about that common article, the sponge, though sponges are used daily in almost every home. Scientists agree that the sponge is an animal, though in its natural state it has the appearance of vegetation, in fact, was long thought to be a plant. Sponges grow in the sea and the work of securing them is a hazardous occupation, and, as is often the case, sharks are plenty, which makes the trade of the sponge fisher a precarious one," etc.

DIRECTNESS This much will illustrate what I mean. We are hardly started on the subject, yet have consumed more space than the boy did to tell it all. Every one will understand the boy, while many may fail to follow the latter effort. I believe that the chief essential in advertisement writing is to say one thing at a time, and to say it in just as few words as possible. Let every thought stand alone. If explanation is necessary, let it stand alone also. Get back to the method of the boy. Don't worry about smooth or balanced sentences. Make sure of being understood. I know of no better way of doing this than to shut one's mind against any speculation as to what the finished ad. will look like. Simply take a piece of paper and start somewhere. Think hard as to what the main thing is to be said. Put that down. Don't worry about what is to follow. You will have another idea by the time you are ready for it. Seize it before another idea gets in the way, and put it down. Keep on until the important things have occurred to you, and then stop. Don't grope around for ideas. If you can think of but one or two things to say, these things are perhaps all that need be said. One or two good ideas forcibly expressed are worth a dozen dragged in by the hair.

With your crude material before you, sort it and arrange it. Put down your

ideas in the order that seems most logical. Introduction, description, argument, price, is a form of construction that will answer in most cases. The matter of headline can usually be left until last.

If a catchy heading occurs to you first and helps to bring the other ideas, so much the better. Let your headline epitomize the ad., that is, be a summary of it. "Stop that cough" reveals the cough ad. and catches the eye of those you wish to reach. A heading of this sort is always better than a blind one. If you are offering whisk brooms at half price, say "Whisk brooms at half." If a headline of this sort cannot be employed, try to use some phrase that will arrest the at-

tion in most instances. The matter is rather loosely set, and there is room in most of the ads. for larger headings.

Head lines should be condensed as possible. One of these is "After the Grippe or a bad cold." "After Grippe or colds," would do as well and save room. This firm announces in one of its ads. that, "This is the only store in Tarrytown running a delivery wagon." As long as they have a wagon they should make the most of it for advertising purposes, and I believe it would be well to mention it in every ad. for some time.



Newport, Vt., Jan. 18, 1897.

Editor Business Hints:

Dear Sir:—We enclose sample of a booklet that we used previous to the holidays, and which we are confident brought us good returns. It was written after the suggestions of the American Druggist.

We find the department of great benefit and would gladly contribute to it if we were able to submit anything that would be of use.

If the booklet is worthy of criticism, we would be pleased to have you dissect it in the department. The booklet was enclosed in an envelope and mailed to out-of-town people; while to people in town they were directed and distributed by a trustworthy boy. The cost of the booklet was \$15 per thousand. Very truly,

DAVIS & COOK.

This booklet is modeled closely after the plan suggested in the November 25th issue of this journal. No piece of printed matter as well gotten up as this would ever be cast aside without a reading. The heavy buff cover is printed in blue. The following matter appears on the title page: "What to Give. Suggestions for Holiday Gifts." The booklet proper is printed on high grade, white coated paper. A violet bronze ink is used. There is plenty of white space on the pages and liberal margins are allowed. The matter appearing on the first inside page is reproduced here. This invitation sounds cordial, and is a fair sample of the style in which the booklet is written.

There is nothing in the writing or printing that affords a chance for criticism, but I believe that results would have been still better if more prices were quoted. The booklet suggests gifts suitable for ladies, gentlemen, children, etc., and in connection with each list it would have been well to have given the range of prices at least. For instance, Collar, Cuff and Neck-Tie Boxes, 75c. to \$3. More definite prices would have been better still, and if special prices had been quoted on a few articles they would have helped also.

The charge of the printer was a little high.



Some additional samples of advertising have been received that will be given attention in the next issue.

Advertising on Wrappers and Packages.

If I were a storekeeper I would never allow a package to leave my store without an advertisement inside of it, says John C. Graham in *Printers' Ink*. Something for the shopper to read when he, or she, got home—a card, circular, booklet or something. And I would change the matter of it every month, every week, or oftener if I could.

Is it generally known that people don't care about carrying parcels that have advertisements on the outside? Is it not becoming generally known that the shrewdest shopkeepers now order their wrapping clerks to reverse the packing

paper so that the name and address of the store is inside instead of out?

Knowing that the parcel is going right into the home, is it not a good opportunity for the enterprising merchant to introduce his advertising free of cost? A neat circular or booklet would fill the bill nicely. Failure to put advertising matter in customers' parcels is a lost opportunity.

Wrappers for parcels and designs for package labels are usually inartistic in effect and barren of much information. Even those who persist in advertising on bags and wrappers ought to have better matter thereon, and change it oftener. That kind of advertising should be more than a business card, and first-class in its preparation, because it costs nothing to place or distribute.

But, whatever advertising there may be on the outside of a wrapper or package, there is always ample room to stow away on the inside of it plenty of readable and serviceable advertising matter. And the wonder is that more merchants do not avail themselves of these free advertising opportunities.

How to Apply for a Situation.

The following useful hints to clerks seeking employment are communicated by a correspondent of the *Iron Age* to the editor of that paper:

1. Make a plain statement of your age, social condition—viz., whether married or single—a detailed statement of your business experience and what you consider yourself best qualified for.

2. Do not use your employer's stationery, either letter heads or envelopes. This makes a bad impression on the recipient. Many letters that are received indicate a dissatisfaction with the place, an implication of lack of appreciation, etc., and yet, in the face of all this, possibly a handsomely engraved letter head of the place he is seeking to quit, post-office envelopes with their imprint, and possibly one of the same kind enclosed for return, are used. This is a species of petty, often thoughtless, dishonesty, involving a very small amount, to be sure, but not without its effect.

3. Inclose a stamp and an addressed envelope for reply. Often those who write for positions are at a loss to know why their application does not receive the right sort of attention, and generally those who do not enclose stamped envelopes are the very ones who expect to hear by return mail and are most peremptory in their demands for a reply.

4. An application that is made on the typewriter should, at least, be accompanied by an example of the long hand and figures of the applicant. These are essential in the determination of the character and fitness for all clerical places and generally for any others.

An Expensive Testimonial.

According to newspaper report, a veteran living in the interior of Massachusetts recently gave a testimonial to a patent-medicine manufacturer, stating that he had been entirely cured by his nostrum. It seems that he was receiving a pension for the ills of which the medicine cured him, and that when the authorities learned of his recovery, his pension was cut off. Is he likely to suffer relapse? and if he does will he get back his pension?

ARE WE RIGHT?

You are thinking about your Christmas shopping—wondering what gifts to select—and perhaps wishing for a little assistance.



WE WANT TO HELP YOU...

We have prepared this little booklet to help you and cordially invite you to come to our store where we are sure we can be of real service to you.



tention of the particular class that needs the goods advertised. Don't forget the juvenile method of composition. Use short forcible sentences. Avoid parenthesis. Shun the semi-colon and use the comma as little as possible.

After your ad. is written, try **BE CONCISE.** to condense it. Leave out every unnecessary word or sentence. The more condensed your ad. is the harder it will hit. Never think of display until the ad. is written. That comes last because it is least important.

Criticism and Comment.

Russell & Lawrie, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y., send several of their recent ads. They use a three-inch double column space, and their ads. are fairly well written. I would advise bolder headlines



COMBINATION OF DRUGGISTS' BOX MANUFACTURERS.

A meeting of manufacturers of druggists' boxes was held at the New York Central Hotel, on Monday, Jan. 25. There were present Samuel Jacobs, of Gillam's Sons Co.; N. V. Randolph, of the Randolph Box Co., Richmond Va.; George W. Plumly, of Philadelphia (by proxy); C. M. Boscowitz, of Hug & Boscowitz, New York; E. B. Read, of E. B. Read & Son, Baltimore; Mr. Hill, of Merchants' Publishing Co., Chicago; Fred N. Burt, of Buffalo; Fred Huhn, of New York; W. F. Jones, of Hammond & Jones, Baltimore; E. N. Rowell, of Batavia, and Theodore Willich, of T. Willich Co., New York. Mr. Randolph acted as chairman, and Mr. Boscowitz as secretary. After a full and harmonious discussion of the existing evil of cut prices, it was agreed to raise and maintain the prices on pill boxes, lithograph labels, shop labels, etc. Further, arrangements were considered for establishing a central office and a permanent secretary, whose duty should be, among other things, to distribute to members a "dead-beat" list.

THE PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE STATE LAW.

Vigorous Protest from All Over the State.

Senator Higbie, of Suffolk County, has introduced a bill in the Senate of the State of New York to amend the State Pharmacy law so as to permit the sale of "domestic remedies" by unregistered persons in other than the "rural districts" to which such sale is now confined.

As stated in our editorial columns, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society has vigorously protested against the passage of the amendment.

At a meeting of the Syracuse Druggists' Association held at the Globe Hotel on the 5th inst., Senate Bill No. 168, introduced by Mr. Higbie, of Suffolk County on the 20th ult., was brought up for consideration, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That Senate bill No. 168, amending section 187 of chapter 661, of the laws of this State for 1893, be and the same is hereby disapproved by the Syracuse Druggists' Association, in meeting assembled on this the 5th day of February, 1897, for the reason that it materially weakens an act in relation to public health, constituting chapter twenty-five of the general

laws, and its enactment into a law would, therefore, be a serious menace to public health and safety, as it will permit the indiscriminate sale of the usual domestic remedies by tradesmen who are unqualified to handle and sell same, and we protest against its adoption by the Legislature, and we urge our Senators and Assemblymen to vigorously oppose and try to defeat this measure.

Copies of these resolutions were forwarded to the officers of the State Board of Health and to the Senators.

Suits By and Against Officers of the Fruit Commission.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 10, 1897.—In addition to the damage suit filed by A. J. White, of New York, against the officers of the Dairy and Food Commission of Ohio, there is more trouble brewing of a similar nature. Some eighteen months ago the State Dairy and Food Commissioner secured the arrest of Edward Martindell, a Hamilton, O., druggist, and Joseph Billingshen. Both men were arrested for selling sweet spirits of nitre below the standard fixed by the United States Pharmacopoeia. Both of the accused were acquitted, and they have filed a suit for \$10,000 damages. The defendants named are Prof. Charles T. P. Fennel, the chemist; Assistant Commissioner J. A. Sterrit, Charles Rentrop and Constable Weber, of Hamilton. A few days ago an answer was filed to the suit in which it is claimed that a conspiracy against the plaintiffs has been formed, and that they acted only in accordance with their duties as officers.

There has been considerable talk in this city and throughout the State over a recent action of the Ohio Supreme Court. On January 26th last the case of Dr. McNeal, the State Dairy and Food Commissioner, against J. C. Hutchinson, a Columbus druggist, was heard. A most important decision was given out by the court, but for some reason it was withdrawn. It was to the effect that it is unlawful to put harmful substances in food, even in such small quantities that no noticeably bad effects follow. The reason for recalling the decision is shrouded in mystery. State Dairy and Food Commissioner McNeal regarded it as a great victory.

In Attorney Wade Cushing's office the other day the testimony of Prof. Charles T. P. Fennel was taken, to be used in the case now pending in Columbus, in which A. J. White sues for damages. Prof. Fennel, who was on the stand all day, repeated the testimony given at the investigation at the Grand Hotel before a committee from the Legislature and nothing new developed. General Thomas E. Powell and ex-Secretary of State Daniel J. Ryan conducted the investigation for A. J. White, the president of the Predigested Food Company and At-

torney Charles Case and ex-Attorney John K. Richards appeared for State Dairy and Food Commissioner McNeal. Attorney A. M. Warner represented Dr. J. C. Culbertson, the editor of the *Lancet-Clinic*, who is also a party to the big damage suit. The suit instituted in Columbus is against Fennel, Dye, Luebbing and Culbertson, as well as Scott & Bowne, the proprietors of Scott's emulsion.

Attorneys Renner and Dustin, who are to represent the Dairy and Food Commission here under the new administration, were in Columbus the other day to confer with ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives David A. Sleeper, the chief counsel of the Commission. Upon the return of the two legal gentlemen from Columbus, Mr. Renner, among other things, said: "There is an erroneous impression that the State Dairy and Food Commission will not amount to anything, but the mistake will be discovered. In the policy decided upon at Columbus it was understood that active measures will be taken to enforce the food laws. The work, however, will be applied to that class of articles in which the public is more generally interested. It will not be the intention to seek technicalities or to go after articles seldom used, but where it is apparent that there is an adulteration, which is of serious consequence. The prosecution will be the most vigorous ever known here."

Mr. Renner has removed his office to the Blymyer Building, on Main street, where he can be in close proximity to his father-in-law, Mr. Isaac J. Miller, the well-known attorney and member of the Board of Police Commissioners. Mr. Dustin will continue to make his headquarters at the Temple Bar Building, at Court and Main streets, opposite the Court House. Julius Adler, who will succeed Mr. Luebbing, has not stated where he will have his headquarters or who his assistants will be. There are a number of politicians who desire to be remembered with a job helping "Yulius." It is possible that a great many of the new cases will be tried before Squire Winkler, as he and Attorney Dustin are said to be warm friends.

TO AMEND THE RAINES LAW.

The Legislative Committee of the New York State Association at work on the amendment to the Raines Liquor Law, has at last gotten it into shape, and will submit the amendment to the Legislature in the near future in substantially the following form:

An act to amend subdivision 3 of section eleven so as to read as follows:

Subdivision 3, clause A—Upon the business of trafficking in liquors by a duly licensed pharmacist, which liquors can only be sold upon the written prescription of a regularly licensed physician, signed by such physician, which prescription shall state the date of the prescription, the name of the person for whom prescribed, and shall be preserved by the vendor, pasted in a book kept for that purpose, and be but once filled, and which liquors shall not be drunk on the premises where sold, or in any out building, yard, booth or garden appertaining thereto, or connected therewith, there is assessed an excise tax to be paid by such duly licensed pharmacist or the corporation, association or copartnership of which he is a member, engaged in such traffic, and for each such place where such traffic is carried on by such pharmacist, or by such corporation, association or copartnership of which he is a member, the sum of five dollars. Nothing, however, in this subdivision shall be construed as prohibiting the sale without prescription of alcohol to be used for medicinal, mechanical or chemical purposes.

Clause B—Upon the business of trafficking in liquors by a duly licensed pharmacist, in quantities less than one gallon, no part of which shall be drunk upon premises where sold, or in any yard, booth or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith, is assessed an excise tax to be paid by such duly licensed pharmacist, or the corporation or association or copartnership of which he is a member, engaged in such traffic, for each such place where traffic is carried on by such pharmacist or by such corporation, association or copartnership of which he is a member, if the same be in a city, having by its last State census a population of more than 500,000, the sum of \$200; if in a city having by its last State census a population of less than 500,000 but more than 50,000, the sum of \$150; if in a city or village having by its last State census a population of less than 50,000 but more than 10,000, the sum of \$100; if in a village having by said census a population of less than 10,000 but more than 5,000, the sum of \$50; if in any other place the sum of \$25.

Amend subdivision 10 of section 937, so as to read as follows:

Subdivision 10—When such applicant shall be a duly licensed pharmacist, desiring to traffic in liquors as such under either clause A or B of subdivision 3 of section 11 of this act, he shall file with such county treasurer or special deputy in addition to the other statements required by this act, a certificate from the board of pharmacy, within whose territorial jurisdiction the premises of said applicant are located, to the effect that said applicant is a licensed pharmacist in good standing, that upon the information and belief of said board the principal business to be transacted by said applicant upon said premises is the dispensing and retailing of drugs and medicines, and that said applicant has not during the year last past allowed any liquor sold upon said premises to be drunk thereon.

A very large number of petitions have been sent to the members of the Legislature favoring the above amendments, and every druggist in the State should write to his representative at Albany on the matter.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Papers on Leading Subjects of Interest to the Trade Reported Upon.

The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange was held in the rooms of the Exchange in the Bourse Building, Philadelphia, on January 26th, and the election resulted as follows: President, Charles E. Hires; Vice-President, C. F. Shoemaker; Secretary, Wm. E. Gulanger; Treasurer, E. H. Hance; Board of Directors, Alex. H. Jones, H. W. Rittenhouse, H. B. Rosengarten, John Fergusson, Dr. R. V. Mattison, A. C. McIlvaine, M. N. Kline and W. W. Smith.

BUSINESS OF THE YEAR.

Previous to the election of officers, the president, Mr. Hance, submitted on behalf of the directors the report for the past year. It dealt at length with a number of matters which enlisted the interest of the Exchange during the year, some of which are yet unsettled. The principal matter brought up was that of free alcohol in the use of arts. The report, after stating that this Exchange was the first commercial organization to urge the repeal of all internal revenue taxes, goes on to show a number of cases in which the duties have heretofore been applied and repealed. In regard to the proposed amendment entitled "an act to amend an act to simplify the laws in relation to the collection of revenue," the report states:

"Now, after a brief experience, we are confronted in 1896, with the Custom Administrative Act to simplify an act of 1895, which in turn was an act to sim-

plify the laws in relation to the collection of the revenue.

The suggested Customs Administrative act neither improves nor simplifies existing legislation, in our opinion, but is so objectionable in several important features, as to have met with almost universal condemnation; and this from citizens and commercial bodies of the highest character. It is complicated in its provisions, severe in its exactions and arbitrary in its rulings."

"We object to the requirement of a fee of \$2.00 on every protest, and especially are we opposed to depriving American citizens of the right of appeal to the courts on question of fact, and giving arbitrary power to a Board of Appraisers except as to question of law. You may rest perfectly satisfied that the proposed Act is very unpopular with merchants and manufacturers of the strictest integrity. What this country wants, is rest—stability.

"The people are wearied by continued tinkering with the law. As constant dropping of water will wear away a stone, so will interminable agitation and endless uncertainty, wear away the patience and patriotism of the American people."

FREE ALCOHOL.

In regard to free alcohol the report says:

"In opposing the perpetuity of the system of internal revenue taxation, the Philadelphia Drug Exchange reminded Congress that the excise had always been unpopular; that taxes upon goods of domestic manufacture had seldom been levied except when the necessities of the Government actually demanded resort to such distasteful laws; that when the spirit tax of 20 cents per proof gallon was imposed it was a war measure, pure and simple, and that the promise of repeal, when no longer required, was either unmistakably implied or distinctly stated by members of Congress, for otherwise it is doubtful if such laws would ever have found place on the statute books.

"It is for this association to urge upon Congress the justice of relieving from tax, as far as practicable, those who use alcohol for other than drinking purposes; to refer Senators and Members of the House to the laws bearing upon the subject in force in Europe, in Great Britain and on the Continent; to insist upon laws at least as favorable to American manufacturers as are those in Europe; to recommend that exemption from tax be made as general in its application and the rules and regulations be made as tolerant as the public welfare and safety to the Government will permit."

Considerable attention was paid to the Pure Food bill in this State, of which mention has been made before in the columns of this paper. In relation to the Philadelphia Museum the report states with other things, that "The Philadelphia Drug Exchange cordially approves of the establishment of the Commercial Museum by the City of Philadelphia, as tending to enlarge our facilities of observation and examination of both raw and finished products of the world—those of a crude character being of special interest."

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS ARE SATISFIED WITH THE VERDICT IN THE ZACHARIAS CASE.

In regard to the ownership of retail

drug stores by other than registered pharmacists, the following report was made:

"Attention is called to the recent decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in what has been known as the 'Zacharias Case.' It may be recalled by some, that Mr. Zacharias was a part owner of three retail stores in Philadelphia, but was not a registered pharmacist. Under the provisions of the existing Pharmacy law, he was proceeded against by the State Pharmacy Board for this reason.

"He was tried first before a magistrate and was found guilty. From there the case was appealed to the Court of Quarter Sessions, of Philadelphia, where the verdict was of the same character. The case was then appealed to the Supreme Court, and the decision is now reversed on the ground that the law, as it stands, is constitutional, the opinion of the judges being that the public is not interested in the ownership or financial management of any drug store, but they are interested only in having that branch of its management affecting life, health, the selling of drugs, the compounding of prescriptions, etc., conducted by a properly qualified person, and that, therefore, it is not this department of the business which the act assumes to regulate.

"This decision would not ordinarily affect wholesale druggists, except for the fact that it is sometimes necessary for jobbing houses to assume ownership of a store temporarily in order to secure a debt, and under the previous ruling they might have been subjected to the penalties of the law, while engaged in the pursuit of a perfectly proper object. Attention is called, therefore, to this case, for this reason."

In the evening the first annual dinner by this Exchange was given at the Manufacturers' Club, and there were about 138 present. Charles E. Hires presided, and addresses were made by C. F. Shoemaker, Dr. Miller, A. Fergusson, President George Batrol, of the Philadelphia Bourse, President Woolman, of the Commercial Exchange, and others.

COMMITTEES FOR 1897.

On February 1st a special meeting of the Board was held for the purpose of organizing, and the following committees were appointed by President Hires:

On Legislation: Mahlon N. Kline, R. V. Mattison, C. F. Shoemaker.

Publication and Trade Interest: Alexander H. Jones, Henry N. Rittenhouse and E. H. Hance.

Rooms: E. H. Hance, H. C. McIlvaine, Wm. Gulager.

Membership: H. B. Rosengarten, John Fergusson and Walter V. Smith.

Arbitration: Alexander H. Jones, H. B. Rosengarten, H. N. Rittenhouse, M. N. Kline, Dr. W. Miller.

Harbor Improvements: John Fergusson and H. N. Rittenhouse.

To Regulate the Sale of Patents in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 15.—A peculiar bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Kansas. The measure provides that the sale of all patent medicines, drugs and nostrums shall be prohibited unless the formula is first submitted to and approved by the State Board of Health. Drug stores handling proprietary medicines are required to pay a heavy license.

Sales of Liquor by Druggists in Maine.

PORTLAND, Feb. 4.—The Commissioners of Pharmacy of the State of Maine, are endeavoring to get a change in the laws governing the sales of liquor so that they may be able to cope with the drug stores in that State that pay more attention to the sales of liquor than to the dispensing of drugs. It is well-known to the Board that not a few of these shops do not even have a registered pharmacist behind the counters.

The pharmacy law was enacted in 1877, and under its provisions the Commissioners have hard work to bring offenders to obey the law. When prosecutions are attempted the law requires that the commissioners shall trace the record of the person or persons and ascertain whether they were in business prior to the enactment of the law, as druggists in business when the law was made are exempt from certain of its conditions. The Commissioners are handicapped on all sides. They have no compensation with the exception of their fees, and have no appropriation to conduct prosecutions. In Massachusetts the Pharmacy Board receive a per diem of \$5 when actually employed, and the Maine Commissioners feel that they, too, should have not less than that amount.

Druggists' License Law in New Hampshire.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—As a result of a warm conference between the New Hampshire Pharmaceutical Association and representatives of the Law and Order League of New Hampshire, a bill relating to the privileges of registered pharmacists as vendors of spirituous liquors, is now before the Legislature. The bill is practically a copy of the Massachusetts pharmacy law, and provides for the selling of liquor by registered druggists, licensed for that purpose, and who shall be liable for severe penalties in case any liquor is sold for illegitimate uses. It also provides for the punishment of persons who may buy liquor from druggists for use as a beverage.

Pharmacy Law for the District of Columbia.

Following is the text of a proposed pharmacy law for Washington, D. C.:

That it shall be unlawful for any person except a registered pharmacist, or under the personal supervision of such, from and after the passage of this act, to retail any poisons enumerated in schedules A and B, as follows, to wit:

Schedule A—Arsenic and its preparations, corrosive sublimate, white precipitate, red precipitate, binioidide of mercury, cyanide of potassium, hydrocyanic acid, strychnine and all other poisonous vegetable alkaloids and their salts; essential oil of bitter almonds, opium and its preparations, except paregoric when sold in quantities of not more than one ounce.

Schedule B—Aconite, belladonna, colchicum, conium, nux vomica, henbane, savin, ergot, cotton root, cantharides, creosote, digitalis and their pharmaceutical preparations, croton oil, chloroform, chloral hydrate, sulphate of zinc, mineral acids, carbolic acid and oxalic acid.

Nor without first labeling the vial, box or paper containing the poison with its name, the word "poison" and the name and place of business of the seller. Nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacist, or his assistants, to sell or deliver any poison enumerated in schedules A and B, unless, upon due inquiry, it be found that the purchaser is aware of its poisonous character, and represents that it is to be used for a legitimate purpose.

Nor shall it be lawful for any registered pharmacist or his assistant to sell any poison included in schedule A without first placing said poison in a three-cornered container and before deliver-

ing the same to the purchaser causing an entry to be made in a book kept for that purpose, stating the date of the sale, the name and address of the purchaser, the name and quantity of the poison sold, the purpose for which it is represented by the purchaser to be required and the name of the dispenser; such book to be always open for inspection by the proper authorities and to be preserved for reference for at least five years.

The provisions of this section shall not apply to the dispensing of poisons upon the prescriptions of practitioners of medicine, except as provided for in the following clause: That it shall not be lawful for a registered pharmacist or his assistants to compound or dispense more than once a prescription containing opium, morphine, cocaine or chloral when such prescription has written or printed upon its face the words "not to be repeated." Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, in the discretion of the court, for each and every offense.

Boston Druggists Association of Age.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—On Tuesday evening, January 26, the Boston Druggists' Association attained its majority, and the twenty-first annual meeting was attended by fifty members and guests. The gathering took place in the Parker House. The President, Ernest C. Marshall, spoke upon the success of the organization, and congratulated the members on the fact that since its first birthday the growth had been healthy, and such as to command respect and regard of the profession everywhere. The association had as guests, Hon. Joseph H. O'Neill, assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston, and Prof. J. F. Babcock. At the business meeting which preceded dinner the following named gentlemen were elected officers for 1897:

George H. Ingraham, president; Thomas L. Jenks, treasurer; James O. Jordan, secretary. The executive committee comprises the following named: H. S. Sears, Edward L. Patch, A. H. Bartlett, J. G. Godding, William W. Bartlett, C. W. Cheney, R. L. Richardson; membership committee, G. F. Kellogg, W. C. Durkee, H. LaPierre, J. F. Neil and H. Jorge Vargas.

The Revised Rebate List.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—Within ten days, in all probability, the revised rebate list which has been under way for some time will be ready for distribution. The Proprietary Committee of the N. W. D. A. have had the work in their hands for some time, and it is now completed and the printers are striking off copies. This book is furnished to all members of the association at the cost price, and a small additional sum is charged to others who are not members. This last one is very complete, contains a number of changes in prices, and a number of articles have been added and others have been adopted.

Personal Supervision of Drug Stores.

BOSTON, January 20.—A hearing was held to-day before the State Board of Registration in Pharmacy upon "Personal Supervision in Drug Stores." The law requires that a registered pharmacist shall have personal charge of a drug store at all times; but there are, of course, many periods when no registered man is at hand, and no action is taken against the establishments, unless the absences are frequent or long continued. It transpired at the hearing, however, that there are instances when any leniency in this respect is abused. The hearing to-day was on charges against the proprietor of a store in a suburban town. He is not a registered pharmacist, but in order to

meet the requirements of the law he hired a man who has a certificate to "have personal supervision" over the store. It was brought out at the hearing that not only was the registered man out of the store a greater part of the time, but did not even live in the town where the store is situated. The proprietor thought he lived near enough when he could be reached by telephone.

No Standard of Weights in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—In the annual report of Daniel C. V. Palmer, Deputy Sealer of Weights and Measures for Massachusetts, there is one recommendation of importance to druggists. He suggests the adoption, by statute, of a standard of apothecaries' weight, of which, he asserts, none exists to-day in law in this commonwealth, and adds that "little, if anything, is done toward an exercise of a proper supervision of these, the most important weights in daily use." He also suggests that on the adoption of this recommendation, an appropriation be made sufficient to supply the State department with its original set of standards, and also to furnish a duplicate set for every city in the state.

Further Activity of the Park Company.

There was a hearing on the 9th inst. in the application of the I. D. Park & Sons Co., of Cincinnati, to wind up the affairs of the Iron Malt Chemical Co., of this city, which is now in the hands of the Sheriff, on an attachment which the Cincinnati firm secured. The company, after the attachment, confessed judgment to Mr. Jennings, a printer, for \$800, and fought the Cincinnati attachment on the ground that the house holding it was a foreign corporation. In this they were defeated, and the present suit is to give the Sheriff the order to sell the assets of the company, which is said to be identical with the retail house of A. W. Stewart & Co., Thirty-eighth street and Broadway, which is under the control of J. W. and G. S. Smith.

The Smallest Drug Store in the World.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 4.—The smallest drug store in the world is now located on Lorain street in this city. It is situated near Taylor street and opened its doors, or rather its one little door, a few weeks ago. The store front is so narrow that there is not room for an entrance from the street and the entrance is therefore on the side. The store is partitioned off from quite a large building. Inside are the usual shelves, neatly piled with bottles, and in the window one blue globe of diminutive dimensions informs the passer-by that drugs are for sale within. A miniature prescription case is at the end of the little room and everything else necessary to the proper equipment of a drug store can be found in its place, but of course on a reduced scale. To give an idea of how small the store really is, the aisle between the two counters and the aisles between the counters and walls are just wide enough for one person to pass through at a time. Altogether the interior of the store measures five feet wide by eight feet long.

The Committee on the Metric System.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—There is to be another attempt made by the committee of the American Pharmaceutical Association on weights and measures to secure the aid of Congress in the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. This bill was brought up at the last session of Congress and was referred back to the committee, but now it is understood that the gentlemen who comprise the Committee are not going to confine themselves to the drug trade alone as they are cooperation of other trades as well, especially the grocery business. Last year the bill was passed by a close vote and later on it was re-considered and sent back to the House Committee on weights and measures where it now lies, although it is expected to be brought up any day before the present session but it is thought that nothing definite will be done until the new Congress meets.

Prof. Frank G. Ryan, Chairman of the Committee on Weights and Measures of the American Pharmaceutical Association said: "there is no question in my mind but that the metric system should be adopted and to do this it should be boldly taken up; that is, there is no use in trying to introduce the metric system and having people translate it into the old system. You must use the graduates weights and measures as they are. To do this does not require much work for the people would soon get to know the various terms of the metric system as well as they do now of the avoirdupois weights, but before anything can be done the medical colleges should take the thing up and instead of giving their doses as they do now, they should give them in the metric system and allow no other system to be used."

A number of professors are desirous of the change, but have considered it too much trouble to arrange the doses, which will have to be the case as soon as the change is made. The old bill which is now in the hands of the House Committee will in all probability be the one that will be presented at the next Congress, although there may be some slight modification. The bill is as follows:

TO FIX THE STANDARD OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES BY THE ADOPTION OF THE METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, all the Departments of the Government of the United States, in transaction of all business requiring the use of weight and measurement, except in completing the survey of the public lands, shall employ and use only the weights and measures of the metric system.

Sec. 2. That from and after the first day of January, nineteen hundred and one, the metric system of weights and measures shall be the only legal system of weights and measures recognized in the United States.

Sec. 3. That the metric system of weights and measures herein referred to is that in which the ultimate standard of mass or weight is the international kilogram of the International Bureau of Weights and Measures, established in accordance with the convention of May twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five and the ultimate standard of length is the international meter of the same bureau, the national prototypes of which are kilogram numbered twenty and meter numbered twenty-seven, preserved in the archives of the office of standard weights and measures.

Sec. 4. That the tables in the schedules annexed to the bill authorizing the use of the metric system of weights and measures passed July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be the tables of equivalents which may be

lawfully used for computing, determining, and expressing the customary weights and measures in the weights and measures of the metric system.

Rhode Island Association.

The following officers were elected by the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association at the 29th annual meeting held January 13. President, M. B. Wood; Vice-Presidents, Kent County, L. W. Hines; Washington County, C. E. Greene; Newport County, James T. Wright; Bristol County, W. H. Buffington; Secretary, W. E. Cates; treasurer, A. Fenner; Executive Committee, James O'Hare, A. W. Fenner, Jr., George E. Greene. The nomination of President Wood for re-election was acted upon separately, the association giving him a vote of acclamation. Mr. Cates, who has been Secretary for the past nine years, announced his intention of retiring, but his fellow members would not have it, and the popular Secretary was chosen to serve another year.

The "Castoria" Trade-Marks.

In denying the motion of the Centaur Company to make permanent the injunction restraining a North Dakota firm from using the words "Pitcher's Castoria" on a medicinal compound, the United States Court at Minneapolis has decided that with the expiration of a patent, the preparation and its commonly accepted name both became public property. As Castoria was patented by Samuel Pitcher in 1868, the patent expired in 1885, and the decision of the court invalidates the trade-mark secured by Miss Cora F. Barnes in 1883 on the words "Pitcher's Castoria." The case will be taken to the Court of Appeals by the Centaur Company, and if the decision of the lower court is sustained the decision will seriously affect the value of any proprietary article that was ever patented, since it throws its manufacture and the use of the name open to the public. The plaintiffs in the present suit have been preparing for such possible results during the past year or more by minimizing the importance of the word Pitcher, and making the signature of Charles H. Fletcher, the President of the Company, a conspicuous feature of the label. At the most the decision of the Appellate Court, if sustaining the recent decision, could only permit the use of the words "Pitcher's Castoria" in connection with the qualifying name of the manufacturer, as for illustration, "Brown's Pitcher's Castoria," which should clearly distinguish it from the preparation of the original makers. But even such a decision would be "nuts" for the non-secret preparations.

Dealers Want a Change in Tobacco Tax.

The retail cigar makers of Philadelphia are organizing with a view to getting Congress to restore the internal revenue tax on manufactured tobacco. It is said that the competition is so great, especially by druggists, that it has cut into their profits so much that it would be better for the old law to be restored. There are now protective associations in the retail tobacco trade in Baltimore, New York, Boston, Atlanta, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and Cincinnati, and organizations are being formed in Chicago and other cities.

From these a national body is being formed which will have for its objects, in addition to the social features, a regulation of prices and a restoration of the internal revenue tax of \$5 per year, if possible, not for the purpose of creating a monopoly by the regular cigar dealers, and thereby freezing out newsdealers, druggists, etc., but to place the sale of tobacco on a business basis and thereby more effectively regulate prices.

With this purpose in view, Congress will be petitioned to restore the tax of \$5 per year. It is claimed that under the old tax of \$5 the yearly revenue to the Government was about \$16,000,000. This however, is only an estimate. The report of 1889 shows that the revenue from this district was about \$21,000 under the \$2.40 rate.

The First Soda Water Checks.

While in Philadelphia recently we saw what are undoubtedly specimens of the first soda water checks ever issued. There were a dozen of them, printed from a copper plate on a piece of Bristol board, and bearing the legend, "Artificial Mineral Waters, John Hart & Son," and they are now carefully treasured by Frank D. Green, a member of the well-known soda fountain manufacturers, R. M. Green & Sons, of Philadelphia.

This John Hart was a son-in-law of Townsend Speakman, who came from England in 1771 and set himself up as an apothecary at 8 (now 24) South Second street. In 1781 John Hart was indentured to him as an apprentice, and, after the good old custom, married his master's daughter and later succeeded to his business. Mr. Hart made the first soda water manufactured in this country, at the suggestion of a famous physician of the old times, Dr. Physick, to be used as a drink for dyspeptics.

Prof. Remington, of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, is a descendant of John Hart, and the old store, which still enjoys an excellent trade, is now owned by David G. Potts, who found the old checks while making an exploration among the old books and papers of the store, and presented them to Mr. Green.

The old apothecary and his crony, the doctor with the marvelously appropriate name, would no doubt be astonished were they to witness the proportions which the soda water business has reached in these days.

Funds for the A. P. A.

The Local Entertainment Committee of the druggists in Montreal, Canada, where the last annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association was held in August, 1896, have sent to the treasurer of the Association a donation of \$111.78, being surplus said committee had on hand after paying expenses.

New Incorporations.

H. A. Cassebeer of New York. To manufacture pharmaceutical and chemical preparations. Capital, \$60,000 and directors, Henry A. Cassebeer, Jr., of 206 West Seventieth street, New York; Frank Cassebeer of New York and Christian Cornelissen of Brooklyn.

The Druggists' Supply Company has been organized at Norwalk, Conn., with a capital of \$5,000 in 200 shares of \$25 each, \$1,000 paid in. The subscribers are: S. F. Gardiner, 101 shares; Frank C. Holly, 98, and W. S. Sturtevant, one share.

The Cremoline Chemical Company has been incorporated at East St. Louis; capital stock, \$2,500; manufacture toilet articles. Incorporators—Edward D. Lewis, Edward B. Hooker, Edward O. Hind and Luke H. Hite.

The Avery Medicine Company, organized at Berwick, Me., for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of medicines, with \$50,000 capital stock, of which \$27,000 is paid in. The officers are: President, Goodwin E. Philbrick, of Portsmouth, N. H.; treasurer, John E. Vickery, of Dover, N. H.

W. H. Hooker & Co., to manufacture medicines and druggists' supplies in New York City; capital, \$25,000. Directors—Walter H. Hooker, Wilmore Anway of New York City, and James F. Sanford of Warwick.

Miller Drug Company, headquarters at Wheeling, W. Va., with \$125,000 paid in and privilege of increasing to \$500,000; the incorporators are C. A. Miller, of New York and others.

The Secretary of State yesterday granted a charter to the Geer Drug Company of Charleston, S. C., the capital stock of which is \$25,000. The officers are T. R. McGahan, president; Samuel Wiley, secretary and treasurer, and A. J. Geer, general manager.

Oldbury Electro Chemical Company of Harrison, Westchester county. Capital, \$20,000 and directors, William A. Albright of Oldbury, England; John J. Riker and Edward P. Floyd Jones of 46 Cedar Street, New York City.

Gibson Manufacturing Company of New York City. To manufacture and deal in drugs, chemicals, etc. Capital \$2,500 and directors, Anton J. Dittmar of 10 West 113th street, New York; Henry L. Cohen and Edward J. Dwyer of New York City.

Articles of incorporation of the Arkansas Drug Company of Horatio, Sevier County, have been filed with the Secretary of State. Capital stock, \$2,000. The incorporators are W. B. Lillard and H. V. Lillard.

Pacific Coast Company, formed to manufacture chemicals for the reduction of rebellious ores, etc.; principal place of business, Alameda County. Directors—Charles Olaine, Paul Brask, E. V. Wachter, John A. Jordan, Oakland; Albin Meyer, Fruitvale. Capital stock, \$500,000; subscribed stock, \$256,000.

The Opera House Drug Company, capital stock, \$15,000, is a St. Paul corporation by W. S. and W. R. Gitt and George Sprung.

Reference was made in a recent issue to the opening of a store in Farrell's block in Watertown. This should have been Newton instead of Watertown. The proprietors of the store are LeCroix & Genest, the junior partner having clerked for George F. Black, of Watertown, previous to the opening of the new store.

Certificate of incorporation has been issued to the Thermo Ozone Co., of Newark, and Orange, to make and sell surgical instruments; capital stock \$100,000, paid capital \$10,000. The stock is divided as follows: Seth R. Beckwith, of East Orange, 125 shares, John Tift Beckwith, of Orange, 11 shares; Henry S. Washington, of Middletown, N. J., 20 shares, and Robert M. Fulton, of New York, 4 shares.

The Carolina Drug Co., Charleston, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$1,200 by J. G. Going and S. S. Linder.

Eastern Chemical Works of Brooklyn, has been incorporated, capital \$25,000. Directors: Samuel N. Berlin, Bernard Trosley, and Oscar E. S. Wiessner of Brooklyn.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the Undertakers' Burial Contract Co., of Brooklyn, to deal in medicines, contract for burials, etc. Capital \$2,000. Directors, Jacob Schlitz, Jr., of Brooklyn, and George Schlitz, Henry Schlitz, Catherine Schlitz and John Schlitz, Jr., of Brooklyn.

Rudolph Medical Co. has been organized at Belfast, Me., for the purpose of the manufacture, advertising and sale of the Rudolph medical preparations. Capital stock \$10,000, of which \$60 is paid in. President W. P. Thompson of Belfast; Treasurer, A. E. Gilmore, of Brooks.

The Live Stock Remedy Co., St. Louis, with \$10,000 capital stock, full paid. A. G. Marshall holds 49 shares, O. D. Kester 49 shares and John Freeman 2 shares. The object is to manufacture food for domestic animals.

The North Side Pharmacy, Chicago, has filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock \$2,500, to conduct general drug and druggists' sundries business; incorporators, Harvey G. Colson, Edward S. Cummings, William B. Clarkson.

The Wheeler Drug Co., of Chicago, has incorporated with capital stock \$2,500, retail drug business; incorporators R. W. Wheeler, Emma Wheeler, O. J. Boyer.

Certificate of incorporation has been issued to the Michael Manufacturing Co., of New York City, to manufacture proprietary remedies. Capital \$10,000. Directors Jacob C. Michael of New York, Alexander N. Lowry, New York, and Walter H. Sharpley, of Newark, N. J.

The Victor Medicine Co., at Chattanooga, has been chartered, and H. S. Thacher is president and manager; D. J. Duffy, secretary-treasurer; capital stock \$15,000. Purpose to manufacture a patent medicine.

The New England Fidelity Rupture Cure Company has been organized at Portland, Me., for the purpose of dealing in medicines and surgical appliances, etc. The capital stock is \$300,000. The officers are George F. Whitford, of

Waltham, Mass., and George B. Holden, of Reading, Mass.

P. H. Mallen Company, Chicago. Capital stock \$25,000 to manufacture drugs. The incorporators are Phillip F. Mallen, Edward W. Tatge, and Willard S. Bailey.

American Chemical Works, Chicago; capital stock \$2,000. To manufacture chemicals. The incorporators are Louis Van Dyke, Charles F. Williams, Arthur Schoondemark, Joseph Granick and Benjamin Single.

DEATH OF DR. HANS HAGER.

At the advanced age of eighty-one years, Dr. Hans Herman Julius Hager died on January 24th, at his home in Neu Ruppın, Germany. In his death is lost one of the most brilliant and widely known contributors to pharmaceutical literature which the world has ever known, and there is probably no one now living whose name is so well known to the world of pharmacy as is that of Dr. Hager. Dr. Hager was born in Berlin on January 3, 1816. He began his apprenticeship to pharmacy in the town of Salzwedel in 1832. In 1841 he returned to Berlin, and took the State examina-



DR. HANS HAGER.

tion, without the usual year of study at the University, his means being insufficient to allow him to do so, but he passed the examination with a very high standing. After serving for a short time as a clerk, Hager purchased in 1843 a store in Fraustadt, which he conducted for 17 years, during which time he displayed great literary activity. He then sold his store and moved to Berlin, so as to devote himself exclusively to pharmaceutical literature and to scientific investigations.

In 1859 Dr. Hager received the doctorate of philosophy from the University of Jena. In 1871 he purchased a small and very isolated estate in the forest near Furstenburg, where he resided for two years, devoting himself to chemical and pharmaceutical investigation and literature, and spending such small leisure as he allowed himself in oil painting, in which art he evidenced marked talent.

Dr. Hager's most important work is his "Hand Book of Pharmaceutical Practice," which has probably had a more extensive sale than any other single work on pharmacy save possibly the various editions of the United States Dispensatory. This work has quite recently been translated into Russian. Several of his works have also been translated into English and French. Dr. Hager was the founder, and for twenty years the editor of the *Pharmaceutische Centralhalle*, and in collaboration with Jacobsen, edited the

first thirteen yearly volumes of *Industrie-Blatter*. Among other works by him which have met with marked popularity, the following are particularly well known: "The Technique of Dispensing," "Introduction to the Manufacture of Artificial Mineral Waters," "Pharmaceutical Manual," "First Lessons in Pharmacy," "The Microscope and Its Use," Commentaries on the North German Pharmacopoeia, and German Pharmacopoeias, and "Latin-German Pharmaceutical Dictionary."

The deceased was an honorary member of a large number of pharmaceutical chemical, and scientific societies in general, among which were the American Pharmaceutical Association and the Philadelphia, Chicago, and Massachusetts Colleges of Pharmacy.

Notwithstanding the honorable service of Dr. Hager in the cause of pharmacy, he was rather impractical and the latter years of his life were spent in very reduced financial circumstances.

Dr. Hager had comparatively few personal friends among the leaders of pharmacy in the United States. He had but a low estimate of American pharmacy, and while he kept himself thoroughly posted in the advances in pharmaceutical chemistry up to the time of his last illness, he had never been converted to a belief in the value of the fluid extract, the tablet triturate, and other American contributions to pharmacy.

GEO. R. FINLAY DEAD.

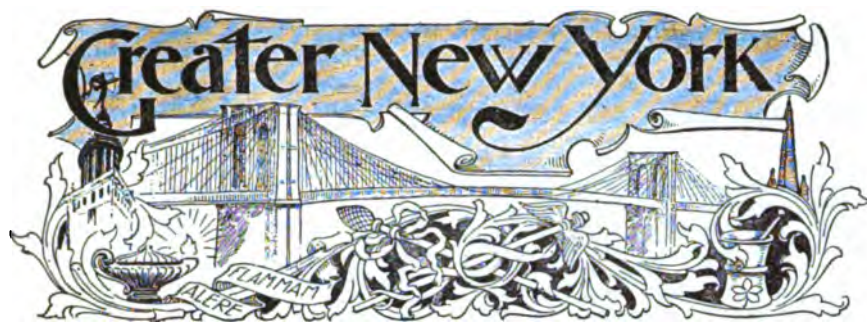
George R. Finlay, the senior member of the wholesale drug firm of Finlay, Dicks & Co., New Orleans, died at his home in that city on February 2d after several weeks of illness. He was 62 years of age, having first seen the light in Ireland in 1835. He was a man of fine business ability, and very popular in social circles. His earliest connection was with the firm of I. W. Lyons & Co. The breaking out of the civil war sent him to the front, and he served with the Confederate troops until its close.

After the close of the war Mr. Finlay associated himself with the firm of Wheelock, Finlay & Co., taking charge of the office as bookkeeper and cashier. He continued in this position until the death of his brother in 1874, when he succeeded to the latter's interest in the firm.

Several years after this event Col. Wheelock retired from the firm in order to devote himself to railroad interests. After the death of Henry Frellsen, who had been connected with the firm for many years, Mr. Finlay formed a partnership with Dr. W. L. Thompson, under the firm name of Finlay & Thompson. Dr. Thompson was soon succeeded by J. T. Alvey, and the firm became G. R. Finlay & Co. After Mr. Alvey's retirement in 1883, Mr. L. N. Brunswick, of Fort Worth, Tex., was admitted to partnership, and they continued the business until December 3, 1894, when the co-partnership was dissolved.

In March following, the present firm of Finlay, Dicks & Co. was organized, Mr. Finlay associating himself with Mr. Charles B. Dicks, of Natchez, and also his son, John S. Finlay.

The deceased was prominent in the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and his death leaves a vacancy in the committee of transportation.



G. A. A. Kuehn of 267 Scott street, Wilkes-barre, Pa., spent a week in this city recently on a visit to his brother, H. E. E. Kuehn of the firm of Kuehn & Lubbers.

A. Kennedy, formerly with Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway, has accepted a position with Druggist Rehfuess, at the corner of Sumner and Lexington avenues, Brooklyn.

L. W. Giles the well-known druggist's sundry man has such an antipathy to the number thirteen that he will not render a bill for \$13, nor will he make out a check for \$13.

The Johnson Drug Company, of 225 Eighth avenue, has been dissolved, and the property has been acquired by Dr. Homer E. R. Little, who formerly clerked for Geo. D. Johnson, the president of the Johnson Drug Company.

William Weiss, druggist at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Seventh avenue, has received his warrant as assistant hospital steward of Company B, Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

William Kennedy, who was lately employed at Perry's Pharmacy in the World Building, has accepted a position with J. N. Hegeman & Co., corner of Broadway and Ninth street, New York City.

Thomas G. Graham has accepted a position at Geety & James' pharmacy, corner of 113th street and Eighth avenue, New York City. He was formerly in the employ of George Gill, druggist at Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

J. C. Blue has resigned his position at William C. Greminger's pharmacy, corner of Forty-second street and Second avenue, and accepted a clerkship with William H. Tyler, druggist at 678 Second avenue, New York City.

E. A. Klapp, who resigned his position at Lyons & Ziegler's pharmacy 464 Bergen avenue, Jersey City, N. J., has accepted the position as head clerk at Hetherington's pharmacy, corner of Forty-second street and Vanderbilt avenue, New York City.

Druggist H. Ohnstein will shortly remove his pharmacy from the corner of Eighty-first street and Lexington avenue, where he has been located for the past year and a half, to the corner of Seventy-ninth street and Lexington avenue, New York City.

W. Michaelson, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy '96, for the past year with H. Rieger, druggist, corner of 156th street and Amsterdam avenue, has accepted a position at Armin Hermann's pharmacy, corner of 106th street and Madison avenue, New York City.

James Carter, N. Y. C. P. '95, formerly with Caswell, Massey & Co., at Seventy-seventh street and Columbus avenue, New York City, is now the manager of Frederick Kleinschmidt's branch pharmacy, at the corner of Ninety-fourth street and Amsterdam avenue.

J. C. Gould, an alumnus of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, has resigned the position of manager of the pharmacy of Mrs. Ashmead, corner Sixteenth and Vernon streets, Philadelphia, where he has been for the past three years, in order to take a position in New York City.

Agnar Hornbeck, lately in the employ of P. Hoykendorf, druggist at 1148 Third avenue, New York City, has purchased the drug store of G. A. B. Brandt, corner of Grand and Fifth streets, Hoboken, N. J. Mr. Brandt contemplates studying medicine, for which reason he has disposed of his store.

H. Mueller, formerly in the employ of William Mettenheimer, druggist, corner of Forty-fifth street and Sixth avenue, and more recently at Martin Arneemann's pharmacy, Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, New York City, has accepted a clerkship with H. Rheimboldt, corner of 135th street and Lexington avenue.

Henry G. Steinheuer, N. Y. C. P. '95, formerly in the employ of H. A. Cassebeer, Seventy-second street and Columbus avenue, and for the past six months with Eimer & Amend, corner of Eighteenth street and Third avenue, is now the head clerk at Louis Lehn's pharmacy, corner of Sixty-fourth street and Park avenue.

George M. Eberle, who, was until lately the head clerk at Haverstick's pharmacy, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue, but resigned when the business was sold to The Hoffman Arms Pharmacy, has just accepted a position with T. M. Davies, druggist at Thirty-sixth street and Third avenue, New York City.

Otto E. Haecker, N. Y. C. P. '95, who was formerly in the retail drug business at the corner of 133 street and Eighth avenue, New York City, which pharmacy he sold about a year ago, owing to his health, has just died. He had gone to a southern clime to help his illness, but his disease, consumption, had too firm a hold on him.

J. H. Corry, an alumnus of the Albany College of Pharmacy, lately with F. H. Nowill at White Plains, N. Y., has accepted a position with the George Hughes Drug Company of Jacksonville, Florida. He is delighted with the place, and says that Florida is the place to reside in the winter, and reports business there as being very good.

Benjamin Teitelbaum, N. Y. C. P. '96, formerly in the employ of F. S. Warner, druggist at Thirty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, and more recently at L. A. Bates' pharmacy, on Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, has resigned his position at the latter store in order to accept the position as senior clerk at J. C. English's pharmacy, 838 Eighth avenue, New York City.

C. J. Ellison, who was lately in the employ of the Park Avenue Pharmacy, corner of Thirty-third street and Park avenue, New York City, accepted a position as salesman with the Worcester Bicycle Company, 17 Murray street, on the first of the year, and reports business as being very good, with every prospect of a successful season.

J. F. Wolf, formerly in the employ of Druggist W. E. Shuit of Passaic, N. J., and more recently at Eugene A. Slote's pharmacy, Hackensack, N. J., has resigned his clerkship at the latter pharmacy to accept the position of manager of Frank Hatch's Park Pharmacy, on Park avenue, Rutherford, N. J., where he has succeeded James Brown.

S. R. Huber, formerly the manager of W. H. Tyler's pharmacy, corner of Forty-second street and Second avenue, and more recently in business for himself, as a manufacturer of essences, cordials, liquor flavors, etc., has gone back to the retail drug business, and is now located at New Hyde Park, Long Island, where he is manager of the drug store of George P. Schnurr.

George J. Duerr, N. Y. C. P. '95, who was lately in the employ of Druggist F. Bernard Bracker, 906 Eighth avenue, New York City, has been appointed apothecary-in-chief of the Randall's Island Hospitals and Schools, and will have as his first assistant Mr. Malkin, formerly in the prescription department of Hazard & Co., Broadway, near Twenty-seventh street, New York City.

The Compound Creosote Capsule Company, now located at 106 East Twenty-eighth street, New York City, will soon occupy new and enlarged quarters on Lexington avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, where they have rented an entire house, which is at present being altered and renovated. This change was found necessary owing to their constantly increasing business.

The announcement was made January 22d that B. V. B. Livingstone, one of the oldest members of the drug business in Williamsburg, had retired from the firms of Livingstone & Wenzel,

of 384 Bedford avenue, and Livingstone & Underwood, of 520 Bedford avenue. Mr. Livingstone has been for forty-eight years a druggist in Williamsburg, and retires in favor of his partners, who were formerly his clerks.

Randolph R. Reed, N. Y. C. P. '94, has just died at his home in Margaretville in the Catskills. Mr. Reed had succeeded to his father's drug store about a year ago, and through his over-zealous work and close confinement, had run down in health, so that when stricken with grip last winter, it developed into consumption. A classmate Lemuel E. Mott, is also reported to have been summoned by the silent messenger.

Dr. George H. Jorgenson, N. Y. C. P. '95, and a graduate of the first post-graduate class at the New York College of Pharmacy, lately with "The Hoffman Arms" Pharmacy, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue, New York City, has, upon the advice of his physician, resigned from said position and gone to Colorado for his health. He has been succeeded at the above named pharmacy by Nelson S. Kirk, N. Y. C. P. '94.

John W. Ferrier, the genial manager of J. N. Hegeman & Co.'s pharmacy at Broadway and Thirtieth street was on the sick list for a few days last month, but he was able to put in an appearance at the annual reception of the Palestine Commandery. He is an active member of this Commandery of Knight Templars, and occupies a responsible office. The news of his recovery from his illness will be heard with pleasure by all his friends.

Albert E. Hughes, druggist at 430 Hudson street, New York City, died on Thursday, January 28, '97. Mr. Hughes was a member of the New York College of Pharmacy, and of the American Pharmaceutical Association, his membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association dating from 1888, and was proprietor of the well-known Albert's Rheumatic Remedy. His remains were taken to Montreal for burial on Saturday, February 1st.

Louis A. A. Fajardo, who has been for the past two years the partner of the retail drug firm of Conway & Co., proprietors of The Tremont Pharmacy, at the corner of Twenty-seventh street and Lexington avenue, New York City, purchased Mr. Conway's interest on February 1st, and is now the sole owner of said business. Mr. Conway will devote his time and attention to the increasing business of the Compound Creosote Capsule Company, he being one of the largest stockholders.

William Becker, formerly with Frederick Kleinschmidt, druggist, corner of Eighty-eighth street and Columbus avenue, and more recently at Miller's pharmacy, corner of Rochester and Herkimer streets, Brooklyn, has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy, in order to accept a place at Dr. Rose's Dispensary in West Twenty-seventh street, near Ninth avenue. Mr. Becker is a senior student at the New York College of Pharmacy, and expects to graduate in the Spring.

Erich Fuchs, formerly in the retail drug business at the corner of Forsythe and Delancy streets, and at the corner of Eighty-second street and Lexington avenue, is now in the electrical business, he being interested in the Fortosec Battery Company, at 26 Broad street, New York City, who manufacture an improved dry-cell battery. They have lately received a trial order from the Western Union Telegraph Company. Mr. Fuchs and family are now residing in Arlington, N. J.

Edward Lapidge of Tompkins avenue, Brooklyn is known as an authority on "stamps" and the owner of one of the largest and most valuable collections in the east. He was recently much exercised by word coming that a certain gentleman had a stamp that he—Lapidge—could not place, and upon writing found said stamp was a cat so named; he placed it thus:

Order: Quadrupeds.

Family: Felidae.

Species: Felis Domesticus.

A little bet of \$45.25 between Mr. Lapidge and Geo. Neidlinger hangs on the result.

H. M. O'Neil, who was formerly in the retail drug business at 463 Hudson street, New York City, which store he sold to The Flower Drug Company, about two years ago, whereupon he purchased The Crescent Drug Company on Broad street, Newark, N. J., but subsequently sold to C. F. Hanson, who also has a store on Sixth avenue and Sixteenth street, this city, has again gone back to the retail drug business, by purchasing the branch store of Daggett & Ramsdell, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue; the latter firm has a pharmacy at 328 Fifth avenue, this city, and purchased the Thirty-fourth street store about six months ago, from W. H. Tyler. Mr. O'Neil is proprietor of the well-known "Short Stop" Cough Remedy.

Charles A. Vrooman, Jr., N. Y. C. P. '93, one of the most popular members of his class, has died at his native place, Catskill, N. Y. He was last employed at Herman W. Atwood's drug store at Long Branch, N. J., during the season of '96, and at its close accepted a position as assistant to professor Coblentz at the New York College of Pharmacy, but had hardly commenced his work at the institution when illness compelled him to resign and he sought relief in the dry climate of Colorado, but his disease, consumption, had already too firm a hold on him, and instead of improving he grew gradually worse, until at last seeing his case hopeless, his friends advised him to return to his home, where he lingered but a short time.

James Anderson, of 690 Hudson street, sued Druggist M. F. Bender, of 267 Ninth avenue, in the Eighth District Court, for \$200 and costs. Anderson claimed he ordered ten grains of quinine from Bender's clerk, and he sold him 120 grains. This overdose unfitted him for business and deafened him. The clerk swore he understood Anderson to say he wanted 10 cents' worth of the drug, and that 120 grains was the amount usually sold for 10 cents. During recess a juror went to an adjacent drug store and asked for 10 cents' worth of quinine. The druggist gave him twenty grains. He reported this fact to his fellow-jurors. The story reached Justice Stiner, who said verdicts must be rendered on evidence brought out upon trials, and not on private research. He therefore threw the case out of court.

Otto Boeddiker, the ten-year-old son of Otto Boeddiker, druggist at the corner of Fifty-fourth street and Sixth avenue, New York City, received a fatal blow from his schoolmate, Joseph Koppmann, on Monday February 1st, and died the next day. It seems that while assembled in the large assembly room of the public school in West Fifty-fourth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, preparatory to being promoted to a higher class, and in the nervous and excited condition the boys were in young Koppmann pushed, and stepped on the toes of Mr. Boeddiker's son, and the latter resented it by turning around and hitting his schoolmate, whereupon Koppmann struck him such a blow that his skull was fractured, though the boy did not complain until he went home at the noonday recess, and while at dinner. The Koppmann had been arrested. Mr. Boeddiker has the sympathy of his numerous friends in the drug business, in his terrible affliction and bereavement.

A DRUGGIST'S SUICIDE.

John Guy Gilpatric, who killed himself at his house in Eighty-sixth street, near Twenty-second avenue, Bensonhurst, sought comfort in his means of death, and took no little pains to insure it, as appeared from the post-mortem examination made by Dr. A. Warner Shepard. It was known that Gilpatric had died of some poison taken immediately after dinner. Death came within about four hours of the first symptoms, and after considerable suffering, which was just what the suicide had planned to avoid. He had mixed a corrosive poison with a narcotic poison in such quantities as to insure death. The narcotic, he thought, would so affect him as to render him insensible to the pain of the corrosive poison. In the stomach were found arsenic and opium. Dr. Shepard said that it was the first case of the kind he had seen in twenty years' practice.

Gilpatric was formerly a clerk in a wholesale drug house in this city, and his experiment may have been the result of what knowledge of the active poisons he had gained in trade. Financial difficulty was the cause of the suicide. A widow and a daughter survive him.

SEABURY ON A BIKE.

The interesting news comes from Lakewood, N. J., that George J. Seabury has taken to bicycle riding, and may be seen almost any fine day whirling through the village. Some say he has also developed a fondness for the study of geology, and incidentally of botany, as he has been observed on several occasions in the act of investigating, at very close range, the nature of the soil and the character of the flora of the region. Meanwhile the trade of Lakewood in the various plasters and surgical dressings, for which the house of Seabury & Johnson is famous, continues in a flourishing condition.

N. Y. D. A. V. STIFTUNGSFEST.

German Apothecaries Make Merry.

The old saw that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" is one that the many members of the New York German Apothecaries' Society have much faith in, if their annual "stiftungsfest" and ball at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, Sixteenth street, near Third avenue, on the 22d ult., is anything to judge them by.

It was the forty-sixth event of the kind, and it was entered into with zest by everyone present. Who could resist Strauss and Waldeufel's waltzes, as played by Prof. Lilienthal's band? Surely not the members of the society, with their pretty partners, elegantly costumed, jovial and gay amid their pleasant surroundings, for the big hall, decorated with taste and total disregard of expense, made a handsome background.

Everything had been done to make the druggists and their guests happy and forgetful of care—business or personal—for at least one night. Dr. Gustav Pfingsten, at the head of the Ball Committee, did much of this pleasant work, ably assisted by the other members, G. Leinecker, L. Behn, S. Faber, J. Pfeiffer, H. Imhof and F. W. Stechmann. Then there was a most efficient Reception Committee, consisting of Victor Kostka, Chairman; G. Ramsperger, C. Kessler, E. Roller, C. Schur, O. Alexander, Theodore Louis, Chas. Schleussner and G. C. P. Stolzenburg.

It was 11 o'clock when the dancing began. Prior to that hour Dr. Pfingsten had supervised all the arrangements and given a fitting welcome to the many guests. Carl Kessler and wife led the march, in which nearly a hundred couples participated, and from 11 o'clock p. m. until morning, with the exception of the supper hour, dancing was kept up continuously.

As for the supper, it was quite as heartily enjoyed as was the dancing. The popping of corks was kept up at a lively rate. President Kostka presided, and in the name of the society bade his guests and the members welcome. Dr. Pfingsten responded to a toast proposed by the committee, and L. Behn spoke for the ladies. All the speeches were as full of wit and wisdom as the glasses were of sparkling Rhine and Moselle, and it was a merry party that returned to the ballroom and kept up the dancing until the gray of the early morning.

Among those present were: Fred Tschepp, of Tschepp & Schur, accompanied by Miss Valerie Tausky, Mrs. Tschepp, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schur; George Gregorius, of Hunt & Gregorius; R. S. Lehman and Miss Lehman; Richard Staebler, of Newark, representing the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association; L. W. De Zeller, of Seabury & Johnson, and sister; President Victor Kostka; Theo. Louis; Charles Schleussner; G. C. P. Stolzenburg; C. E. Smith, of Parke, Davis & Co.; Karl Proben, the popular retailer of West Seventy-fourth street, with wife and sister-in-law; Albert Plaut, of Lehn & Fink; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Bauer; E. J. Sultan, of Sultan's Pharmacy, Third avenue and Twenty-third street, and wife; W. J. Gesell, of Lehn & Fink, and wife; Miss L. Barrard, of Lehn & Fink; H. Imhof; F. W. Stechmann, J. Pfeiffer; L. Behn, George T. Riefflin, of Sharp & Dohme, Karl Behrens, the Brooklyn druggist, of Sands and Jay street, and Mrs. Behrens; Dr. Wood and Kenney, of Brooklyn; Joseph Weber, of Lexington avenue and Fifty-sixth street; H. C. Wurm and wife; E. Roller accompanied by his sister and mother; John Keil, of Third avenue and Thirtieth street; F. Hirsman, the Society's "Schatzmeister;" O.

Alexander; H. C. Boysen, of 132d street and Seventh avenue, in company with Miss Bertha Keller; G. Leinecker, of Houston and Mott street, and wife; F. Olivet, of Lehn & Fink, and wife; Karl Kleinau, of Park avenue and Seventy-eighth street; the following representatives of Lehn & Fink: E. C. Leiman, E. Franck, George Kimmel, E. Freidhoff, and J. Kallman, G. Pfingster, M. D., Carl Kessler, S. Faber, O. Alexander, Albert Gregorius, Mr. and Mrs. H. Kantrowitz, Dr. E. Wettengel, the Misses Wettengel, Miss Frida Freid, Miss Claire Levi, of Paris, John Proben, John Kiehl, George Kleiman, Chas. F. Doherr, John Albert, Henry Albert, C. W. Parsons, Charles Schmidt, Louis F. Roediger, J. H. Weil, B. F. Hays, and representatives of McKesson & Robbins, C. G. Bacon & Co., and a number of the other big jobbing houses.

Much regret was expressed at the enforced absence of Gustav Ramsperger, the Honorary President, and of the representatives of Eimer & Amend, who usually appear at the ball thirty or forty strong. The absence was due to the death of Mr. Ramsperger's granddaughter about a week ago.

The society's officers are: G. Ramsperger, Honorary President; Victor Kostka, President; Charles Schleussner, First Vice-President; Carl Kessler, Second Vice-President; Dr. Gustav Pfingsten, Financial Secretary; S. Faber, Corresponding Secretary.

Druggists to Meet at Manhattan.

The New York State Pharmaceutical Society is completing its plans for its nineteenth annual meeting, to be held at Manhattan Beach the last week in June. The Local Entertainment Committee, composed largely of the members of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, has charge of the arrangements. William Muir, the president of the Kings County Society, says that the June meeting will undoubtedly be one of the most important in the history of the organization. Between 300 and 500 druggists are expected to attend, and many subjects of importance to pharmacists will be considered. The members of the Local Entertainment Committee are William C. Anderson, William M. Davis, Thomas F. Main, John M. Peters, George J. Seabury, Caswell A. Mayo, Walter B. Avere, Thomas F. France, Dr. Albert H. Brundage, C. O. Dowden, Adrian Paradis, William Muir, L. T. Perkins, William P. DeForrest, Charles A. Osmun, F. N. Bliss and D. O. Haynes. A preliminary meeting of the committee was held February 4.

A Fine Trophy of the Chase.

The offices of McKesson & Robbins have recently been decorated with a fine moose head. The animal was shot in the Maine woods last September by W. H. Wickham, a member of the firm, during his annual sporting trip, and is stated to be the finest specimen that has been obtained for some years past. The head and antlers, which are mounted on a fine oak shield, make a handsome ornament of magnificent proportions, the antlers measuring nearly five feet from point to point.

The trophy has attracted a good deal of attention during the past fortnight and Mr. Wickham has been the recipient of many congratulations on his skill as a hunter.

A Mycological Club.

Within the past month a new club has been organized which will, we think, prove interesting to pharmacists. It is called the New York Mycological Club, and within the few weeks of its existence its membership has received frequent accessions.

The idea of a mycological club is not entirely new, although it is perhaps the first time it has assumed a definite shape in this city. Late in the seventies John Sutherland, an old restaurateur, gathered about him a few enthusiastic mycophagists who thoroughly enjoyed his "shaggy-mané stews" and "puff-ball broils." After his death, however, the subject languished, to be taken up later by Julius Palmer, of Boston, whose writings did much to create an interest in edible fungi, culminating in the organization of the Boston Mycological Club in the summer of 1895. Those who attend the meetings of this club are quickly seized by the fever and blossom out into full fledged mushroom fiends, hunting and eating the elusive fungus, until their friends live in hourly dread of their death. Now that New York has caught the contagion, we may expect to hear much concerning the doings of this club. Its objects are to bring together all those in any way interested in edible fungi; to study edible mushrooms and toadstools and those noxious and poisonous kinds which may be mistaken for them; to collect and disseminate all valuable information concerning them, and to arouse a wider appreciation of a cheap and abundant food supply, which in this country is quite neglected. The club is desirous of increasing its membership, and extends an invitation to all who are in anyway interested in the subject to apply for membership to Miss C. C. Bedford, 16 East 131st street, New York City. The dues are one dollar a year.

For ourselves, we must confess to a sneaking fondness for the mushroom, not alone as brought from the hot house but as gathered on lawn or in wood. The cultivated species is limited to one variety, but hill and dale furnishes us with several hundred edible varieties, of which more than two dozen are so plentiful and easily distinguished by various characteristics, as to be quickly recognized by many who are not at all conversant with the rudiments of botany.

England has long considered mycology a profitable study and supports a number of large and flourishing societies, many of whose members are clergymen. Some of the best standard works on the subject come from the pens of English writers, a few from German students and two from French botanists. The first American article on the subject was written by Dr. Curtis, State Botanist of North Carolina, for the use of the soldiers of the Confederacy. Later Captain Palmer published a colored chart of "The Mushrooms of America," also a small book "About Mushrooms." The late W. Hamilton Gibson, whose artistic reproductions of nature are so widely known, completed in 1895 a finely illustrated work on "Our Edible Toadstools and Mushrooms." Among those instanced which are to be found in and around New York are the parasol mushroom (*Lepiota procera*), the St. George's Mushroom (*Tricholoma gambosus*), the elm-tree mushroom (*Pleurotus ulmarius*), the green rus-

sulae (*virescens*), the fairy-ring mushroom (*Marasmius oreades*), the shaggy-mané mushroom (*Coprinus comatus*) and the puff-ball (*Lycoperdon giganteum*). All of these have been found at different times during the past six months in the city parks, all that is necessary to gather them being a permit from the Superintendent of Parks. Miss Bedford, who is one of the originators of the new mycological club and an enthusiast on the mushroom question, tells some good stories of encounters with park policemen while out mushroom hunting. Miss Bedford will be pleasantly recalled by many pharmacists as a daughter of the late Professor Bedford, the founder of the Pharmaceutical Record.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—John A. Webster & Co., manufacturers, importers and jobbers of druggists' glassware and sundries, have removed from their old building, No. 10 Blackstone street, to the five-story brick building No. 21 Blackstone street, corner of North street, which has been fitted up for the firm in a manner to accommodate the demand for more room. Four floors will be occupied, the first above the ground story being used for office and shipping purposes, and the other for stock. The firm will have between 6,000 and 7,000 square feet of floor space, which will be utilized to an inch. The bulk of the stock is carried in the firm's warehouse in Eastern avenue, where a five-story building is occupied.

SILVER ANNIVERSARY OBSERVED.

Recently at their home in Belmont Mr. and Mrs. Reuben L. Richardson celebrated their twenty-fifth wedding anniversary. There was a large and delightful company present, among whom were many representatives of the drug trade in Boston, Cambridge, Somerville, Arlington and other places. Mr. Richardson is president of the Rust & Richardson Drug Company on Hanover street, and has been in business there for thirty-one years in the same location. He entered business life when only sixteen years of age.

DRUG CLERKS DANCE.

More than three hundred couples attended the first grand promenade concert and ball of the Drug Clerks' Association, which took place in Union Park Hall, on Monday night. It was a huge success socially and financially. There was a strong Committee of Arrangements, a substantial Reception Committee, and a large and efficient Floor Committee. Frank Middleberg was the floor marshal, and the assistant marshals were Joseph McGraw, M. B. Keith, Daniel Cochran, and others. The officers of the association are: William Welch, president; George Gilmore, secretary, and Daniel G. Wilson, treasurer.

ANNUAL STATEMENT OF WEEKS & POTTER.

The annual statement of the Weeks & Potter Company, filed at the State House, makes the following exhibit: Fixed capital, \$200,000; assets—machinery, \$6,000; cash and debts receivable, \$121,914; manufactures and merchandise, \$159,321; miscellaneous, \$11,026; total, \$298,262. Liabilities—capital stock, \$200,000; debts, \$98,262; total, \$298,262.

Heard Around Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Browning Wilbor go south this month for a short trip.

The Goldthwaite Pepsin Company of this city has been petitioned into insolvency.

New fixtures have been put in at L. W. Rockwell's drug store in the K. of P. block, in Malden.

An appropriation of \$3,500 for the State Board of Pharmacy has been recommended in the Legislature.

The creditors of Charles W. Tucker, druggist, who failed recently, have been offered twenty-five cents on the dollar.

Fire damaged the C. J. Countie & Co., drug store, in Charles street, on Tuesday afternoon, to the extent of \$300.

A three-story building is being erected at the corner of Hancock and Beach streets, Wollaston, and in the first story a drug store will be located.

Several South Boston druggists were called upon by the liquor officers one day recently, and at the store of W. W. Stanard they say they gave the "magic wink," which produced a drink of whiskey. They placed the druggist under arrest, and in the court Mr. Stanard had his case continued.

A man who said his name is W. E. Brooks, twenty-two years of age, was arrested in Boston the other day charged with forging the name of C. J. Countie, druggist at 27 and 29 Charles street, on June last, to a bill for goods and uttering the same on the agent for J. J. Simpson, 128 State street.

THE DRUG CLERKS' BALL.

In every respect the ball of the Boston Drug Clerks' Association, which took place one night last month, was a success. More than 500 persons attended. The beautiful Cotillon Hall was tastefully decorated for the event, there was a large attendance of the younger set, and the scene at the close of the promenade concert was exceedingly gay. The floor director was Frank Middleberg, and for his lieutenant he had Joseph McGraw.

Massachusetts Matters.

Ernest Dalton, druggist, in Chicopee, has announced his marriage.

W. H. Early, of Fall River, lost about \$3,000 in a fire at his store the other day.

H. V. Johnson of Readville, druggist, has made an application for a liquor license.

Elmer B. Tasker has sold his drug store in Sandwich, the buyer being his brother, A. B. Tasker.

The drug store at the corner of Ward and Main streets, Brockton, has been opened with Charles Redding in charge.

Green, the Beverly druggist, has a \$100 bicycle in his store that he proposes to give away to some lucky individual on May 1st.

R. L. Richardson, of Rust, Richardson & Co., is the assignee of Charles W. Tucker, druggist. A second meeting of the creditors was held this week.

A warning has been sent to the druggists of Falmouth to look sharp that they do not violate the 3 per cent limit of alcohol in their Jamaica Ginger sales.

William G. Bennet, a veteran druggist in Fall River, who has been in business in that city for more than half a century, has sold out his interest to Joseph T. Touhey, a clerk in his employ for about twelve years.

A bill is before the Massachusetts legislature for the establishment of a commission to control the sales of liquor in this State. As far as this bill affects the druggists it may compel them to get all their wholesale supplies through the State Agency.

The drug store of F. L. Wiswall in Shelburne Falls, has been purchased by Joel Thayer, and the services of Alfred Woodman, of Boston, registered pharmacist, have been engaged. Mr. Wiswall has rented a store in the Ott block, and opened a pharmacy there on the first of this month.

THE SPRINGFIELD ASSOCIATION.

The Druggists' Association of Springfield has elected the following named persons as officers for 1897: C. E. Bardwell, president; James J. Curran, vice-president; Hermann Heinrich, secretary; W. H. Wood, M. M. Murphy and J. E. Fesani, standing committee.

Another change in the conduct of the C. H. & J. Price drug store in Salem has been announced. Instead of closing the store at 9:30 o'clock, as has been the custom for many years, and having a night clerk to attend to calls, the store will henceforth be kept open until 11 o'clock, and the services of a night clerk be dispensed with.

New England Affairs.

E. E. Hutchins, retail druggist, Augusta, Me., has failed.

Leslie Pinkham has opened a drug store in Bangor, Me.

E. B. Hyde, of the Central Pharmacy, Burlington, Vt., is reported seriously ill.

The Opera House drug store in Augusta, Me., has been opened by C. K. Partridge.

Druggist Knight, in Exeter, N. H., has been a recent sufferer by fire in his store.

E. H. Emery of Gardner, Me., has accepted a clerkship in a Biddeford, Me., pharmacy.

Dr. Otterson's drug store in West Brattleboro, Vt., was damaged by fire a few days ago.

Stearns & Co.'s drug store in Burlington, Vt., had an experience with fire one day last week.

Dooley & Tucker have recently assumed the business of George A. Smith in Wallingford, Conn.

There are three drug stores in Dexter, Me., the third one having just been opened by Dr. Atwood.

A recent addition to the force in Sheldon's pharmacy Winooski, Vt., is C. W. DeVarrennes, of Burlington.

An interest in the Noyes Drug store in Lewiston, Me., has been purchased by Frank Kimball, of Woodsville, N. H.

Charles L. Carr of Freeport, Me., has bought the drug store of George M. Young, at 489 Congress street, Portland, Me.

The Bert L. Alden pharmacy in Auburn, Me., has been sold to R. F. Burnham, formerly clerk for J. B. Totten at Portland, Me.

R. F. Burnham has bought the drug business in New Auburn, Me., belonging to Burt L. Allen. The terms of the sale are private.

W. D. Kilbourne recently of the Auburn, Me., Drug & Chemical Company, is to open a retail drug store in Perryville, Auburn, Me.

William H. Mills, of the Opera House pharmacy, Winsted, Conn., was married to Miss Catherine L. Skinner, of Bridgeport, recently.

G. A. Roberts of Castleton, Vt., druggist, has been declared insolvent, and G. H. Powers of Springfield, Vt., druggist, has been attached.

The firm of Roberts & Peavey, dealers in drugs and medicines and fancy goods at Farmington, Me., has dissolved, Mr. Peavey retiring.

Antonia Marin, a registered pharmacist of Quebec, has been engaged by John Littlefield at his new drug store in Main street, Old Town, Me.

Roscoe Allen, a Rochester, N. H., young man, has accepted a position in Percy's pharmacy in that town, and will take his first lesson in the drug business.

It is understood that Frank Kimball has sold out his interest in the Littleton, N. H., pharmacy to Mann & Willoughby. He will return to Norway, Me., and go into business there.

Plans for a building to contain a drug store, and physician's office, have been made for H. W. Warner & Son, in Oakville, Conn. The pharmacy will be conducted by Dr. Scheulke.

A man called in C. E. Shelton's drug store, Bridgeport, Conn., the other day, for half an ounce of carbolic acid with which "to kill rats." As soon as he got outside the door he swallowed the whole of it, dying soon afterward.

George H. Bernard has opened a drug store in Broad street, Central Falls, R. I. Bernard was until recently a clerk in the Robert F. Linton pharmacy in Woonsocket, R. I.; his place has been taken by Ezra Sallient, of Warren.

THE E. T. BURROUGHS CO. SELLS ITS REFRIGERATOR BUSINESS.

The E. T. Burrows Co., Portland, Me., have sold out their ice-cream cabinet and refrigerator

apartment to the Bradley Mfg. Co., of New Haven, Conn., who will hereafter manufacture the ice-cream cabinets formerly made by them and which were so popular with the drug trade.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF SNOW & EARLE.

The liabilities of Snow & Earle Company, the wholesale druggists of Providence, R. I., who made an assignment on January 4 will be fully \$200,000. This house was one of the oldest drug and dyewood concerns in New England. It was established forty years ago with Alexander F. Adie at its head. It was a large importer of wools from South America and the career of the firm, John D. Leeds, Benjamin Earle, Walter D. Earle, J. Lippitt Snow and the father of John D. Lewis have been connected with the company, and it enjoyed an era of prosperity seldom the lot of houses engaged in the same line. The company was capitalized at \$75,000.

The Massachusetts Board.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Forty-four candidates were examined this week by the Massachusetts Board of Registration in Pharmacy. Of these, eleven received the coveted certificate. Their names are: Everett E. Gorham and Ellis H. Joselyn, of Lynn; Roscoe Howe, of Fitchburg; William Hahn, of Newton; Geo. L. Dauphinee, William E. Coman and Warren G. Swett, of Dorchester; Sidney Gunn and Alfred Lewis, of Boston; Charles A. Baker, of Beverly and D. A. D. Alfred Oumet, of Lowell.

PENNSYLVANIA.

CHANGING CONDITIONS IN THE DRUG STORES.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.—Owing to the general depression in business last year, there will not be the improvements made to the retail drug stores this year that were contemplated. Of late there has been a disposition on the part of the aggressive druggist to break away from the forms and equip and fix up his store to represent something modern. In order to do this the show cases have to be altered, and in many cases the entire interior of the store undergoes such changes as to have no resemblance to its former self.

In certain sections of the city where the old buildings still predominate, the old drug stores remain, although they have been remodelled, but for all this they have an ancient appearance. The old colored lights in the store windows are not so prominently displayed as they used to be, which is in a measure owing to the new building laws, which prohibits a bulk window from extending beyond the building line. These old colored water bottles are being relegated to the past, and in their stead are neat bottles of artistic shape, which are lighted by electricity. In speaking of this innovation, Mr. Maris, who has sold a large number of these bottles says the demand is increasing, and it is not only confined to this country as some of the drug stores in England are using them as well.

FANCY GOODS TRADE LEAVING THE DRUGGIST.

Owing to the competition of the dry-goods houses and other stores, patronized for the most part by women, some of the retail drug store owners are not making a large display of toilet articles and fancy goods as they have done heretofore. There is no doubt but that the selling of cheap articles by stores other than the druggists has hurt the drug trade in this line, notwithstanding the goods are of an inferior quality, but this makes no difference, they are put up in attractive packages, delivered and cost less. The patent

medicine business is also being taken in hand by the department stores, and the druggist who does not meet the prices quoted elsewhere, is liable to keep his stock for some time.

Mr. Hires Elected President of the Drug Exchange.

By the selection of Charles E. Hires as president of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange, it is taken to mean that there is to be new blood infused into this organization and instead of being a place for the meeting of a few of the whole trade is to have a voice. Mr. Hires is one of the most progressive business men of this city and as he not only takes an interest but pride in his business, it is almost needless to say that he will try and make his administration one of the best the Exchange have ever had.

THE FIRE AT WANAMAKER'S.

The fire at Thirteenth and Market streets on January 26 caused many of the proprietors of stores east of Thirteenth considerable uneasiness. At one time the buildings on the south side were threatened and there was considerable apprehension felt, for a few doors below Thirteenth street is the large drug house of William R. Warner & Co. Outside of the heat cracking a few plate glass windows no harm was done.

Since the first of the month there has been a better demand for goods by the out-of-town houses and some of the larger stores are doing a fair business. There is considerable sickness, especially pneumonia and the grip, in this city and the retail druggists are kept fairly busy putting up prescriptions. Some of the centrally located stores have been compelled to engage more help and the druggist that live in the dwelling section have all they can attend to. The wholesale houses while feeling a slight improvement are not doing what they would like, but they are hopeful and look for better times.

Philadelphia Notes.

W. M. Maddock Germantown avenue and Somerset streets has sold his store to Mr. Ratbin.

Walter S. Reeve of Moorestown, N. J. has sold his store at that place to A. J. Durand formerly of Beverly, N. J.

The Lyon Celery Tonic Co., of Dunkirk, N. Y., have removed into a commodious building and increased their force.

Coroner's Physician Lipincott has parted with his drug store at Fifteenth & Benson streets, Camden, N. J., to W. H. Stiles.

N. A. Cozens of Seventh and Montgomery avenues has just finished making a number of expensive improvements to his store.

The Branch Pharmacy, Erie, Pa., has been purchased by John Reinhold, Jr. Mr. Reinhold has clerked for John Doll sixteen years.

On January 26th, M. N. Kline represented the local trades league at the annual meeting of the National Association at Washington, D. C.

Richard Dallett, for many years with Bullock & Crenshaw, has secured a position with the progressive house of Shoemaker & Bush.

Geo. W. Burk who has been ill for sometime past is now sitting up and is able to receive his friends at his residence 1907 N. Thirteenth street.

Long & Neely, Twelfth and Chestnut streets, are attracting considerable attention by the displays they have in their show windows. They are frequently changed and are unique.

W. B. Burk, of W. B. Burk & Co., has just returned from a successful trip to Chicago and other points in the West. This firm has also made another shipment of sponges to London this time the lot amounting to nearly 6,000 pounds.

B. L. Smedley of Twenty-first street and Vine streets has been renominated for the City Council in the Tenth Ward. Mr. Smedley is quite a politician and he clings to the Combine faction.

F. H. Edmunds, the genial Fredonia, N. Y., druggist, met with a serious accident recently. A bottle containing Croton oil broke and the contents got into his eyes. He has been confined to his house for some days, but is again at the store.

The Keystone Commercial Co., which operates the Pharmacy at Broad Street Station will put in a new fountain. It is said that when this is finished that it will be the largest Soda Fountain in the State. During the last few months there have been a number of improvements made in this store and it is now one of the finest in the city.

A LARGE SODA FOUNTAIN.

The Broad Street Station drug store owned by the Keystone Commercial Co., of which Chas. T. Prickett is president, has just placed with the Low Art Tile Co., of Boston through their Philadelphia agent, J. S. Carrol, an order for what will be one of the largest soda fountains recently erected. The new fountain is to be fifteen feet long and is to be added to the fountain put into this store last year by the Low Company. The fact that a new fountain was ordered so soon speaks well for the character of the first put in as a business bringer.

PHARMACISTS TAKING UP MEDICINE.

In the last few years there have been a number of druggists who have given up their business to take up that of the profession of medicine, and while the number has been large a few have made considerable progress and now rank amongst the best in the city. Dr. J. Howard Beck has lately moved into his new dwelling 1926 Fairmont avenue, and he is one of the latter class. His practice has become so large that he has been compelled to engage an assistant. Dr. Beck is a young man having been born in Yardville, N. Y., in 1862 where he went to school; he finished his education in Trenton. He came to Philadelphia in 1888 where he entered the drug store of Mulford Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets. He was here for two years when he became a clerk with Charles Hancock, at the same time attending the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from which he graduated in 1873. He remained with Mr. Hancock until 1876 when he opened a drug store of his own at 3629 Haverford avenue. He was there for some time when owing to ill health he gave up his store and entered into business with Decatur Milligan 608 N. Second street. When his health became better he gave up this position and entered the University of Pennsylvania in the Medical Department in 1880 and in 1883 he graduated with honors. Ever since that time he has been in good health and his practice has greatly increased. He is one of the Philadelphia District Police Surgeons, consulting Physician of the Hestonville Passenger Railway Co., and he is also engaged by a number of other corporations.

OHIO.

A BIG PERFUME LABORATORY TO BE BUILT.

Andrew Jergens Company, the well known soap manufacturers of Cincinnati, have purchased the entire plant of the Eastman Perfume Company, of Philadelphia. The same firm has assumed control of the manufacture and sale of Woodbury's facial soap and Woodbury's facial cream. This firm is one of the largest and most progressive in the western country and it is said that a large outlay of money was made to acquire the above interests. A fine new five story warehouse is to be erected at Spring Grove avenue and Alfred street. There will be no change in the firm name, and all the goods produced by the firm will be pushed with a vim. A number of new traveling men are to be employed and the working force in the several factories is to be augmented. It will be some time before Mr. Andrew Jergens, who is now in Mexico, will return to the city. Upon his return, however, active preparations for handling and selling the new goods will be made. This arrangement will not interfere with the Dermatological Institute which Dr. John H. Woodbury conducts in New York.

Cincinnati Cullings.

George Eger, Sr. is out again.

Louis Saur Ph. G., and M. D. will attend the inauguration of President McKinley.

There is considerable speculation as to who will be appointed to assist Julius Adler.

Joseph Durham has reopened the Franklin Pharmacy at Sixth street and Central avenue.

Louis F. Luebkehaus will shortly open a fine pharmacy in Broome street. It is to be a beauty.

There is to be a new drug store at Sixth and Elm streets.

Henry Metzger, a well-known traveling man, is now connected with the Stein, Vogeler Drug Company.

Theodore Mello will remove his drug store from Vine and Molitor to Central avenue and Coleman street.

Cora Dow Goode has leased the first floor of the new Army Building at the northeast corner of Seventh and Race streets, at an annual rental

of \$2,400. She expects to get into the new place about July 1st next, and says she will spend some money, and make the place the finest pharmacy in Cincinnati.

Cleveland Notes.

A fifty dollar plate-glass window in Henry Miller's drug store on the corner of Superior and Erie streets, was broken last Thursday night and \$43.50 worth of goods stolen.

While Joseph Sedivey left his drug store for a few moments one night, a sneak thief entered the place and succeeded in making away with \$17, two purses and a receipt for \$100.

Charles Atwood of Akron proprietor of a drug store on Buchtel avenue made an assignment recently to W. E. Slabough. The assets cover the liabilities, both amounting to about \$5,000 each.

It is said Dr. F. B. McNeal, ex-Food Commissioner of Ohio, has high political aspirations and is a candidate for assistant secretaryship of agriculture under the incoming McKinley administration. It is also said he has good chances of obtaining the coveted place.

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

A BLOW AT THE CHICAGO TELEPHONE CO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 15.—A bill introduced in the Legislature at Springfield is thought to be one of the first moves in the threatened battle between the Chicago Telephone Company and the Western Union. The measure declares that all telephones, regardless of ownership, are common carriers, and that the corporation operating the instruments must allow other companies to make connections over its wires. The maximum telephone rental is fixed at \$5 per month. Whatever the source of this measure it is plainly aimed at the Chicago Telephone Company, and the rumors of impending trouble make it easy to believe that the Western Union is its sponsor.

It has been announced lately that the American Bell Telephone Company will go into the telegraph business and will deliver messages in all the Northern States east of the Missouri River. The Western Union will undoubtedly strike back, and cheap telephones for Chicago seem to be more than a probability. Officials of the companies speak guardedly of the rumors, but let out enough to show that there is a strong foundation for the talk now being freely indulged in.

In passing it might be well to remark that a statement of the earnings of the Chicago Telephone Company has lately been made and a profit of \$600,205 for 1896 is shown. It should be borne in mind that there were many slot machines in operation during the period in which this neat sum was accruing.

Governor Tanner has appointed William C. Simpson, of Vienna, Johnson County, to be a member of the Illinois State Board of Pharmacy in place of Dr. Boyd, whose term has expired.

SUBSTITUTES FOR FAIRCHILD'S PEPSIN.

The following letter, which is self-explanatory, has been received by a number of Chicago physicians, and has excited considerable comment among druggists:

New York, Jan. 26, 1897.

Dear Sir:—

We beg to call your attention to the following statement of facts, which we believe will be of great interest to you as a practicing physician, relying upon the pharmacist to dispense the medicines which you prescribe:

Prescriptions of Chicago physicians, calling for "Essence of Pepsine, Fairchild's," were sent to the below mentioned druggists doing business in the City of Chicago. Each bottle dispensed was, on receipt, immediately sealed and delivered to us. Upon examination, the content of each bottle was found to be a fluid differing materially from Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine.

The druggists who so dispensed these prescriptions in plain violation of the physicians' written orders, are: G. Tedtman, N. W. Cor. State and Thirty-first street; M. T. Moss & Co., 4258 Cottage Grove avenue; Colbert Chemical Co., N. E. cor. Dearborn and Monroe streets; Wm. B. Tuteur, N. E. cor. Forty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, Alfred Mesnager, 776 N. Park avenue, cor. Centre; Hartwig Bros., 476 Milwaukee avenue; L. Muehlham, 688 W. North avenue.

There is one significant fact that should also be mentioned; the prices charged in these cases (as in every instance coming to our knowledge) are the same as the patient would be charged by pharmacists who dispense the genuine medicine ordered.

Comment is unnecessary.

In defense of our own rights, and in order that you may take such means as you deem best to protect yourself and your patients, we advise you of these facts. We further respectfully request that in prescribing Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine, you will kindly send the prescription to those pharmacists, of whom there are many, who will faithfully respect their legal and professional obligations to physicians and to the public.

These bottles, sealed and certified, are in our possession, and we stand ready to still further substantiate these statements.

Very respectfully yours,
FAIRCHILD BROS. & FOSTER.

DRUGGISTS IN THE COURTS.

Druggists' mistakes and cases in which it is alleged that errors have been made in compounding prescriptions have done much toward swelling the records of Chicago courts of late.

A verdict for \$5,000 was returned against A. W. Brewerton, a druggist at No. 245 Fullerton avenue, and his clerk, Eugene Monteil, by a jury, in Judge Goggin's Court, January 27. The plaintiff was Angelo S. Cello, who brought suit as the administrator of the estate of Henry Maitak, five years of age, who died January 20, 1893, from the effects of morphine administered unintentionally. Dr. Bell had prescribed quinine and the prescription clerk in Mr. Brewerton's

store accidentally substituted morphine. Action was brought against Brewerton, Clerk Monteil and Charles H. Seybt, who was alleged to own an interest in the business. Seybt claimed that he was not a partner of Mr. Brewerton and his contention was upheld by the judge. Judge Goggin instructed the jurors to bring in a verdict for \$5,000 against Messrs. Brewerton and Monteil, and they complied.

Robert McCullough has brought suit against Louis Marnitz, an apothecary at North Clark street and Aldine avenue, and asks \$10,000 damages for injuries which he claims were done him by a mistake of the druggist. McCullough was sick last November and was given a prescription by Dr. Clarendon Rutherford, which called for (liquor of ?) atropine sulphate. McCullough's ailment was a severe cough, and he alleges that the druggist made the dose of the mydriatic, about four times too strong. He claims that he lay for four days unconscious from the effects of the powerful mixture, and that his life was saved with difficulty. He sets forth that he has not entirely recovered from the effects of the poisonous cough mixture.

Chicago Notes.

Heaton Brothers, at Ft. Wayne, Ind., are about to sell out.

J. H. Weyner of Oshkosh, Wis., was burned out January 30th.

A new store called the Jones Pharmacy, has been opened at 1274 West Van Buren street.

Henry F. Hosta, of 182 West Twelfth street, will open another store on West Twelfth street.

C. G. Willets, of Chicago, died lately. His business will be continued by Mrs. C. G. Willets.

J. F. Pierson, a druggist at 9157 Commercial avenue, in South Chicago, fell dead in his store Sunday, January 31st.

Mr. Ortenstein, formerly clerk for I. N. Fry, will open a store at Forty-seventh street and College Grove avenue.

The Metric Granule and Tablet Company in the Pontiac Building, Chicago, has confessed judgment for \$428 in favor of John B. Hall, Jr.

Prof. A. W. Palmer, of the University of Illinois delivered an address lately on the sanitary examination of water, before the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

R. F. Curti, of 723 Sixty-third street, has gone out of business. Boniface Curti took possession of the drug store January 22d, and advertised the place for sale.

W. C. Ballowitz has moved his drug store to Lincoln avenue and Halsted street. A peculiar feature of the building in which this store is located is that it is three-cornered.

The University of Illinois will demand \$100,000 of the State Legislature, with which to rebuild and rent the laboratory of the College of Pharmacy, which was destroyed by fire.

During the recent cold snap in Chicago, many druggists in the downtown district were kept busy thawing out frozen ears and noses and in attending to those suffering from the effects of frost bites.

J. H. Wilson, of 125 Twenty-second street, corner of Michigan Boulevard, is putting a modern glass front in his store. During the transformation the front is entirely boarded up, except for a small door. The forbidding aspect is enlivened by a sign which reads, "Open for business as usual."

An Academy of Pharmacy is talked of for Chicago. Rumors regarding it are vague. The only one who appears to have any information on the subject is Dr. C. S. Hallberg, and he declines to give the names of other interested parties. Dr. Hallberg says there is lots of room for another society and that it may be started by Spring.

The upholding of the Illinois State Pharmacy Law, mention of which was made in the American Druggist last issue, was welcome news to

Chicago druggists. Members of the fraternity declare themselves greatly pleased with the decision and it has been favorably commented upon in editorials in some of the leading papers.

A meeting of the Hyde Park Business Men's Association was held Friday evening, January 29th. This association exists mainly for the purpose of continuing anti-department store agitation. A number of speeches were made and women were urged to take part by withholding their patronage from department stores. The dangers of exposure to contagious diseases in such large crowds was especially dwelt upon.

Druggists on the West side, in Chicago, have been greatly annoyed lately by a peculiar break of the wires. The instruments give out a whirling noise that makes it almost impossible sometimes to converse through them. The new West Park system of electric lighting is thought to be the cause of the trouble. Electricians say they will soon stop the annoyance, but in the meantime the telephone girls have been driven almost crazy.

Robert A. Ruethers died at his home, 1683 West Twelfth street, Chicago, January 21st, from the effects of forty-two grains of corrosive sublimate taken in a capsule. The young man, according to his doctor's statement, said he had taken the poison by mistake. Ruethers was well acquainted with Druggist W. H. Lorenz at 1559 West Twelfth street and it is by Dr. Donlan, the physician who made the above statement, that the young man prepared the capsule himself.

W. B. Tuteurs, the druggist at Forty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue, along with several store keepers, was indicted by the Grand Jury January 28th, for selling liquor in the Hyde Park prohibition district. Considerable excitement has been caused by the non-observance of the law in this locality and it is openly charged in the newspapers that clerks are employed in some drug stores whose sole duty it appears to be to dispense intoxicants. Chief of Police Radenoch says that he has detectives at work and that the offenders will soon be brought to justice.

Members of the senior class of the Northwestern University of Pharmacy have gained a concession from the faculty in that they will be allowed to hold graduating exercises February 3d. An effort was made to postpone the event until June, but the students considered this an injustice as they had finished the course and said they were entitled to their diplomas in February, according to former custom. A petition signed by every member in the senior class was presented to the faculty asking that the exercises be held at the earlier date and the students gained their point.

An unsuccessful effort was made by two thugs to hold up Druggist Charles A. Thayer of 703 Harrison street on the night of January 19th. The men were met by a fusillade of bullets and ran for their lives. Some policemen heard the firing and engaged in a running battle with the fugitives. Richard Scully and Ed. Faulkner were captured and identified by Mr. Thayer as his assailants. Druggists have grown extremely nervous in regard to hold-ups of late and keep loaded revolvers in their stores. Mr. Thayer was so excited that he fired at the men through the glass of his prescription case.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 5—Michigan's legislature has tackled almost every subject capable of reform, including high hats at theatres, abolishment of cigarettes, etc., but the customary agitation towards changing existing pharmacy laws, has apparently almost escaped their attention. One bill has been noticed, however, providing that poisons shall be put up in triangular shaped bottles or boxes, so as to distinguish them from other medicines. Apparently some such provision is necessary for a number of deaths have occurred recently due to carelessness in handling poisons.

Put Briefly.

Ennest & Fralick, of Maple City, Mich., have opened a new store.

George E. Starr, of Plano, Mich., is dead. His widow, Mrs. M. L. Starr, will continue the business.

Quinnesec, Mich., has neither a doctor nor a drug store, and announces through the press that it wants both, and is a good location.

Bangor, Mich., is an anti-saloon village, but the local press charges that two drug stores furnish all the requirements in the line of liquid refreshments.

Frank Ingils of Detroit has sold his store to Christian Purtscher, who has been in his employ for some time, and has engaged in the manufacture of druggists' specialties at 21 State street.

Henry A. Herzer, who has been for the past five years in the drug store of John Moor at Ann Arbor, Mich., has removed to Eaton Rapids, and taken charge of a large drug store belonging to Jos. F. Ford.

Fennville, and Benton Harbor, Mich., each have a drug store run entirely on the "dry" plan. The Fennville store is run by Rev. A. B. Carman and the other by C. J. Stevenson. Both are said to be making a success of it.

The retail druggists at West Bay City, Mich., have signed an agreement to keep their stores closed on Sundays. An arrangement will be agreed upon for the stores to take turns in keeping open part of the day to fill prescriptions and attend to emergency cases.

J. H. Goodeve, who has been for several years in the employ of W. V. Wendover 1473 Woodward avenue, Detroit, has severed his connection with the retail trade, and accepted a situation with Nelson, Baker & Co., manufacturing chemists, and will be added to the traveling staff of the concern.

The great soda ash plant of Church & Co., at Trenton, Mich., a suburb of Detroit, was closed by the administrator of James Church last fall, which threw a large number of men out of employment. The plant and grounds have been leased for a long term of years by the Solvay Process Co., which will bore new wells and operate the works on a larger scale.

Robert Keller druggist at 208 Warren avenue, West Detroit, has sold his store fixtures to Miss Ida M. Covey, who has been in his employ for the past two years. Miss Covey is a registered pharmacist, and is considered one of the most capable dispensers in the city. Mr. Keller has been for about ten years engaged in the manufacture of mucilage, in connection with his drug business, and will hereafter devote his entire attention to that line. He has established a factory on Palmer avenue, and is making mucilage on a large scale.

W. M. Wendover druggist at 1473 Woodward avenue, Detroit, has kept a branch of the post office in his store for the past three years, having been appointed by John J. Enright, the present Democratic postmaster, to succeed W. F. Hood at 1484 on the same avenue, who was a Republican. Mr. Wendover was given a little surprise on the first day of February by an order to turn the office over to G. Decker of the Boulevard Pharmacy, which he did gracefully. There was no apparent reason for the change, as Mr. Wendover has always given satisfaction to the public.

Stevens & Todd of Detroit recently sued Mme. Yale, the celebrated manufacturer of beauty preparations, for damages based on the agreement made by her to place the name of the firm in all of her Detroit advertisements. They alleged that in six months, they sold \$2,400 worth of her goods, and then she dropped their name and substituted another. Their sales then dropped, and they consider themselves entitled to a compensation. After hearing the evidence Judge Frazer of the circuit court ordered the case taken from the jury, and rendered a verdict for the defendant. The Court held that the agreement was imperfect, as there was nothing binding the plaintiffs to anything, and that such an agreement could not stand in law.

F. H. Van Emster, an old and well-known druggist at Bay City, Mich., lost his life in the fire that destroyed his store, on the morning of January 28th. He resided over the store, and when awakened, succeeded in taking his wife and four children to the street. He then returned for something, and when he failed to appear, was found just inside the front door badly burned. He was taken to a doctor's office, and efforts were made to save his life, but he died in a short time. Theodore During, an uncle of Mrs. Van Emster, occupied a room in the second story, and was suffocated while endeavoring to dress. It is supposed that Mr. Van Emster's object in re-entering the burning store was to rescue Mr. During. The property loss is about \$1,000. Mr. Van Emster was 70 years of age, and a member of the first State Board of Pharmacy in Michigan, appointed by Governor Russell A. Alger, in 1883.

MINNESOTA.

THE PHARMACY BOARD IMBROGLIO.

A wrong impression was given last month in regard to the matter of the State Board of Pharmacy which it was claimed consisted of five members, one of whom was conducting a school of pharmacy and could by his influence obtain a passing grade for his scholars whether they merited such grade or not. It is true that the board consists of five members and one of these, L. A. Harding of St. Paul, is conducting a school for the education of scholars in pharmaceutical lines. From the first survey of the matter it truly looks as though there might possibly be some crooked work in connection with such a state of affairs, but on investigation it is found that it would be entirely impossible for a teacher to railroad his scholars through the examinations and there is no possible way of obtaining for them a passing grade unless they are entirely capable and deserve such grade. In conversation with a number of the leading druggists in St. Paul it was found that a very high opinion was held of Mr. Harding and his honesty and integrity is not questioned in the least.

When interviewed in regard to the matter, Mr. Harding did not wish to say anything concerning the subject but was prevailed upon to give this statement in regard to the charges and the methods of conducting the examinations: "It is true that I am conducting a school of pharmacy and that I am also a member of the Minnesota Board of Pharmacy. It is also true that I was at Fergus Falls, but the balance of the rumor concerning the agitation of the matter of my resignation at the meeting last June and concerning the statement that resolutions were drawn up to demand my resignation are entirely without foundation. There is not a word of truth in it. I think the entire agitation of the matter is due to the unjust rivalry of the Minneapolis school. The five members of the Board of Pharmacy each examine the scholar in one particular branch of the work and of course I have only my special branch. The fact is I have not examined any of my scholars in any branch but have left them to be entirely examined and graded by the other members. If I should want to show favoritism I could not do it without coming in direct conflict with the other members. Nearly all work is done in writing and there is no chance for favoritism."

GRIFFIN APPOINTMENT "HUNG UP."

The subject of the appointment by the Governor of the Minneapolis member of the State Board of Pharmacy, is still a matter of much discussion, and it is still unsettled as to whether the appointment of Mr. Griffin will hold or not. At the meeting of the Board Mr. Griffin was not recognized as a member and as a consequence he has gone to the Governor concerning the matter and to find out whether or not he is entitled to a place on the board. The State Pharmaceutical Association claims that the Governor must appoint one of the five recommended to him, but the Governor, who claims to have the backing of the Attorney General, says he is not to be dictated to in any manner whatever in regard to the appointment. The matter is now under consideration by the Senate and it is expected that some action will be taken on the matter by that body with-

in a few days. Mr. Griffin has circulated a petition which has been signed by a number of the Minneapolis druggists but it is claimed that a large number would not sign and are in favor of the reappointment of Mr. Webster. The out of town druggists are almost unanimously in favor of Mr. Webster and consider him as both honest in his work and capable in the discharge of his duties.

GRIFFIN IS CONFIRMED LATER.

Later advices state that the Senate voted to confirm the appointment of Truman Griffin to the State Pharmacy Board, by the following vote:

Yeas: Barr, Cole, Collesler, Cronkhite, Culkin, Currier, Dunham, Dunn, French, Fuller, Greer, Hanna, Hanson, Heneman, Hodge, Iltis, Jones, Kellar, Knatvold, Larson, Lloyd, McArthur, Peterson, Pottgeiser, Ringdal, Roverud, Sheehan, Smith, Spencer, Stebbins, Stockton, Sweningsen, Theden, Thompson, Thorpe, Whitney, Wing, Young—39.

Nays: Johnson, A. G., Johnson, W. E., Miller, Morgan, McHale, Ozmun, Potter, Reishus, Sperry, Stevens, Wyman, Yale—12.

The debate lasted an hour. It now remains to be seen whether the State Pharmaceutical Association will take the case into court. Logically, the Senate is now committed to the repeal of the statute with which the Governor finds fault, and if this repeal comes about a new law will undoubtedly be passed providing for the appointment of members of the Pharmacy Board as members of other boards are appointed.

Minnesota Trade Notes.

Ruud & Peterson will open a drug store in Fosston, Minn.

E. F. Harrington has put in a stock of drugs at Adrian, Minn.

T. H. Onstad will open a stock of drugs at Dawson, Minn.

E. Pelzer has sold his drug store in Winona, Minn., to J. C. Parrhyusius.

Frank Holton, druggist at Mapleton, Minn., has assigned to Robert Little.

The assets of the Stella Drug Co., St. Paul, were \$1,369 and the liabilities \$1,793.

Dr. Siemens will erect a building for a drug store at Butterfield, Minn., in the Spring.

Lamm & Morehart, druggists in Mankato, Minn., have dissolved, Robert Lamm succeeding.

Dr. W. A. Lang has sold his interest in the Metropolitan pharmacy at Faribault, Minn., to Dr. N. Juell.

A. M. Pett & Co., druggists of Winona, Minn., have assigned to C. A. Morey. Assets \$4,000; liabilities the same.

E. F. Atwood has bought the interest of his partner in the drug business of Atwood & Johnson at Brainerd, Minn.

W. J. Huhn, of St. Cloud, Minn., has ordered a \$2,000 Mexican onyx soda fountain put in his drug store for next season's trade.

Frederick W. Faber, of St. Paul, who owned a drug store on Wabash a street, and another on E. Seventh street, has assigned to M. Brooks Henderson.

Reuben A. Richmond, a druggist at Belgrade, Minn., died after an illness of only 24 hours at his home December 28th. He was married in September last.

R. F. C. Iltis, of Wadena, Minn., was burned out, and had considerable trouble in finding suitable quarters for temporary use, but has opened and will in the Spring erect a new building.

Wallace G. Nye, of Minneapolis, who has been elected City Treasurer, being promoted from the position of City Comptroller, engaged in the drug business in Minneapolis, when he first came to the city in 1881.

Geo. A. Presley, druggist at Milaca, Minn., has made an assignment to N. A. Ross, of Princeton, Minn. A new firm to be known as the Milaca Pharmacy, has been formed with Mr. Presley as manager.

The Hoffin-Thompson Drug Co.'s store at Washington and First avenues South, Minneapolis, was damaged by fire January 11th, the loss being adjusted at \$12,613. The company has opened temporary quarters and will repair the building at once.

Arnold & Co., of Minneapolis, who assigned to Geo. B. Spencer, are to be the subject of an investigation by the Court, on the application of the Lyman-Eliel Drug Co. and Jonas F. Brown, who allege that the defendants have secreted money and failed to turn it over to the assignee and swore falsely in relation to it. The amount involved is \$650.

F. W. Barlow and C. F. Towne, prominent druggists of Albert Lea, Minn., were arrested on a charge of selling liquor contrary to law, on the evidence of one F. E. McIntyre, a detective from Minneapolis, engaged by the Anti-Saloon League to secure evidence. Both were discharged the justice court not having jurisdiction. The detective was later arrested, on a charge of giving men liquor, and there are said to be eight counts against him.

P. J. Dreis, a Pioneer and prominent druggist, of St. Paul, committed suicide, February 5th. He was in his store, corner Ninth and St. Peter streets, when he fired the shot which resulted in practically instant death. The act is attributed to worry over financial matters, outside of his drug business, aggravated at the moment by a dispute with one of his sons. He was a native of Prussia, 45 years old, coming to St. Paul in 1855. He was employed in drug stores until 1871 when he became interested in one of his own. He had served in the city council, fire department, and was connected with several societies.

The following were registered as pharmacists by the State Board: Chas. MacGregor, Frank W. Crowell, Chas. A. Daily, John O. Stevenson, Edward H. Nelson, Wilbert M. Springstad, Frank Yost, L. S. Waller, of Minneapolis; Albert J. Schumacher, Merton Coan, R. C. Trudgen, of St. Paul; A. C. Blasing, Henderson, D. W. Jones, of Mabel; T. K. Kolberg, of Red Wing; Paul W. Kuske, of Le Sueur, Chas. Quist, of Madison; Jos. Schwankl, of Little Falls; J. H. Sundee, of Ortonville, John C. Hanson, of Winthrop; and J. F. Schefcik, of Glencoe. Carl J. Duffner, L. J. Aberwald, A. A. Grotzbach, John H. Beutner, L. Lennan, J. R. McConnon, J. A. Ross, B. J. Ness, E. D. Shipman, Geo. Lockett, F. J. Schulte and Daniel Dooley were registered as assistant pharmacists.

STRAY WESTERN NOTES.

J. N. Roe has succeeded E. E. White at Valparaiso, Ind.

Crane & Loomis of Sparta, Wis., have sold out to James McCord of La Crosse, Wis.

Allen Brothers, of Thornton, Iowa, have dissolved, E. D. Allen continuing the business.

J. A. Lee, of Lisbon, Iowa, has admitted his son and the concern is now known as J. A. Lee and Son.

The firm of Kreke & Chase, of Middlebury, Ind., is now Kreke and Griner, Val. Griner having purchased C. L. Chase's interest.

N. Patterson, of Mansfield, Ind., has admitted his son to partnership and the business is now transacted under the name of Patterson & Son.

A. C. Reed & Co., of South Bend, Ind., have sold out to D. C. Peters who for some years was with the firm of Boyd & Peters of La Porte, Ind.

W. H. Small, of Lordsburg, N. M., has been succeeded by the Eagle Drug Mercantile Company. \$15,000, it is claimed will be invested by the newcomers.

Cole, Mathers & Co., of Jewell Junction, Iowa, have given a bill of sale for \$1,500 covering a one-half interest in their drug and general store, to Victor F. Cole.

E. J. Romans and William F. Rohrbeck, formerly with W. A. Frost & Co., of St. Paul, have purchased the Mussetter drug store at Fourth and Wabash.

Western News in Brief.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—W. S. Ranney has bought the drug store business of P. H. Maloney & Co., at Elkton, S. D.—W. R. Irwin, who has been a prescription clerk at Lead, S. D., will open a drug store in the new mining district of Ragged Top, S. D.—August Penski will open a drug store in Eureka, S. D.—Geo. Johnson, a druggist at Howard, S. D. was married at Madison, S. D. to Miss Maud Cook.—Will and John Taylor have opened a drug store in Egan, S. D., under the management of J. W. Sweeney, of Philadelphia.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Wilser & Shurlock have removed their store from Grandin to Gardner, N. D.—Flath's drug store in St. Thomas, N. D., was damaged by fire, which caught from a large lamp falling from its bracket.—A. B. Robinson has closed out his drug store at Dickinson, N. D.—Paul Bilden bought out the drug store of C. B. Hoyt at Northwood, N. D. and then consolidated the stock with that of Botton Bros., under the firm name of Botton Bros., & Bilden.—Dr. Cuffe has opened a drug store at Olga, N. D.

WISCONSIN.—A cocaine fiend has been working Madison, Wis., druggists. He asks for a cathartical powder which is largely composed of cocaine, and securing this, asks for several other articles. While they are being put up he examines his first purchase, and then asks if linseed oil is kept. On being answered in the affirmative he says he will go and get his can, and never comes back. The druggist finds that he has left his packages, but that the full bottle of cocaine is gone and an empty bottle in its place.—O. A. Unseth of La Crosse, Wis., has purchased the pharmacy of H. C. Micklesen at Alma, Wis.—The Good Luck Drug Co., of Chippewa Falls, Wis., is closing out its holiday and fancy goods at auction.—A. J. Kujawa assignee of the S. Hutter drug store at Stevens Point, Wis., has auctioned the fixtures, furniture and stock. The creditors will not realize to exceed 40 per cent.—A. C. Van Hee has bought a half interest in the drug store of B. E. Grinnell at Hammond, Wis.—Dimock & Hayes have bought the store of R. Kennedy at Highland, Wis.—H. G. Ellsworth has taken the Opera Block Pharmacy at Barron, Wis., under a chattel mortgage and will close out the stock for L. Gishwold, the former owner.—H. L. Howard has opened a drug store at 308 Main street, in La Crosse, Wis.—Edwin Sumner & Son will open a drug store in Madison, Wis., at State and Gilman streets.—E. W. Griswold has resigned as manager of the drug firm of Wildie & Gleason, in Menasha, Wis.—Green Bay and De Pere, Wis., druggists have formed a temporary organization to make arrangements to entertain the State Druggists' Association which meets in Green Bay August 10, 11, and 12.—Crane & Loomis' pharmacy in Sparta, Wis., which was recently sold to Jas. McCord, of La Crosse, has been sold again to Fred E. Palmer.—Briggs & Co., of Plainfield, Wis., have bought out M. H. Pratt's store at Montello, Wis.—Dr. McCutcheon has removed the drug stock at Thorp, Wis., recently purchased by him into his own building.—Flatley & Pigeon will open a drug store in Green Bay, Wis., February 1st.—J. H. Wegener's drug stock at Oshkosh, Wis., was damaged by fire, with a loss of \$5,000 to \$6,000; partially insured. The loss is principally on wall paper.

IOWA.—The drug stock of the Sac City Drug Co., at Sac City, Iowa, was sold to C. E. and A. Barkl, of South Dakota, and will be continued as the Barkl Bros. Drug Co.—Harry Mewhitter, the druggist of Larrabee, Iowa, who was in trouble with a minister and was shot in an altercation, has got into prominence by drawing a revolver on Rev. C. D. Jones, who had stepped into his store. He was under the influence of liquor and was disarmed without being able to do any damage.—L. Cole & Co. have opened a drug store at 322 First avenue, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.—T. J. Williams has sold his drug stock at Eddyville, Iowa, to Stephenson Bros., and will go on the road for a wholesale house.—E. A. Grimwood has bought the interest of Dr. Geo. R. Moore in the drug business of Moore & Grimwood at Oxford Junction, Iowa.—The Milo John Co., of Clinton, Iowa, has been incorporated to do a drug business.—Dr. Miller has removed his drug business from Colfax, Iowa, to Baxter, Iowa.—All but one of the druggists at Marion, Iowa, have been indicted for the illegal sale of liquors.—The drug firm of Harrison & Ball, at Fairfield, Iowa, has sold out to H. C. Peters, who also owns a store there and will consolidate the stock with his own.—F. W. Harrison of the former firm, who was indicted at the last term of court for violating the pharmacy law, has offered to pay a fine of \$100 and \$2 costs and surrender his permit, because he is going out of business. The county attorney has accepted the offer, but the court will have to ratify it.—A new drug firm by the name of Ball, Peterson & Co., started at Fairfield, Iowa.—W. B. Stevens, of Sibley, Iowa, is a candidate for State Commissioner of Pharmacy and is receiving considerable support throughout the State.—N. A. Nel-

son has bought the interest of F. E. Walton in the drug firm of Walton & Co., at Goldfield, Iowa.—Allen Bros. druggists of Thornton, Iowa, have dissolved, E. D. Allen succeeding.—Complaint is made in a Council Bluffs, Iowa, newspaper against the practice of distributing drug samples from house to house. Two small children there were taken quite ill by sampling tooth paste left at the front door. Des Moines and some other cities have passed ordinances against this practice.—A. Plover, Iowa, druggist sold liquor to Editor Coffin, of the local paper, who neglected all his business and left his paper to run itself. His wife took charge of the paper, had him sent to the Keeley Institute and then went after the druggist that sold the liquor. The druggist settled the matter on her terms and will leave town.—W. L. Sargent has opened a drug store in Ottumwa, Iowa.—A. Medowell will open a drug store in Wheeler, Iowa.—A. T. Elder has purchased an interest in the drug store of H. Sorenson at Marshalltown, Iowa, and the business will be continued as H. Sorenson & Co.—J. S. Osborne and J. C. Macnarah will open a cut rate drug store in Marshalltown, Iowa.—Fred. Jones has sold his drug stock at Andover, Iowa, to J. R. Donald & Co., of Leon, Iowa.—J. B. Dorman and A. M. Westver have opened in the drug business at Lake City, Iowa.

—Mr. Owens will open a pharmacy in Martinsburg, Iowa.—Talenhorst & Troser, druggists at 201 Sixth avenue, Des Moines, Iowa, gave a chattel mortgage for \$400 to secure O. C. Talenhorst.

NEBRASKA.—Eli Shafer of Tekamah, Neb., has traded his residence there for a drug stock of Goodwin & Munger at Missouri Valley, Iowa, and the business will be continued as the J. E. Shafer Drug Co.

Kansas City News.

E. F. Scovill succeeds W. N. Kelsey & Co., of Pomona, Kan. Mr. Scovill has a large stock and a fine trade.

Eugene Marsh's drug store at Arcadia, Kan., is being ably managed by Mr. Will Murray. Mr. Marsh's main store is at Fort Scott.

Dr. R. C. Crandon of South Mound, Kan., will soon occupy his new store room 20x60, and will greatly enlarge his stock.

Bussett & Claypool succeed H. E. Bussett at Williamsburg, Kan., and have moved into a new building, and added new fixtures. Mr. Claypool was formerly of the firm of Gross & Claypool, Williamsburg.



WILLIAM H. EBBITT, PH. G.

General City Salesman, West Side, with Schieffelin & Co.

It is no exaggeration to say that the gentleman whose portrait adorns this page of "Drummerdom" enjoys the acquaintance of everybody worth knowing in local pharmaceutical circles. A graduate of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, he is an active member of both the College and the Association of Alumnae, and is prominently to the front in every movement, whether of a social or scientific nature, in which the retail druggists of New York are interested. This accounts in part for his successful career with the house of Schieffelin & Co., which he has represented as trav-

eling salesman close on to twenty years. William H. Ebbitt is a native New Yorker, having been born within the city limits and educated in one of its best schools. He graduated from the Anthon Grammar School and shortly after entered business. He learned the practical part of the drug business with the late Peter Eager, of this city, and in the spring of 1875 he formed a partnership with his employer under the firm name of Peter Eager & Co., establishing a new store on the southeast corner of Third and Liberty streets, Newburg, N. Y., with marked success. Two years later he disposed of his interest in

the firm, and matriculated as a student at the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, graduating two years later with a high standing in a class of 69. Having a strong inclination for the wholesale business he connected himself with W. H. Schieffelin & Co., at the time when Wm. A. Gellatly, the first President of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, was active in the firm. He was gradually promoted from assistant city entry clerk through successive stages to general city salesman for the West Side, which position he now holds. He has a wide acquaintance outside of drug circles, and it was mainly through his efforts that Good Government Club B, of 70 West 104th street, was organized. He is Chairman of the House Committee and a member of the Board of Trustees of this club.

A WORD FOR THE DRUMMER.

Next to the pharmaceutical journals I think the country druggists derive more benefit from the drummers than from any other source. If it were not for them, I believe nine-tenths would have the dry rot. I get more good business pointers from the drummers than elsewhere. I shall champion the drummer, if you please, as being of decided advantage to the country druggists.—C. L. Hay to the *Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association*.

ONE ON THE DRUGGIST.

The proprietor of a Salem drug store recently made himself a present of a set of balances of the druggists' variety, and they proved to be of the most sensitive nature. He was proud of his possession, and every commercial man who came in was shown the new set. A Boston drummer happened in one day this week, and of course was shown the scales. "Yes," said the proprietor, "they are sensitive to the weight of a hair. Take a hair from your head, and one from this man's head (referring to a dark-haired customer), and these scales will show which of the two is the lightest." The drummer, who had light-colored hair, said to the druggist: "I'll bet a box of cigars that I can tell which of the two hairs is the lightest by holding them in my hand." The druggist immediately accepted the wager, and the cool drummer at once said, "The light-colored hair is the lightest." The druggist collapsed, and the commercial man went on his way with a box of fine perfectos in his grip.

AROUND NEWENGLAND There are three hustlers out on the turf for the Heath Drug Company, and since the first of January they have managed to find orders more plentiful than at first expected. They are sending in something every day. All three are out now, either in New Hampshire or Massachusetts. The company is putting out some new preparations in the shape of cordials, which are finding a ready market.

Among the first places in Boston that the New York drummers call at when they arrive here, after leaving the trains, is Klein's Pharmacy in the Hotel Pelham, where they generally get "onto" the news of trade before striking down town.

L. B. Wright, traveling agent for the Clover Medicine Company, of Augusta, Me., is making an extended trip through Pennsylvania in the interest of his house.

The commercial men of the Durand Medical Co., of Lewiston, Me., report business good in the sales of the company's rheumatic cure. The largest orders come from the northern sections of New England.

GOODWIN MEN ARE HUSTLERS.

The George C. Goodwin Company has five or six of their drummers out on the road in New England, and the way orders have come in the past week leads the company to feel that good times are near at hand, or not a great ways off. The Goodwin men are hustlers and know every druggist worth knowing from the southwest corner of Connecticut to Calais, Me.

In conversation with one of the New York traveling salesmen in Metcalf's Pharmacy, on Tremont street, Boston, the other day, that gentleman said it was no easy matter nowadays to make out a day's work. There was a time when a traveling man could make a half-dozen calls upon customers and get orders for goods at every place; now a dozen or fifteen calls have to be made, and even then the house "kicks" at the small results.

R. A. White, of Park & Tilford, New York, was registered at the Parker House on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week.

NEW YORK. George E. Burrows, who is well and favorably known throughout New York State as one of Schieffelin & Co.'s most active representatives was seen in New York City a few days since, looking the genial, pleasant gentleman he is. Mr. Burrows is unflinching in his attendance at the meetings of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and counts many of his best business acquaintances among the members.

Percy B. Tarleton, until January 1st with Tarrant & Co., now hustles for Neidlinger Brothers, covering New Jersey and part of Connecticut. He claims the easiest job he ever had is the getting of orders with a leader like the Sterling Unbreakable Graduates.

Will C. Church, who has for several years been on the traveling staff of Nelson, Baker & Co., of Detroit, has accepted a position with Fairchild Brothers & Foster, of New York.

W. H. F. Hope, "the sweet man," representing Stephen F. Whitman & Sons, Philadelphia, fine candies, is now visiting the trade in Atlanta.

C. M. Law, the popular representative of F. R. Arnold & Co., New York, is now in the South visiting his many friends in the trade.

"Bob" Service, J. M. Morris & Co.'s old-time New York State traveler, was a guest at the Vanderbilt House, Syracuse, N. Y., and his stay there was duly noted in the leading newspapers of the city, such being one of the penalties of greatness.

BUFFALO. Mr. A. L. B. Stephenson has been the rounds of the retail drug stores this week, selling glass sundries for Henry Allen, of New York. He is well and favorably known to the trade, as he has been in that branch of it a considerable time. He gave it up a while ago and went to selling brushes, but did not like the business, and has this year returned to his old specialty. He reports trade quiet, but improving. His practice is to cover a town thoroughly and then depart for several months.

John R. Wright has engaged with the Dodds Medicine Company, of Buffalo, to cover Michigan in the interest of their specialties, and is now seldom out of his territory, though making this city his headquarters. He was formerly traveling for a Canadian firm in the same trade.

Buffalo retail druggists are not seeing many traveling men yet this year. It appears to be a slow start with them. They report a swarm of cigar men, but not much else yet.

It is different with the jobbers. The salesmen from the seaboard are climbing over each other there. The junior member of Plimpton, Cowan & Co. gave half a day to them lately. Occasionally the proprietor comes out, as is the case with the junior member of Leerburger Bros., the New York essential oil firm, who was in this week.

Keasby, Mattison & Co., the Philadelphia depot for effervescent salts, etc., were represented in Buffalo on the 14th by Dr. Burdick, who comes in about once in six weeks. If a vote should be taken on youth and good looks, added to capacity as a salesman, he would stand high in the list.

C. Townley Case, of C. F. Boehringer & Sons, the New York chemical house, must cover a very wide field. He was here about the middle of the month, but only comes two or three times a year.

PHILADELPHIA. Charles M. Edwards, the popular representative of Gilpin & Langdon, of Baltimore, has just returned from one of the most successful trips he has ever had through New York State. Mr. Edwards is well known in the trade and his visits are always looked forward to with considerable interest by those with whom he comes in contact.

A. W. LePatourel, of Bauer & Black, Chicago, dealers in plaster, has been appointed to represent the firm in this territory; his district formerly comprising British Columbia.

M. Brunner, of the Kohler Manufacturing Co., of Baltimore, has returned to this city after a brief trip to his home in the City of Monuments.

Dolph S. Tyler has been appointed resident manager in this city for the Philip Hano Company, of New York.

Lewis Yeakel, of the Kohler Manufacturing Co., recently paid a flying visit to Philadelphia and he reported an increase in the sale of the line of goods which he represents.

Mr. Dorrance, of Dorrance & Owen, of New York, is in this city in the interests of Allen's corn plasters, of which his firm is the manufacturer.

A. B. Willson, the popular representative of George Leuders & Co., New York, reports considerable improvement in the line of his business in this city and vicinity.

James Haslett, of Reed & Carnrick, New York, was a visitor to this city last week, and as he is one of the most popular traveling salesmen, he met with quite a warm welcome.

George B. Trochet, of V. Fourgers & Co., New York, was here last week visiting many of his customers.

CLEVELAND, O. J. F. Christian, with Sharpe & Dohme, of New York city is, perhaps, one of the best known and most popular drummers who visit this city. He is very ministerial in appearance, and many a time has used this fact to advantage. He is thirty-eight years old, is an inveterate cribbage player, as most traveling men are, and knows about all there is to be known about fast horses and the race track. He is extremely good-hearted, and is ever-ready to delve into his pockets for the purpose of aiding fellow traveling men who happen to be unfortunate. Mr. Christian covers a large portion of Northern Ohio, his headquarters being in Cleveland.

Sam Davis, with the Benton-Myers Company, of this city, is known among his fellow travelers as "Sleepy Sam," but he manages to get there just the same, and it would be hard to find a more successful drummer than "Sleepy Sam." Mr. Davis travels in Ohio and his home is in Canton.

Edward D. Congdon, with Strong, Cobb & Co., also of Cleveland, travels on the Lake Shore road in Ohio, east and west of Cleveland. His principal characteristic is his liking for North Amherst. He dearly loves that little town, and if he had his way would remove it from the face of the map.

CHICAGO NOTES. I. H. Lewis, who sells the Red Cross goods for Johnson & Johnson, is in Louisville this week.

Eli Job Carpenter, who for twelve years has been city salesman for Morrison Plummer & Co., has been quite low with typhoid-pneumonia, but is now believed to be on the road to rapid recovery. Mr. Carpenter is quite well known among Chicago druggists, as he was for eighteen years in the retail business before beginning with Morrison, Plummer & Co. His father was one of the early settlers whose name is identified with the development of the West Side.

E. A. Mullison, a traveling salesman for A. B. Carson & Co., dealers in druggists' sundries, at 271 Madison street, Chicago, was burned to death, January 26th at the New Windsor Hotel, Fort Smith, Ark. Mr. Mullison had traveled for the firm for two years. He was single and about 32 years of age. His relatives live at Fremont, Neb.

Fred Sharlach is hustling business **ST. LOUIS** for the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., in his old territory, central Missouri.

Mr. Connelly who for sometime has been representing the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., in southern Illinois, has been transferred to northern Missouri.

Mr. Carr, one of the best-known men in the office of the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., has joined the "knights of the grip" and started on a conquest down in Southern Illinois where he hopes to boom business for this firm.

May Anderson will again represent the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., in Southeast Missouri and northeastern Arkansas. Mr. Anderson is a great favorite with the druggists down in that country.

F. L. Richt for some time city salesman for the Meyer Bros Drug Co., has quit the city and gone down into Texas in the interest of the firm.

G. E. Steinneger and J. B. Sudduth have severed connections with the Collins Bros. Drug Co., and are hustling the grip for the Moffit-West Drug Co., Mr. Steinneger has been assigned to southeast Missouri, while Mr. Sudduth is making things boom in northwest Missouri.

Capt. Jack Horn formerly with the Hopkins, Weller Drug Co., is now traveling for the Moffit-West Drug Co. His territory comprises southern Arkansas and northern Texas.

J. M. Atkinson for many years with Colburn & Birks of Peoria, Ill., is now looking after his Illinois customers in the interest of the Moffit-West Drug Co.

Geo. H. Steen, one of the best-known drug salesman in the West, will represent the Hopkins, Weller Drug Co., in the South and West during the present year.

H. P. Roller who has been representing the J. G. Merrell Drug Co. for some time, recently changed over to the Hopkins-Welles Drug Co., and has gone to look after their interests in the Indian Territory and western Arkansas.

Edward C. Fowell, representing **DENVER**, W. H. Schieffelin & Co., N. Y. is now in Denver doing detail work and incidentally selling the trade. Mr. Fowell has returned to us after an absence of two years and we hope he will not make his visits so far apart hereafter.

R. L. Tye, the able representative of Merck & Co., has been doing the drug trade of this State for the past week.

E. H. Brown, the veteran traveler for Johnson & Johnson, has been doing the trade here; he left for the East, Tuesday night 2d; we all like to see Brownie.

Charles Adams is in this city looking after the trade for his old love Colgate & Co., Charlie has not lost any flesh since we last saw him and he still wears a broad smile and a high hat.

J. C. James, the hustling representative of W. A. Hover & Co., dropped in to spend Sunday January 31st, with his family. Jessie has very little time to become acquainted at home, as he is on the road most all the time.

Dr. S. S. Hatfield who was sick with rheumatism at Grand Junction, Colo., has been removed to his home 24 W. Bijou street, Colorado Springs, where he lies at the present time very low with that disease.

J. C. Ryan has been calling on Denver druggists in the interests of The Coulter Mfg. Co., St. Joe, Missouri, makers of crushed fruit, fruit juices, etc.

J. E. Beistel has engaged with the Mercer Chemical Company, Omaha, Neb., to represent them in this section. Mr. Beistel is well known to the city druggists from his long connection with H. A. Hover & Co., and the Mercer Chemical Company are to be congratulated on their choice of representatives.

H. G. Taylor, with Morrisson Plummer & Co., Chicago, Ill., has just returned from Chicago full of good stories and a new stock of confidence.

John T. Flavan, the pushing salesman of Myer Brothers, St. Louis, has just returned from his annual visit to St. Louis. John will make his headquarters at the Albany Hotel.

Oscar A. Brown has signed with Park, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. Mr. Brown is well known to this trade, having called on them in the interest of the Cudahy Manufacturing Company, Omaha, Neb.



Review of the Wholesale Drug Market.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 9, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid for retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

BUSINESS in the several departments of Drugs, Dyestuffs and Chemicals continues good, and prices during the interval since our last have been generally well maintained. Most activity has developed in the market for chemicals where the influence of sharp competition has affected values and caused a few noteworthy fluctuations, the more important of which are in favor of sellers, and include advances in bismuth preparations, quicksilver and mercurials. No explanation has been given of the sudden and considerable advance in bismuth and its preparations. The production of metal is almost exclusively controlled by the Bolivian Bismuth Syndicate, and the advance comes from this source. In other departments there is little change in the general condition: Cocaine has experienced a series of tumbles and has now reached perhaps the lowest figure ever quoted for this article, and it is felt in the trade that the end of the drop is not yet, the increase in the cultivation of the leaf and in the output of crude cocaine in South America, together with an increased manufacture of the refined salt by independent producers, giving grounds for a feeling of uneasiness regarding the future position of the article. Quinine is marked lower and the condition of the market for this article is somewhat unsettled, and considerable mystery exists as to the cause of the disturbance, there being rumors and counter-rumors regarding the shading of prices by manufacturers and jobbers. Active competition between manufacturers has forced down the price of vanillin, and as a compromise between the leading producers seems as far off as ever, the bottom, so far as prices are concerned, has apparently not yet been reached; meanwhile buyers are holding off and business is somewhat restricted in consequence.

DRUGS.

Alcohol remains unchanged, but prices are less firmly maintained with \$2.26 a common quotation and rumors of business at 1c. to 2c. less. The trust price, according to quantity, is \$2.24 to \$2.26, with the usual rebate to regular customers who adhere to the rules. As intimated, parcels from outside hands are offering at less money.

Balsams. *Copaiba* continues very firm with supplies under good control. Sales of Central American from first hands have been upon the basis of 60c. to 65c., and Para 55c. to 60c. *Peru* has developed no special activity, but prices are held with some show of firmness at the previous range of \$1.80 to \$2.00, with sales within the range. *Tolu* has sold quite freely in small quantities during the interval and the market is well sustained at 50c. for large and 55c. for small tins.

Barks. *Angostura* has sold fairly in a jobbing way, the transactions being at 6½c. *Buckthorn* continues in fair supply and holders quote 4½c. to 5c. *Cascara Sagrada* shows no improvement and prices remain at the low range of 4c.

Cacao Butter has developed no special activity, the sales of foreign, which have been fairly numerous during the fortnight, being at the range of 30c. to 30½c.

Cocaine Hydrochloride has been reduced by the manufacturers twice since our last and the market is weak and unsettled. Sharp competition has developed between the manufacturers, one large foreign house which has remained outside the pool doing much to demoralize values. The great abundance and cheapness of crude cocaine is occasionally advanced as an explanation of the sharp decline in prices, but the statement is not credited to any extent by those having any knowledge of the true condition of affairs, and the decline is very generally believed to be the result of active competition between manufacturers, as above stated.

Caffeine is being shaded to some extent from the hands of second hands, and we hear of offerings at about 15c. under manufacturers' prices, or say \$5.10.

Cassia Buds continue firm at the recent advance, owing to light imports and higher cost at primary sources; 22c. is now generally asked, though 21c. will buy in most instances.

Codeine has advanced in the foreign market, and foreign makes are now quoted 15c. higher.

Cod Liver Oil is selling quite freely in jobbing quantities at \$42.00 to \$48.00 for Norwegian.

Colocynth Apple is in slightly better supply, and values are easier, with 60c. to 65c. quoted for Trieste and 24c. to 27c. for Spanish.

Gelatin, Silver, is higher abroad, and 28c. is now generally asked.

Glycerin remains unsettled and weak, though no quotable change has come to the surface, lower prices than the basis of 13½c. to 14c. for drums not being openly quoted.

Juniper Berries are quoted irregular, owing to the uneven quality of recent importations. Sound old stock is held at 2½c. to 2¾c., and selected new stock is valued about the same, but other lines of unequal quality offer at 2c. with numerous sales reported at these figures.

Ergot is coming forward, but prices remain at the previous range, little activity having yet developed.

Menthol has dropped a notch or two and the market is a trifle unsteady, though offerings are not made below \$2.50.

Naphthalene has fallen off a trifle and a good firm bid on a quantity order would lower the market range.

Opium remains wholly featureless and the low quotations of the market do not appear to stimulate interest in the least, the easy condition of the foreign market and the favorable indications for next crop promoting a feeling of hesitancy among all buyers. The exceptionally meagre character of the business transacted makes it difficult to gauge the market value for wholesale lots with any degree of accuracy. Importers quote natural in case lots at \$2.10 to \$2.12½, and probably a shade lower in value would be entertained for a quantity, but there are few buyers to-day who care to operate in excess of absolute wants, hence the rule with the majority is to confine their purchases to jobbing quantities, paying for such a slight advance over the case price, or say \$2.15; powdered quoted \$2.85 to \$3.00.

Quinine, which has remained stationary for some months past, has at last developed some signs of activity, and with a reduction of 3c. all round from the manufacturers, speculation regarding the future position of the article is rife. Some in the trade evidently anticipate the imposition of a duty on foreign quinine in the new Dingley Tariff Schedule, but nothing definite is yet known, the true situation being considerable of a conundrum to those on the street. Heavy buyings in German bulk in the London market for American account has advanced the price there, and this, taken in connection with the fact that manufacturers' agents in this market are paring down customers' and ordinary orders appears to put the manufacturers in the po-

sition of being inconsistent "bears" on their own goods. Our quotations for domestic bulk now stand 15c. to 17c.; foreign, 14½c. to 15½c.

Saffron, Spanish, offers more freely in small lots at \$11.00 for Vanencia and \$5.50 for Alicanta.

Spices. The market for peppers has been active during the interval, and higher prices are paid all round.

DYESTUFFS.

No special activity is noticed in the dye market. *Aniline Salt* is still somewhat variable in price, with 16c. apparently the outside rate for wholesale quantities, early delivery and a range of 15c. to 15½c. quoted on future shipments. *Gambier* on spot is still quoted at 3½c. for steamer and 3.45c. for sale importations.

CHEMICALS.

Bismuth Preparations have been materially advanced in the past week, owing to a sudden and considerable rise in the price of metal. The revised list is as follows: Subnitrate, \$1.25 per lb., 25 lbs. and over; \$1.30 to \$1.32 per lb. for a lesser quantity; oxychloride, \$1.40 per lb., 25 lbs. and over; \$1.40 per lb. and upwards as to quantity for less than 25 lbs.; subcarbonate, \$1.40 per lb., 25 lbs. and over; \$1.45 per lb. and upward as to quantity for less than 25 lbs.; citrate, \$1.90 per lb.; 1-oz. vials, 13c. per oz.; salicylate basic, \$1.65 per lb.; subgallate, \$1.40 per lb., by 5 lbs., bulk \$1.45; subiodide, \$3.00 per lb.

Brimstone, crude, has hardened a trifle under the influence of better sales recently and improved advices by cable. Unmixed seconds are now held at \$21.00 on spot and \$20.25 for shipment.

Blue Vitriol is decidedly firm as the result of an improved demand and the condition of the market for base material. Prime stock is not offered now for less than 4c. in car-load lots, with a slight advance over this in some quarters.

Mercurials have been advanced by the manufacturers as a consequence of the appreciation in quicksilver. One manufacturer now quotes 66c. for calomel, 57c. for corrosive sublimate, 76c. for red precipitate, and 81c. for white precipitate; it is possible that these prices could be shaded in some quarters.

Quicksilver reflects the position of the foreign market and values have advanced twice during the interval, 50c. to 51c. now being quoted for ordinary jobbing parcels.

Nitrate Soda is slightly easier in a large way with sales at \$1.97½ on the spot.

Prussiate Potash, yellow, is higher abroad, but prices here are not affected and quotations are within the range of 13c. to 14c., with a somewhat unsettled market.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Trade during the past fortnight has been dull and featureless, and the market generally remains in a quiet condition, with no special price changes to report. *Anise* continues unsettled with quotations as low as \$1.75 named, in some instances prospective buyers holding out for \$1.70. *Cassia* continues quiet, but the tendency is firmer and \$1.60 to \$2.00 is quoted, with a fair show of firmness. *Citronella*

is not coming forward with any freedom, and prices for future delivery are still high comparatively; drums on spot quoted at 30c. *Orange* continues weak and is easily obtainable at \$1.65 to \$1.70. *Sassafras*, artificial, is in strong position with 1.070 spg. not obtainable under 40c., or No. 2 at below 35c. under any label. The continued high prices for camphor oil serves to keep safrol dear and the distribution continues limited. *Wormseed* continues scarce and high, with \$3.00 now asked for spot stock.

GUMS.

Camphor has fluctuated considerably since our last, and is now stationary at a decline of 2c.; but business has not been stimulated by the reduction and there is a total lack of speculative interest in the article.

ROOTS.

Dandelion is scarce and an advance is asked in most instances, though the popular quotation remains 8½c. to 9c. for German.

Gentian continues firm in the face of limited receipts; quoted at 6½c. to 6¾c.

Ginger, new crop Jamaica, is offering in some quarters, but buyers are scarce.

Wholesale Druggists' Prices.

We note below the changes which have taken place during the fortnight in the prices at which retailers purchase drugs in ordinary lots:

Atropine is a little firmer and is now quoted at \$5.25.

Chloroform, purified, shows an advance of 2c. on 5 lbs. and 5c. on 1 lb. Commercial shows a decline of 2c.

Cinchonidine, 5-lb. cans, shows an advance, and is now quoted at 21c.

Cocaine, Hydrochloride, cryst., is lower, and a decline of 25c. is to be noted. Alkaloid shows a decline of 75c.

Colocynth Apple has declined 10c., 75c. now being quoted; powdered being quoted at 80c., 10c. below former quotation.

Insect Powder is firmer, an advance of 5c. being noted.

Lead, Acetate, white, is lower, and can now be obtained at 12c.

Lycopodium. Pollitz has declined, 10-lb. lots being quoted at 38c.; 100 lbs. at 55c.

Manna, large flake, has declined, and can now be had for 75c.; small flake has also declined, the present quotation being 40c.

Oil, Anise, is weaker, and can now be had at \$2.25; Bergamot has declined, and is now quoted at \$2.15.

Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, shows a decline, barrels being quoted at \$45; gallons at \$1.75.

Sandalwood is weaker, and is quoted at \$6.00.

Potassium bicarbonate shows a decline, and is now quoted at 14c.

Quinine is weaker, and prices have declined.

Blood Root has advanced, and is now quoted at 25c.

Chemicals.

The following review of the month is taken from the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company's monthly circular, dated January 11:

In our last issue we drew attention to the pending tariff question and particularly to the necessity of making a strong effort to charge the present ad valorem duties to specific duties. Since then the Committee of Ways and Means has had, and still has the matter under discussion and, we are pleased to note that with few exceptions, all interests seem impressed with the necessity of a change to specific duties. This unanimity is sure to be effective and we feel that the prospective tariff bill will be framed on this basis. The natural result of tariff uncertainty is lack of activity in business. The beginning of this year is therefore handicapped by this tariff discussion, which, we hope, will be brought to a speedy close by the enactment of any reasonable measure. Since our last market report there have been a number of changes in our line, about equally distributed between declines and advances; not so much on account of the prevailing uncertainty but rather owing to natural conditions of supply and demand. Aniline Oils and Salts. There has been a decline in prices for both spot and future. These lower prices are due to the condition of a raw material, benzole, the extent thereof, however, rather anticipates a still further decline in the benzole market. Arsenic, red. The usual higher prices prevailing during the Winter months are accentuated this year by a lack in the supply. Benzoic acid is firmer in price. Caustic potash, 90 per cent K. O. H. We are now in position to take orders for small containers, as enumerated. The larger sizes down to 100-lb. drums contain fused, the small drums from 50 lbs. down, granulated quality. Oxalic acid has declined in price. We now quote at 7 cents per pound and solicit your kind inquiry for our prime white quality. Permanganate of potash continues short in supply and higher in price. Yellow prussiate of potash. The market is demoralized with little inquiry. Talcum. We solicit your kind inquiries when in the market. With our "Standard" quality, we offer you a satisfactory article; our qualities "A" and "AA" answering the most exacting requirements.

Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s New List.

ANNUAL PRICE LIST OF WHITALL, TATUM & CO., manufacturers of druggists, chemists and perfumers' glassware, manufacturers, importers and jobbers of druggists' sundries, 410-416 Race Street, Philadelphia; 48-48 Barclay Street, New York, and 41-48 Broad Street, Boston, with factories at Millville, N. J., 1897.

Every customer of Whitall, Tatum & Co., is, we suppose, now in possession of a copy of the new price list for 1897, which was sent out to the trade early in January. The publication of this expensive catalogue is always an event in the trade and copies are carefully preserved for reference. The typographical features of the book invariably excite the admiration of printers, a number of the specialties of the firm, including cluster show globes and decorated vases, being illustrated in this volume after the highest art of the lithographer. About 80 pages of the catalogue are given up to descriptions and prices of the large line of glassware manufactured by the firm, ranging from glass tubing to delicate chemical apparatus and show globes. "Druggists' sundries" follows and occupies some 125 pages profusely illustrated with fine line drawn engravings. We do not see how a pharmacy can be successfully conducted without a copy of this indispensable list of glassware and sundries. Its place cannot be taken by any text or reference book.

An "Open Sesame" for Druggists.

The old and reputable advertising agency of Pettingill & Co., of No. 22 School street, Boston, have something of interest to say to druggists of the progressive class in the present issue. Many a man has found an "open sesame" to fortune through the investment of a

small sum in wise and judicious advertising. It is the business of Pettingill & Co. to show the way it may be done.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

"Circle A" corks offer a prompt relief from the troubles which many druggists have with corks of inferior quality. For prescriptions in especial, only the best corks should be used, and it is for prescription work that "Circle A" corks are designed to be used.

On page 9 of this issue is presented an illustration of an up-to-date pharmacy as designed by the American Store Fixture Co., of No. 9 Bond street, New York City. If you wish to find out something about store fixtures, you should not fail to write them for catalogue A.

Buyers should make a note that Messrs. J. M. Grosvenor & Co., manufacturers of konseals, have moved into new quarters at No. 52 Pearl street, corner of Franklin, Boston, where they have secured much more commodious accommodations than they had at their Milk street office.

"Our Soda Friends" is the title of a high art folder sent out by the Low Art Tile Co., of Boston. Though small in size, and simple in character, it is such an attractive specimen of art printing and good advertising that all of our readers who are interested in printers' ink should certainly write them for a copy.

One of the largest, if not the largest, flint glass bottle furnace in the east, is that of T. C. Wheaton & Co., at Millville, N. J., and since Messrs. Wheaton & Co. got this furnace into operation they have been able to make particularly favorable terms on large contracts. Druggists who wish to place large contracts would therefore do well to communicate with this firm before placing contracts elsewhere.

A cheap and at the same time effective rat poison has recently been put upon the market by Jas. A. Hogg, No. 230 East Twenty-fourth street, New York. This poison is particularly well suited for the drug trade since it offers a margin of 300 per cent profit, which is surely enough to satisfy even the most exacting. By sending four cents to Jas. A. Hogg, No. 230 East Twenty-fourth street, New York City, a sample box can be obtained.

This is the season when Booth's Hyomei should be sold by every enterprising druggist. In fact, not to have it in stock is somewhat of an indication that a man is not an enterprising druggist. Since it is being liberally advertised and offers a good margin of profit nearly every druggist has stocked it. If you have not already purchased it, send to R. T. Booth, 23 East 28th St., and he will furnish you with price list and handsome lithographed cards in any quantity which you may be able to use.

The Mystic Steam Atomizer, marketed by Whitall, Tatum & Co., has been designed to fill the demand which has long existed for a cheap but efficient apparatus of this character. This atomizer can be retailed at \$1.25 to \$1.50, whereas most of the apparatus of this kind heretofore in the market has been more expensive than this. An illustrated description of this atomizer can be obtained by addressing Whitall, Tatum & Co., either at their New York, Philadelphia or Boston offices.

Tours in the Rocky Mountains.

The "Scenic Line of the World," the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, offers to tourists in Colorado, Utah and New Mexico the choicest resorts, and to the trans-continental traveler the grandest scenery. The direct line to Cripple Creek, the greatest gold camp on earth. Double daily train service with through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars between Denver and San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Write S. K. Hooper, G. P. & T. A., Denver, Colorado, for illustrated descriptive pamphlets.

German and English Dictionary of Pharmaceutical Synonyms.

A revised and enlarged edition of Hoffman's "Popular German Names of Domestic Drugs and Medicines" has been published by the Pharmaceutical Review Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Copies of the pamphlet will be mailed upon receipt of 50 cents per copy and \$1.25 for three copies. Orders to be addressed as above.

Low Rates to Washington for the Inauguration.

The B. & O. R. R. will sell round-trip tickets to Washington, D. C., from all stations on its lines east of the Ohio River, for all trains March 1, 2, 3, and all trains on the morning of the 4th that reach Washington not later than noon, at a rate of two cents per mile in each direction, valid for return journey until March 8th inclusive.

The rate from New York will be \$8.00; Philadelphia, \$5.40; Chester, \$4.90; Wilmington, 4.35; Newark, Del., 3.90, and correspondingly low rates will be made from other stations.

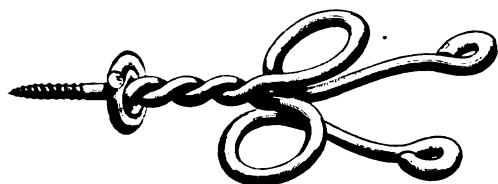
The National Association of Credit Men.

An effort is being made to extend the sphere of influence of this organization, and all credit men are invited to correspond with the secretary, F. R. Bocock, 345 Broadway, New York. The objects of this association are set forth as follows: "The organization of individual credit men and of associations of credit men throughout the United States, in one central body, for the purpose of rendering more uniform, and establishing more firmly, the basis upon which credits in every branch of commercial enterprise may be founded, which shall include a demand for a reform of the laws unfavorable to honest debtors and creditors, and the enactment of laws beneficial to commerce throughout the several States; the improvement of existing methods for the diffusion of information, the gathering and dissemination of data in relation to the subject of credits; the amendment of business customs, whereby all commercial interests may be benefited and the welfare of all may be advanced; the provision of a fund for the protection of members against injustice and fraud, and such other objects as the members of this association may determine upon in manner hereafter prescribed."

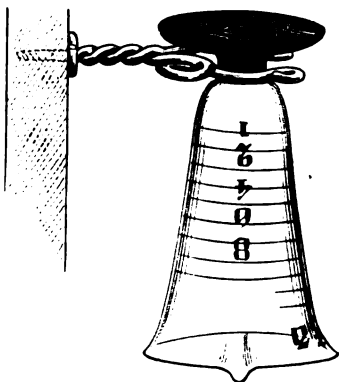
Some Novelties Recently Introduced.

Sterling Graduate Racks.

We illustrate herewith a form of graduate rack which has just been placed on the market by Neidlinger Bros., New



York City, and which although not formally placed on sale, has been heartily approved by a large number of practical druggists who have seen it.



The racks are made of heavily tinned wire in three different sizes, and are sent out in sets of two small, one medium and two large racks, the complete set selling at 50 cents, by mail. We show the way in which the graduate is hung in the rack, as well as the rack itself.

A New Poison Bottle.

Henry Lemmermann, president of the Mattson Rubber Company, of New York City, has just patented a poison bottle which is startling in its simplicity, but which seems to fully meet with all the essential requirements in such a bottle. The one essential feature of a medicine bottle is, that it should be so made that no one could pour anything out of it without having his attention drawn to the fact that the bottle was not one of the regulation kind. Mr. Lemmermann has accomplished this by resort-



ing to the very simple but novel and effective device of bending the neck of the bottle until the mouth is at a right angle with the top of the bottle. If desired, skull and cross-bones may be blown into the glass, but this is, of course, not necessary. The bent neck of the bottle will be sufficient to arrest the attention of even the most absent-minded person.

A New Label Drawer.

The proper care of labels is a much more serious problem than it is generally conceived to be. Many druggists, however, appreciate the fact that much time is lost and many labels are wasted by keeping labels in the foolish little drawers in which they are generally kept. These druggists will appreciate the many points of excellence possessed by the patent label drawer which has just been placed on the market by Charles P. Whittle, of No. 182 Hanover street, Boston.



WHITTLE'S LABEL DRAWER.

The labels are arranged in tiers in this drawer, which is so constructed that any desired label may be removed without disturbing any of the other labels, all of which are kept in place by springs. Half of the front of the drawer falls down so as to give unimpeded access to the tiers of labels.

Our readers who are interested should write to Charles P. Whittle at the above address for illustrated descriptive circular and prices.

The Tourist Toothbrush.

We illustrate herewith a brush which is almost indispensable to travelers. It is fitted in a case so that the brush can be shut up and dropped into a bag without drying it, and without any detriment either to the brush itself or to the articles



with which it comes into contact. When closed the brush makes a neat, small and attractive package which can be carried in a vest pocket without inconvenience. Full descriptions and illustrations can be obtained by addressing the manufacturers, E. M. Wright & Co., 157 Greene street, New York.

Two Bicycle Brushes.

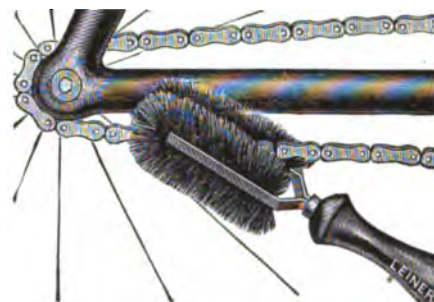
The needs of bicyclers are well provided for by the manufacturers as is shown by the large number of bicycle sundries which are constantly being added to the makers' lists.



BICYCLE TIRE BRUSH.

The tire brush illustrated above will be sure to prove a good seller as it is novel in design, fills a real want, is well made

and is not expensive. It can be washed in cold water without damage and its use very much reduces the amount of labor involved in cleaning up.



BICYCLE CHAIN BRUSH.

The statements made concerning the tire brush apply with equal force to the chain brush though the two brushes are used for entirely different purposes. Both brushes should form part of the kit of every devotee of the wheel and will undoubtedly sell rapidly as soon as introduced.

For full description and prices on these brushes our readers should address M. Leiner, 1267 Boston Road, New York City.

Profit without risk is the kind of profit that the druggists are looking for nowadays, and this is the kind that is offered by J. B. Baird, Louisville, Ky., on his genuine, old-fashioned horehound cough drops. For full particulars of the special offer made on these cough drops our readers should write the manufacturer at the above address.

For the Soda Season.

We direct the special attention of our readers to the timely advertisement of M. C. Stone on page 21 of this issue. Mr. Stone's patent paper julep straws, which are there advertised, are the acme



of simplicity neatness and economy. They are made of strong manilla paper, thoroughly saturated with hot paraffine wax, of a high melting point. The process is patented, and the results are so satisfactory that they have practically replaced the old-fashioned julep straws. By their use all the annoyance of cracked or musty straws is avoided. Only one straw is necessary for each glass, and straws once used can never be used again, as they show marks of usage. They are kept in stock by all jobbing houses, but prices and free samples can be obtained by writing to M. C. Stone, sole manufacturer, No. 430 Ninth street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

It is of special interest to the drug trade to note that these straws are now largely used in administering medicine and nutriment by physicians, both in hospitals and in private practice.

The German Version of the Origin of the Easter Egg.

The German myth which accounts for the gaudy-colored Easter egg. is a curious one, for in this myth the rabbits are held responsible for the Easter eggs which on every Easter morning are found in nests all about the garden, if there be one, or in out-of-the-way corners of the house. The origin of the myth is lost in antiquity, but its latest development is its adoption by the Donnell Manufacturing Company, of St.



Louis, as a means of advertising their White Rabbit Easter Egg Dyes. This particular brand of Easter egg dye will be sure to take well, more particularly where the German myth is popularly known, for the company furnish elaborately printed and colored lithographed signs showing the four white rabbits and eight handsomely colored Easter eggs, which constitute a portion of their trade

mark. As is frequently the case when a good thing is put on the market, imitations of this dye have sprung up, but dealers can make sure of getting the genuine and original White Rabbit brand by making sure that they obtain one with labels containing four white rabbits on the advertisement and the envelopes, which contain eight colors of dyes. We present a handsome colored insert in this number which will show the effect produced by this trade mark when printed in colors. For advertising matter for free distribution, our readers should address the Donnell Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., mentioning this journal.

Real Brownies.

The delightful creations of Palmer Cox have come to be so well known that to many the Brownies are much more real than are many of the peoples who inhabit distant and inaccessible countries. The Brownies are not inaccessible for they can be obtained from the original Brownie makers, Nelson H. Jones & Co., of Chicago, Ill., whose great success in devising quaint and taking shapes for the Brownies is well known to many of our readers.



These Brownies are of great aid in fixing up good window displays, and enterprising druggists would do well to write to Messrs. Jones & Co. for a descriptive catalogue on utilization of these quaint little figures.

Mulford's Antitoxin.

The H. K. Mulford Company, of Philadelphia and Chicago, are establishing agencies in all centres of population of 2,000 and upwards for the sale of their diphtheria antitoxin and antitoxin syringes. Their product has stood the test of every official examination of the relative value of antitoxins, as well as that of a large clinical experience, and is recognized as a standard of high curative value, purity and reliability. The fact that Mulford's antitoxin recently received the endorsements of the Boards of Health of the State of Louisiana and the city of Montreal, Canada, shows the widespread use of the product. Their terms with druggists handling their product are very satisfactory and the discounts liberal. One of the features of special interest and value to both the druggist and the physician is that by which they insure a stock of antitoxin that is always fresh and reliable. This is done by exchanging all antitoxin not used within six months from the date of preparation for fresh antitoxin. Druggists lose nothing by age and deterioration of the antitoxin, while physicians



can always secure the freshest to be had any where when Mulford's is in stock. Now is the time to take the matter up. During the winter season the sale of antitoxin is always largest. Write for terms, mentioning the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

A Pure Gum Nipple.

On the third cover page of this issue will be found the advertisement of the well-known firm of Meinecke & Co., of



New York, who are placing on the market a new nipple which they claim to be made of pure gum, and to be so constructed that it cannot collapse, and yet will not collect accumulations of milk and food. To those who have given the study of the sanitary feeding of infants any attention, the advantages which must accrue from a nipple possessing these qualities will be readily apparent. These nipples are sold to the retail druggist at thirty cents a dozen, and, selling as they do, very readily, at five cents each, there remains the substantial profit of 100 per cent. Moreover, it can be said on the positive assurance of the firm, that the nipple is a vast improvement over the old form, and a means of reducing infant mortality, which every conscientious druggist should consider.

Druggists who have tried the breath perfumes of the Kisyou Co., 100 Lake street, Chicago, report that it is a very rapid seller. Those who have not stocked it should write to the company asking for a free sample and prices.

The New Era Water Still Condenser, which has just been placed on the market by Messrs. Wilmot, Castle & Co., 28 Elm street, Rochester, N. Y., appears to be one of the cheapest, yet most effective water stills which has been offered to the trade. An illustration of this still appeared in our issue of January 25, page 28, but a full illustrated description can be obtained by dropping a postal card to the manufacturers at 28 Elm street, Rochester, N. Y.

The necessity of using pure and high grade otto of roses for the production of the correct rose flavor is admitted by all who have had any practical experience with the subject, but nevertheless one wishes to make sure of obtaining the full money's worth, particularly when buying so expensive an article as otto of roses. Since experts in this line are so rare, it is well for the druggist to select some brand of known standing and to always purchase this brand. Such a brand is put up by Botu Pappazoglou & Co., Kezanlik, Bulgaria. The American agent for this house is W. P. Ungerer, of 18 Cedar street, who will be pleased to quote prices and details upon application to correspondents mentioning the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

American Druggist

and Pharmaceutical Record.
"America's Leading Drug Journal." Founded 1871

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We are not responsible for any money paid to agents. All communications should be addressed to the American Druggist Publishing Co., 62-68 West Broadway, New York, and all remittances made payable to them.

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THE ADVANTAGES OF ORGANIZATION.

THE vigorous action of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and of the delegates from other organized bodies of pharmacists throughout the State on the Higbie measure, which was referred to in our last issue, and upon the liquor license law for the State of New York, furnishes an admirable text from which to discourse upon the advantages of organization. The action taken by the representatives of pharmaceutical organizations in appearing before the Legislature in Albany is fully set forth in our news columns, and while the immediate results of that action cannot as yet be announced in their entirety, we may safely credit to their action such favorable modifications of the Raines law as may be and no doubt will be put into effect, and also credit the force of organized opposition with the defeat of the Higbie measure, which we may now look upon as assured.

The proposed amendments to the Raines law drawn up by the Representative Committee of pharmacists at Albany and printed in full in another column, are not to be looked upon as an ideal solution of the problem of the supervision of the sale of liquor by pharmacists, for the law enforced in Massachusetts is much nearer what might be considered an ideal one. Legislation nearly always partakes of the nature of a compromise, and the draft submitted by this committee to the Senatorial Committee may be looked upon as a compromise between what the pharmacists considered as a really proper solution of the question and the views of the law makers as expressed primarily in the original Raines law, and as intimated by the different members of the Senatorial Committee.

While it would in some respects have been preferable to endow the boards of pharmacy with discretionary powers touching the issuance of pharmacists' liquor licenses, such discretion would have placed an onerous burden upon the

shoulders of the several boards of pharmacy in the State and would not have been in harmony with the spirit of the remainder of the Raines law, in which care has been exercised throughout to avoid the investment of any officer or board with discretionary powers as to the issuance of liquor licenses.

The pharmacists appearing before the Senatorial Committee argued that they had a moral right to dispense liquors as well as any other drug upon prescription, regardless of the question of license, but, since the committee seemed to favor some form of a license even for prescriptions, the pharmacists were willing to pay a nominal license fee of \$5 for the dispensing of liquors on prescriptions providing such license carried with it the right to sell alcohol for mechanical purposes without a prescription.

The pharmacists also argued that it was really unfair to tax the pharmacists in the cities more for a license to sell liquors without a prescription than the pharmacists in the smaller towns and villages, for the records of the trade indicated that more liquor was sold by pharmacists in small towns than by those doing business in the cities. Here also it was deemed prudent by Mr. Smither and his associates to follow out the line of the original law, for it was felt to be better to ask for what they might reasonably expect to get than to ask for what they might in justice demand but scarcely expect to obtain.

If the pharmacists of the State get the concessions which have been so valiantly fought for by the State Association and the organized bodies represented at Albany, they should certainly show their appreciation of the efforts put forth by giving their active support to the organizations which will have been instrumental in securing their relief from the most unjust exactions imposed by the existing liquor license law.

A perusal of the brief account of the labors of R. K. Smithers, president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, and of his associates will give but an inadequate idea to those who have

never had any experience in matters of this kind of the amount of careful study, arduous labor, and experienced generalship required to secure favorable consideration for the arguments which the pharmacists were prepared to present. Even with such an able leader as President Smither proved himself to be, the arguments presented would not have carried such convincing weight with them but for the fact that every member of the committee present at the hearing represented an organized body of pharmacists, whose numbers alone would entitle them to respectful hearing. If the pharmacists of the State are granted any relief from the unfair exactions of the existing laws the entire credit for such relief should go to President Smither and the State Pharmaceutical Association, without whose active initiation the movement for relief would probably never have come to a head.

THE PHENACETINE PROSECUTIONS.

THE vigor with which prosecutions are being conducted for infringement of the patent on phenacetine has aroused attention to the subject. The anomaly that the United States Government allows the importation into its ports of articles which it has patented, and which under its patent laws gives exclusive rights to the patentee, is also an interesting theme of discussion. Under the laws of the United States it is possible for a foreign manufacturer to obtain a patent for a medicinal product in this country for which he can obtain in Germany a patent only on the process and not on the product. This patent gives him a monopoly of the sale of that product in the United States. It is immaterial what the price of the genuine article may be elsewhere, the patentee under the law may set his own price in the United States, and, so far as the law has as yet been passed upon by the Courts, no person has any right to buy or sell in this country any patented product without the permission of the holders of the patent.

The United States Government exacts a certain duty upon all medicinal chemicals imported into the United States. The fact that the Treasury Department permits phenacetine and other patented articles to be imported by persons other than those designated by the holders of the patents has been erroneously assumed by many as an indication that the independent importers had a right to buy and sell the patented article without any reference to the permission of the patentees. The customs authorities, however, never pass upon a question of proprietary rights such as is

involved in this case. They leave the protection of such rights wholly to the individual, and the fact that they permit the importation of the phenacetine is in no wise to be accepted as an indication of any ruling upon the right of the importer to either use or sell the article imported, for this right is one which must be determined solely by the courts in consonance with the existing patent laws.

The German manufacturers have, with their usual business acumen, taken advantage of the fact that they can get a protection in the United States which their own laws do not afford them, and have exacted from the users of many of their products in the United States a much higher price than they can get in those markets where the patent laws are not so favorable to them. This action on their part, while excessively annoying and possibly unfair to the consumers of their drug in the United States, is under the circumstances a very natural one for them to take, and the indignation which is so widely manifest over the existing condition of affairs, could, with much better grace and much greater hope of betterment of existing conditions, be manifested against our imperfect and unfair patent laws. Several American writers on pharmaceutical jurisprudence, notable among whom are William Bodemann, of Chicago; and Dr. F. E. Stewart, of Detroit, have most vigorously condemned the laws and regulations now in force concerning the patenting of medicinal articles and compounds in the United States and the copyrighting of their names, but unfortunately the efforts of these writers have met with but little support from the drug trade in general. Now that the attention of the trade is so forcibly directed toward the matter by the institution of the many suits throughout the United States by the owner of the patent on phenacetine, with a view to protecting his legal rights as to the sale of the articles patented by him in the United States, it is probable that the many objectionable features of our patent laws which have been so generally criticised will receive such attention at the hands of the drug trade at large as will eventually result in their repeal.

It is only fair to the firm of Schieffelin & Co., to state that they are simply selling agents for this product, and as regards their responsibility for the prosecutions which have been brought for the infringements of the patents, we have the following authorized statements from Dickerson & Brown, the attorneys of Mr. E. N. Dickerson, who is the owner of the United States patents, but who, it is fair to presume, merely represents the German manufacturers.

"Understanding that a large number of druggists have asserted that Schieffelin & Co. are the owners of the United States letters patent for phenacetine and sulfonal, and that even if they are not the owners, that they are responsible for the legal action taken under those patents, we desire to state: First, that the title to these patents is exclusively vested in E. N. Dickerson and that Schieffelin & Co. have never had any interest whatsoever in these patents. Second, that they have no control over the proceedings brought to enforce the rights under these patents, and that they are not kept informed of the steps which are taken on behalf of the owner of these patents. Third, that they are not our clients in these matters."

Pursuing his former policy, Mr. Dickerson has continued to institute new suits throughout the United States against druggists for the purchase of phenacetine through other than his authorized agents in this country, Messrs. Schieffelin & Co., and unless the rulings heretofore made in the Courts be reversed, it would seem that he had law on his side, and druggists would save themselves expense and annoyance by submitting to the law, so long as it is law, however unjust it may appear to be in their eyes.

QUEER QUERIES.

ACCOMPANYING the printed volume of proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association is the usual list of queries by the Section on Scientific Papers. The wording of this list is curious in places, the effort at brevity being so strained as to obscure the meaning in many instances. Query 1 asks for a comparative examination of the various "methods for solutions of formaldehyde." Methods for preparing is probably what was intended. Query 2 contains the words "mercuric chloride" and "calomel" in the same sentence. Consistency would have been better served by using "corrosive sublimate" in one place or "mercurous chloride" in the other. Query 5 speaks of "specimens" of Norwood's Tincture where "makes" is evidently intended. Query 10 would lead the unsophisticated to believe that formalin is produced spontaneously in Hamamelis water. Query 14 would be improved by the use of the definite article before the word "fixed," and the word "present" before in. We think it would be quite "practical" for pharmacists to undertake the dispensing of sterilized milk for infants, but the question is one of practicability.

The entire list of queries is marked by a looseness of construction which is unusual in the printed papers of the American Pharmaceutical Association. And to call attention to another matter in this connection, it is, we believe, the first time in the history of the Association that the documents sent out by its committees have been used to advertise commercial firms or colleges of pharmacy. The Merck Pharmacy is advertised by the chairman, and the respective colleges of pharmacy of New York and Boston by his associates.

Pharmaceutical Advertising; Its Application.

BY WALTER ALLEN,
Greencastle, Ind.

THIS is a broad subject, and its best application must be decided by the well studied necessities of the particular locality in which the pharmacy is situated. The needs of one place are not in any measure adapted to the whole profession.

However, there are some principles alike, and general in their application; the subject also has some age, and from the experience of the past, these general principles have crystallized into the present ideas of the subject.

The Best Means for Greatest Results.

Here is the golden key which unlocks the door of successful advertising. Pre-eminently the well studied needs of the locality is of utmost importance. Under this head must be carefully examined the characteristics of the people who comprise your trade, or whose trade, by your location, rightfully belongs to you, and should be reached by your advertising. Manifestly an advertisement prepared for students of a college will fall flat when put before a clientele of mechanics, and be a loss in whatever way it may be brought to their notice. It will not excite their interest. No interest, no results.

How Then Can an Interest Be Aroused?

The city store occupies a field largely its own, and from its cosmopolitan location must depend for interest exciters on things which catch the eye; even the eye of him in haste to make a car. These exciters are, to a great extent, impossible in rural locations. For this portion of the trade, newspaper ads. are not generally feasible, and yet, reading locals tersely written and well placed, are often of great service. However, the fact remains that the city store to gain its margin above expenses, depends largely on its favorable location, elegant fixtures and prompt service.

The store in smaller cities and country towns may add to all the interest exciters of the city store a portion of newspaper display advertisements. This is a very fruitful means if used with judgment. It may be questioned whether there is any profit for druggists in newspaper advertising; or rather, if one-half to two-thirds of it is not usually done at a loss—a useless expenditure of good money. Usually this is no fault of the medium employed, but rather a lack of care and judgment by the advertiser. The local paper is really one of the best mediums by which to reach the people and make a lasting impression.

Twelve Points to Be Observed.

If newspaper advertising is the kind decided upon, in addition to great care and judgment, twelve points appear necessary to obtain an adequate return for the outlay. Several of these are so closely related that it is difficult to discern the dividing line between them. They are enumerated below with no regard to

their relative importance as no two persons will value them alike. They are also submitted without comment; a whole paper being possible under each head.

1. Originality.
2. Truthfulness.
3. Frequent change.
4. Information given.
5. Advertising one thing at a time.
6. Proper display.
7. Particular style of type to be used in your ads. alone.
8. Punctuation—adopt some system, say a dash, and use it in place of other marks.
9. Use borders or not as other advertisers in your line do or do not. Generally an individual border is better than none.
10. Buy your location in your paper and keep it.
11. Illustrations.
12. Quote prices.

Advertising by Circulars.

After newspaper advertising comes circulars, programmes, etc., to be considered. It is a well founded belief that the circular has but one real value. A well printed, neatly arranged, small circular to put in packages sent out over your counter, is a really good way to do some effective advertising—it is a money-getter. These circulars should be printed in quantities to last two weeks only, and then be succeeded by another issue calling attention to some other article.

Particular care must be taken to choose appropriate articles to be advertised in this way. Things in general use by the family, seasonable household remedies of your own make, etc. Never wrap up a package without a circular. This method of advertising is not obtrusive, but goes into the home where purchases are planned, there silently does it work, cementing trade to your store.

Advertise but one thing in each circular. In fact, most of the points enumerated under newspaper advertising apply with equal force to this style. A more pretentious circular—the folder—neatly printed on good, heavy calendered paper, illustrated, if possible, with information on not too many topics, judiciously mailed, is also a money breeder to the house which uses it. This method is costly and should only be entered upon with a willingness to pay the price. A high class of patrons is necessary to make the folder a successful method, and a first class mailing list is essential.

Another efficient method of advertising is

The Sidewalk Blackboard.

This board should be of fair size, 24x40 inches being about the right dimensions. This gives two nice, smooth faces, which may be blue, green, or black, on which you may change your ad. at any time,

which is a point of no little value, as it allows you to take advantage of any local matter which may arise and which may be turned to your advantage. Where the conditions were right, a sidewalk board has been proven of more value than any three other methods to attract attention. It costs next to nothing. A good, soft camel's hair brush, prepared chalk and water being all that is necessary. The chalk may be tinted with aniline, but, as a rule, the white is better.

Pointers for Blackboard Signs.

Put on the board some truth worded for your own interest, in your own natural style, and the ad. will be productive. Be quick to change it to suit any occasion which may arise—even the change in weather will suggest some suitable article to which to call attention and catch the eye of the passer-by. It is not absolutely necessary to be an artist with the brush to make your sign draw trade. In fact, a rough sign often will attract more attention than one on which more care has been expended. Skill will come by continued use of the brush, and a very presentable sign will not be difficult to make. A word intentionally misspelled will often bring in a procession who wish to set you right in spelling, thus giving the opportunity to make their visit productive in cash.

The Key to the Situation.

In conclusion, the point of making a careful and systematic study of the characteristics of the trade in your locality is again emphasized as presenting the real key to the situation. Then having a map of the enemy's country, with a table of its necessities and base of supplies, a plan of its fortifications, a digest of its abilities, resources, etc., it will be an easy matter to conduct a campaign intelligently and a surrender of its trade to you will be an assured and pleasing result.

SELECT SODA SYRUPS.

Some Desirable Formulas.

CREAM SYRUPS.

I.

Borden's Peerless evaporated cream	1 can.
Milk	1 pint.
Sugar	1 lb.

Mix, dissolve without heat.

If this mixture is bottled at once and kept upon ice it will keep well for from 4 to 8 days.

II.

Evaporated cream	1 can
Water (previously boiled and cooled)	1 pint.
Sugar	1½ lbs.

Mix and dissolve without heat.

III.

Evaporated cream	1 can.
Water (previously boiled and cooled)	½ pint.
Syrup, thin	1 pint.

Mix and dissolve without heat.

NECTAR CREAM.

Cream syrup	6 pints.
Vanilla syrup	3 pints.
Pineapple syrup	1 pint.
Lemon syrup	1 pint.

Mix well and color with cochineal color, N. F.

CREAM CHOCOLATE.

Confectioners' chocolate	8 oz.
Hot water	2 qts.
Evaporated cream	1 can.
Granulated sugar	5 lbs.
Whites of two eggs	
Extract of vanilla	1 oz.

Cut the chocolate finely into a porcelain lined evaporating dish, and with the aid of heat and a pestle, reduce it to a smooth paste. Add the water (boiling hot), stirring constantly, then stir in the evaporated cream and sugar. Allow to cool, skim off the cacao butter, particles of chocolate, etc., add the white of egg, previously beaten to a froth, and the vanilla, and strain through muslin.

EGG CREAM.

Evaporated cream	4 oz.
Egg yolk	4
Extract vanilla	1 oz.
Syrup	12 oz.

Mix.

COFFEE SYRUP.

Mocha and Java coffee, of each 8 oz. Percolate with boiling water, 6 pints. Add to percolate:

Sugar	8 lbs.
Evaporated cream	1 can.

Dissolve with gentle heat.

A wrinkle in coffee-making worthy of adoption by every druggist who takes a pride in the quality of his coffee syrup, is to add a portion of table salt to the dry coffee before percolating. One teaspoonful of salt added to every pound of coffee gives a percolate of fine flavor; more of the soluble constituents of the berry are extracted, and the percolate has a good rich color, not otherwise obtainable except by prolonged boiling.

CHOCOLATE CREAM

Powdered chocolate	4 oz.
Powdered cocoa	2 oz.
Cold water	11 oz.

Mix to an even paste and add

Evaporated cream	1 can.
Powdered boric acid, about ..	2 teaspoonfuls.
Simple syrup	1 gallon.

Stir well, heat to boiling point, and use without straining.

Cream is called for in a number of formulas, and a tablespoonful of Borden's Peerless Evaporated Cream added to every portion of syrup taken, will turn out a satisfactory article.

Handsomer than Ever.

[From the *Buffalo Druggist*.]

The AMERICAN DRUGGIST, always bright, typographically and intellectually, begins its twenty-seventh year with a number of changes in its mechanical department, for the betterment of that almost faultless journal. We entirely agree with the editor's conclusion: "We think that our readers will agree with us that the new dress of type adopted with this number and the typographical changes introduced throughout are in the nature of a distinct artistic advance."

Compliments for Our New Dress.

[From "The Spatula" for January].

The AMERICAN DRUGGIST begins the year in a handsome new dress of type, which much improves its personal appearance. It has also launched a new department yecept "Drummerdom." The publication has a general air of health and prosperity that is very refreshing.

A Trade Paper's Birthday.

The "American Druggist," New York, has just entered on its twenty-seventh year. The advertising pages show that the good work done in the business and editorial departments is appreciated by the drug trade.—*The Fourth Estate*.

[Written for the *American Druggist*.]

REGULATING THE SALE OF LIQUOR BY PHARMACISTS.

BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

President of the Massachusetts Board of Pharmacy.

The Massachusetts Board of Pharmacy has assumed the control of the sale of liquors by pharmacists, under an act of the State Legislature, and the following article by the President of the Pharmacy Board describes the operation of the law, and the results of the Board's assumption of the work of regulating the sale of intoxicants by pharmacists. The article is one of special interest to the pharmacists of New York and other States, in view of the efforts being made to cope with the problem of the sale of liquors on prescription and otherwise.

In my answer to Query 5 of the American Pharmaceutical Association of 1896, "Is the sale of intoxicating liquor in a drug store, strictly for medicinal purposes, a necessity, or would it be wiser to prohibit the sale except in compounding absolutely?", which paper was presented at the meeting in Montreal, will be found my position upon that part of the question. I believe it is a necessity.

The facts that I now give apply only to Massachusetts. I quote from our Tenth Annual Report, page 4:

In 1878 the sixth-class or special druggist's license, fee one dollar, was created. This license required a complete record of all sales, date, residence, kind, quantity, price, use and signature of the purchaser. This was most just, wise and timely legislation; but then, as now, some bad, unscrupulous persons, defiers of the law, civil and moral, soon engaged in the drug business. The prohibition vote in some cities and towns caused in several places a general stampede from the closed saloons to a drug store, as a cover and blind for the liquor business pure and simple. Drug stores were increasing in number far beyond the needs or demands of the people. Ignorant, inexperienced men, mere pretenders, without the slightest knowledge of pharmacy or regard for honesty, opened stores so hazardous to the welfare of the people that the Legislature in 1885 established this Board, to check if possible this increase of fraud, deception and crime, and protect the people from the reckless and ignorant dispensing of drugs, medicines and poisons. The Board entered upon this educational work and control of increase by issuing, as required by the law, certificates of registration in pharmacy to all who had been in the business on their own account or had had three years of practical experience. In 1887 this law was so amended that certificates of registration were granted to those only who could pass a satisfactory examination.

The law preventing the opening of new stores did not prevent the continuing in business of disreputable men, and the evil continued.

To meet this condition the stringent laws of 1893 giving this Board power to suspend or revoke certificates of registration in pharmacy, were passed. Under this Act the Board have suspended seventeen certificates and revoked eight during the past year.

By the Acts of 1894, only a registered pharmacist in active business on his own account, could have a sixth class license, and not then, unless he had a certificate from the Board of Registration in Pharmacy, certifying that he was a proper person, and the public good would be promoted. In our report for 1894 will be found the following quotation from one of the licensing boards of this State:

The official visit of the Board included an inspection of the thirty-four places where it had been assumed that the licensees were doing business under licenses of the sixth class, and it was among this class of licensees that the most flagrant violations of the law were discovered.

In many places there was evidence of graver violations of the law. Upon inquiry, it was re-

vealed that the yearly sales of liquor were so large as to preclude the belief that it had been sold legitimately; and the large stock of liquor on hand, both in barrels and in pint and one-half pint bottles ready filled for use, indicated an illicit business. In some so-called drug stores there were found not only barrels of whisky but also barrels of high wines, from which a cheap grade of whisky was made by a process of reducing and the addition of coloring matter.

In a word, the Board found sufficient evidence on its tour of inspection to warrant the statement that immediately before its visit, and especially during the last year of no license, many of these drug stores were merely liquor stores in disguise.

There is no class of licenses so liable to abuse as that of the sixth-class. The druggist pays only a nominal fee for his license, and yet he may sell liquor at all hours of the day or night. The number of drug stores now doing business is out of all proportion to the population of the city. The interests of the public, as well as a sense of justice to holders of other classes of licenses who have paid large fees for the privilege of selling liquor, require that hereafter greater care should be exercised in the granting of licenses of the sixth class only to reputable druggists, and that the number should be limited to the legitimate needs of the public.

The attention of the wholesale dealers was called to the fact that the selling of liquor to so-called druggists in quantities so large as to indicate an illicit business and the selling of liquor to kitchen barrooms were at least moral violations of the law, and would be likely to be taken into account upon any license applications that might be made by them in the future, as bearing upon the question of fitness to receive a license. Much of the responsibility for illegal selling can justly be placed upon the wholesalers. The dealer who encourages the whisky druggist or the kitchen barroom by willingly supplying them with the means of violating the law, ought not to be regarded "with favor."

It is with much regret that I make this quotation, for it is an exhibit of facts, shameful and disgraceful. Many will doubtless claim that the writer of the quotation is a temperance crank, a bigot, but I know the writer, and have for many years. He is an attorney of superior ability, a gentleman of irreproachable character, above and beyond bigotry or catering in any way to fraud or deceit. One of the wholesale drug dealers of Boston gave me the conditions existing in another city, and, if possible, they were worse than those quoted.

This clearly shows the condition existing in some of the so-called drug stores in certain localities in Massachusetts from 1880 to 1895. What has been accomplished? I quote from our report of 1896, page 12:

From such data as the Board have been able to gather, the sale of intoxicating liquors in the drug stores of the Commonwealth has during the past year been reduced not less than two-thirds, as an average, and in some localities a greater reduction has been made. The work has been attended with some friction and open hostility, but we know our efforts have met with the hearty approval of reputable pharmacists and the endorsement of the law abiding people of the State.

Fifty sessions of the Board have been held for the purpose of passing upon applications, and impartial hearings have been given in every case where the justice of a refusal has been questioned. In several cases where the reputation of the drug store has been notoriously bad, and in others where the opening of a new store indicated a probable liquor business, we have required some assurance, either by delay in granting, that a record might be made, or satisfied by facts, that our action in certifying to "proper person and public good" had some data to stand upon.

On page 15 of this report, our agent says:

The work performed under instructions of the Board has taken me to every portion of the Commonwealth and to some cities and towns several times, so that I have had an opportunity to observe whether our labor has been in vain or some good has resulted, and I am happy to state that a marked improvement has been made in the right direction.

During this year not so many complaints have been made of criminal violation of the pharmacy law as were made during the year 1895, nor as many complaints to the Board during the year just closed as were made the year previous. A comparison of the statistics of 1895 with the statistics of 1896, bears out this statement; and as the impostor and bogus druggist are driven

out of the pharmacy business, so will the profession take a higher standing in the community. In several instances, violations of the pharmacy law have been corrected by simply calling them to the attention of the druggist, who rectified them at once. This has always been more desirable than to resort to prosecutions, which have only followed in cases of flagrant violations, where forbearance had ceased to be a virtue. One thing has become apparent, the back room is no longer a loafing place for those who have not quite the courage to stand up to a bar and "take it straight." Another noticeable feature is that the quantity of spirituous liquor bought at wholesale has greatly diminished and the legitimate pharmacist sees respectability returning. But there is work to be performed on the part of the druggists of Massachusetts in order that the ideal standard may be obtained; and by their co-operation with the Board of Pharmacy, assisted by the local authorities, their expectations will be realized.

On page 20 of the same report is this RECAPITULATION.

Number of visits to cities and towns.....	327
Number of drug stores inspected.....	1,733
Number of criminal complaints made to local authorities	38
Number of druggists prosecuted and convicted	29
Amount of fines imposed.....	\$2,850
Number committed to prison	8
Number of months served	28
Number of complaints made to Board and investigated	170
Number of formal complaints made to the Board	22
Number of drug stores closed.....	60
Number of drug stores found doing business without any registered person connected with the same	12

More than one hundred and fifty of these "Liquor Stores in Disguise" have been closed. Several who persisted in direct and positive violation of the law have had their certificates of registration revoked altogether. Many who have been negligent and careless are now conducting the business properly. But much work remains to be done.

It is almost, if not quite, useless to review the past or discuss the reason of the general charge that pharmacists are rum sellers. It is the present and future, and the facts as they exist to-day, which we have to meet.

In your letter to me, you say, "It will be greatly to the interest of pharmacy if we can succeed in arousing the proper public sentiment among druggists as to the responsibility which rests upon them of avoiding being considered as a surreptitious dram seller." I fully agree with you in the advantage to pharmacy, and also to the comfort of every reputable pharmacist and his family who have been annoyed and disturbed by this general charge. It does not matter how large or how small the per cent of whisky-drug stores there are, we are all made to feel the sting of the general charge.

Judging from local, State, and national failures to act as a unit upon many matters of grave importance and value, I fear we cannot rely upon united action of the pharmacists. Let one faction move as they honestly believe is for their own and the public good, and immediately there is aroused an antagonism from another faction. Politics repeated. Where and when public sentiment has been aroused, and the people take up the question, demand and secure legislation, then those in sympathy with the work can bring successful and helpful results. In this State, the partial control of the sale of intoxicating liquor in drug stores by the Board of Pharmacy came from the people. The Board of Pharmacy were afraid of it, and made a protest against it, but it came in May, 1894. That it has greatly added to the work and responsibility of the board is true, but we feel that if continued by legislative approval it will prove a strong lever in the elevation and progress of pharmacy in Massachusetts.

Scientific Societies.

Lectures and Proceedings.

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

The Soil Microbes Useful in Agriculture.

A Lecture Delivered Before the Chemical Section of the Franklin Institute by Dr. H. W. WILEY, Chief Chemist, Department of Agriculture.

DR. WILEY was introduced to an audience of unusual size for a section meeting by Dr. Richards, of Lehigh University, who was recently elected president of the section. In introducing his subject Dr. Wiley referred to the various classes of soil ferments important in agriculture. He distinguished them by the offices which they perform, into several groups; those beneficial to the soil, those inimical to the progress of agriculture; and pathogenic ferments or those which are detrimental to animal existence and which are harbored in the soil until a favorable time for their propagation.

The Popular Idea of the Origin of Soil is that of the mechanical disintegration of the bare rocks left upon the cooling of the molten mass which constituted the earth. It is only recently that chemists and geologists have realized the extent to which soil formation is produced by the action of micro-organisms.

On the tops of the highest mountains, in the regions of perpetual snow, these organisms exist on the surface and even within the interstices of the rocks which are thereby comminuted and rendered favorable for soil. They exist in ice and upon application of heat become vital and exercise their peculiar functions to a greater extent than is recognized. Those which aid in the utilization of the soil for plant life are more important to us and it is this class which is receiving the most attention at the present time, as they are indispensable for the preparation of plant food for assimilation. The principle of feeding animals economically has received a larger share of attention than that of feeding plants, and the judicious balancing of plant rations is found to produce results worthy of the study required.

The Functions of Microbes of the Soil.

Dr. Wiley likened these small micro-organisms to cooks which prepare the food for the plants, each particle requiring proper treatment to render it acceptable. The customary idea regarding soil is, that it is inert dead matter, but, according to the lecturer, all soil possesses vital activity due to these microbes or ferments.

It is clearly understood that certain mineral constituents of plants must be rendered soluble before it is possible for them to be utilized by plants; thus silica cannot be assimilated in the condition in which it exists in the soil, this being also true of phosphates which are so essential to many crops and which must be converted from the calcium combinations

in the soil to the potassin combinations in which they exist in plants. What forces produce these results? Ten, fifteen and twenty years ago it was taught that the vital forces of the plants and the exudations from their rootlets produced these changes, and no thought was given to the possibility of vital forces existing in the soil itself. Now it is clearly established that the soil microbes prepare these elements for assimilation by the plant.

Origin of Nitric Acid in the Soil.

One of the most important of these classes of organisms produce nitric acid from nitrogen as found in organic and inorganic combinations. *No organic food can be utilized by plants until it has been prepared by these forces.* The idea that plants can utilize organic products is erroneous, as was discovered by one experimenter who fertilized sugar beets with sugar without practical benefit. With several minor exceptions, no plant is capable of absorbing organic nitrogen, which, must be reduced to the inorganic form to be of value. This change is produced exclusively by these soil ferments and is absolutely necessary for the preparation of organic matter before it is assimilable.

Three Classes of Useful Ferments.

There are three classes of organisms which aid in this particular work. The first is the class which changes proteid, nitrogenous matter to ammonia; they are generally bacilli or bacteria, but sometimes yeasts or moulds perform this duty. The second class change this ammonia into nitrous acid and is composed of a more exclusive group of organisms of which not more than six species are known. The nitrous acid is no more suitable for plant food than is ammonia and it remains for the third class to produce a final conversion of this product into nitric acid, which is then taken up as soluble nitrates. They are therefore termed ammonizing nitrous and nitric ferments.

Denitrifying Elements.

The microbes inimical to the welfare of the soil are the denitrifying ferments which reverse this order of change and thus produce loss.

Dr. Wiley illustrated the methods of making these various cultures for the experiments upon this subject and stated that these denitrifying organisms were especially present in stable manure, which accounts for the fact so long unexplained

of chili saltpetre and stable manure often being found valueless; the real reason being that the denitrifying ferments in the manure attack and destroy the nitrogen of the saltpetre. He exhibited several tubes of gelatin which had, a few days previously, been inoculated with certain ferments. In one the gelatin had been partially liquefied, this being a distinctive character of the microbe present and together with other characteristics leading to its identification. In another the gelatin was still firm, but a fluorescence could be seen upon the surface which was characteristic of this ferment in the same manner. Two tubes were also shown which had been inoculated previously with a denitrifying ferment. In the one which contained nitrates in solution, nitrogen gas had been liberated which displaced the liquid; in the other which contained no nitrates, no gas had been formed. These are the methods used in identifying these organisms, which are very difficult to differentiate by the microscope alone, as they closely resemble one another in external appearance. They are thus identified by their actions upon certain culture mediums under uniform conditions and a number of interesting lantern slides were shown illustrating more fully the details of this branch of the work. Among the ammonizing ferments the bacilli act in neutral solutions only and are found in conditions favorable to their growth, while in swamps and similar localities where the soil is acid, the yeasts and moulds predominate.

The Fixation of the Nitrogen of the Air.

There are also organisms which convert the elemental nitrogen of the air into nitric acid, which then forms the nitrates essential to the plant. There is but one family of plants known at present which harbors these organisms, which are dependent upon these same plants for their existence, thus acting mutually for the welfare of the organic world. These organisms exist in tubercles which are found on the roots of plants belonging to the Leguminosae and a number of pictures were exhibited of pot cultures of certain plants. These illustrated the fact that it is absolutely essential to the welfare of a plant that it be inoculated with a ferment from the same genus or one very closely allied and in the case of the pea, bean, vetch and clover the most beneficial results were obtained by the inoculation with organisms from the same species. In these cases tubercles formed and the plant flourished, while if the species were not closely allied the plant was puny and dwarfed in appearance. Though these parasitic organisms require this one family for their existence and propagation, their beneficial results are also exercised on plants of other families, as was shown in the illustration of two older plants, one of which was inoculated and flourished, the other developing only slowly and imperfectly. Dr. Wiley recited a humorous poem of the farmer who gave his neighbor an account of the "scientific fellers" at the "institute" and their talk. He concluded by showing views of the experimental laboratories devoted to this particular work and describing the care with which these various samples were collected and handled in order to insure the absence of any microbe, except those normally present in the sample of soil operated upon.

Action of Lime on Soil.

The addition of lime which has long been known to exert a beneficial action upon certain soils, even when they already contained a large proportion of calcium salts, is now explained by the fact that neutralization of the excessive acidity of such soils, rendered certain beneficial microbes active and thus produced larger crops. He dwelt but a short time upon the pathogenic bacteria which are inert while in the soil, but becoming disseminated through the agency of plants or animals produce epidemics of various kinds. The economic value of this work which was foreshadowed by him several years ago, and much ridiculed, has advanced to the extent that large culture laboratories now produce beneficial varieties of microbes for use when they are required, and incredible though it may seem, he stated that a single tube (about the size of a goose quill) of these organisms had been shown to greatly increase the yield of a large field, in actual practice. The rapidity with which these organisms multiply can only be dimly comprehended, and in a few years a farmer can, by sending a sample of soil from his farm for examination, receive the ferment which is especially needed and by its use obtain results otherwise impossible. The progress of agricultural chemistry has been wonderfully furthered by the efforts of Dr. Wiley, who was warmly applauded by the audience and thanked by Dr. Richards at the close of the meeting.

Statistics of Adulteration in Bavaria.

The following table contains part of the analyses made at the Bavarian "Kontrolstations," referred to in a previous issue (p. 40), in the years of 1894 and 1895. For 1896 there is a general increase in the number of analyses as well as in the amount of adulterations. From year to year there is a change in the adulteration practiced, but every year brings so many new adulteration methods that the proportion between numbers analyzed and numbers defective remains almost a constant.

Substances Analyzed.	1894.		1895.	
	Number of Analyses.	Number found to be falsified or deteriorated, and therefore, their sale prohibited by law.	Number of Analyses.	Number found to be falsified or deteriorated, and therefore, their sale prohibited by law.
Beer.	1,340	326	1,397	298
Brandies and Liquors	130	17	186	40
Bread.	488	170	812	140
Cacao and Chocolate.	253	53	340	42
Vinegar.	1,040	145	1,248	304
Manufactures of Flour and Sugar.	466	7	625	27
Dyes.	1,039	109	1,095	98
Butter and Fat.	2,410	472	1,901	306
Fruit Juices and Lemonades.	197	80	100	38
Spices.	7,006	385	6,984	408
Cheese.	109	20	163	26
Coffee and Coffee Substitutes.	1,106	156	2,188	679
Flour.	1,311	19	1,093	10
Milk and Cream.	2,339	242	2,106	173
Petroleum.	33	8	64	19
Tea.	67	6	92	4
Water.	1,381	671	1,394	635
Wine and Must.	945	123	971	166
Sausages and Meats.	3,020	307	3,324	498

Heat of Bromination as a Means of Identifying Fats and Oils.*

BY WILLIAM BROWNE, PH. D., AND
JOSEPH L. MAYER, PH. G.

Among other work required of the students in the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy in the course in Analytical and Applied Chemistry, is the examination of fats and oils, with a view of identifying them and their adulterants.

In addition to the regular color tests we had been employing Maumene's method of identifying oils and fats by the rise in the temperature produced on the addition of sulphuric acid.

This method is a good one in the hands of an expert analyst, but our experience with students of pharmacy proved it was not the method for pharmacists; it is somewhat unsatisfactory and the results are not always regular and concordant, so much so that Prof. Bartley suggested that we adopt Hehner and Mitchell's method of determination by the rise in temperature produced on the addition of 1 Cc. of bromine to 1 Gm. of oil, and that the table published by them be extended so as to include as many other fats and oils as could be obtained.

MITCHELL AND HEHNER'S METHOD.

This method, which is quite recent, having been introduced to the chemical world through the *Analyst* in July, 1895, depends for its action on the fact that the oils are natural glycerides containing unsaturated radicals capable of combining with the halogens.

This fact had been taken advantage of by Hubl, whose iodine absorption method is so well known that it needs but to be mentioned. Fawcitt (*Journal Society Chemical Industry, 1888*) tried to utilize the heat evolved by sulphur chloride ($S_2 Cl_2$), but not with sufficient success to make the method popular.

To prevent as far as possible loss of heat by radiation, Mitchell and Hehner used Prof. Dewar's vacuum jacketed tube, which he had employed in his experiments with liquefied air. This is a small inner test tube soldered at the neck to a large outer tube, from which the air is practically exhausted, leaving almost a perfect vacuum, and consequently making it a non-conductor of heat.

A CHEAPER APPARATUS.

The expense of such a tube determined us to make our experiments with a cheaper apparatus, so that our method could be applied and our results obtained at any time or place without special apparatus.

The apparatus we adopted consisted of a large beaker (a graduate or other glass vessel will do when a beaker is not at hand), with about one-fourth of an inch of calcined magnesia in the bottom, a test tube about 7 inches in length, around the bottom of which was wrapped a small piece of cotton; the test tube was then placed upright in the beaker and imbedded in alternate layers of cotton and calcined magnesia, being quite tightly packed so that the tube could be withdrawn and replaced at will without disturbing the nest so made. A Centigrade thermometer

*A contribution from the chemical laboratory of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, read at a meeting of the King's County Pharmaceutical Society, February 9, 1897.

graduated to fifths of a degree completes the apparatus.

Mitchell and Hehner added the bromine directly to the oils, but the difficulty of conveniently handling 1 Cc. of bromine was recognized by Dr. Wiley (*Journal American Chemical Society*, April, 1896) who suggested that it be diluted with chloroform.

Acting upon his suggestion, we diluted the bromine in the proportion of 1 Cc. of bromine to 4 Cc. of chloroform.

The action of the bromine upon some of the oils being very violent, we diluted or dissolved them in chloroform in the proportion of 6 Gm. of oil, and made the volume up to 30 Cc. with chloroform. We made up this quantity, so that we might make a number of determinations on each oil without having to make up a fresh solution for each determination. Of the chloroform bromine solution we made up enough to last for one day's

measured. We adopted Dr. Wiley's apparatus for its measurement. The apparatus is simply a wash bottle arrangement; through one opening in the stopper passes a pipette (graduated on the stem to 5 Cc.), through the other a short tube, which connects on the outside with an atomizer bulb; by pressing this bulb, the solution is forced up in the pipette to the 5 Cc. mark. The index finger is then used to close the top, and the stopper and the tube are withdrawn from the bottle and the point of the pipette directed into the oil—the finger being withdrawn, the solution flows in.

Our experiments proved that if the solution was allowed to run in very quickly, the temperature would be reduced in some instances 2 degrees, there being considerable ebullition, which throws the hot liquid against the cold sides of the tube and thus reduces the temperature; this result was also brought

In the table will be found Hehner and Mitchell's figures for the oils on which they worked. There will also be found the figures of Dr. H. H. Wiley, who worked on a few oils in the laboratory of the Chemical Bureau of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

We are still at work and hope in our next paper to give a factor, which when multiplied by the rise in temperature of the oil, will approximately give Hubl's iodine number.

The oils reported upon were all supplied gratuitously by the dealers mentioned in the table, and were supplied as the purest obtainable.

At the conclusion of the paper, the thanks of the society were tendered to the reader, Mr. Mayer, by a unanimous vote.

Dr. Bartley discussed the paper. He regarded it as one of the most valuable papers recently presented to the society. He entered into an explanation of its technical points, alluding to the simplicity of the method, and the great need which existed for some such means of detecting adulterations in fats and oils. The simplicity of the method was to be seen in the apparatus, which consisted simply of a burette, test tube and beaker, with bromine and chloroform. The oils reported upon in the paper had been procured from leading firms of drug importers, and a guaranty of the purity of the oils rested in the names of the firms attached to the report. Dr. Bartley considered that the table of results was a very valuable contribution to our knowledge of the oils and would serve as a reference table for future workers.

Viewing the results from the standpoint of a practical druggist, John Gallagher pointed out the extreme delicacy of the determinations which provided in most cases for a difference of only 1° in temperature, and he considered this far too delicate for ordinary work. A simpler test looking to the recognition of the adulterants in oils by some color standard would be much more easy of application and more likely to be used generally by retail druggists.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The regular monthly meeting of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry was held in the lecture hall of the New York College of Pharmacy on Friday evening, February 19th. Prof. Charles F. Chandler, chairman of the local section presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting the first paper was presented, bearing the title:

Aluminium Binary Compounds and Their Reduction as Considered from Chemical and Electrical Standpoints, Including a Synopsis of the Metallurgy of Sodium.

By HENRY S. BLACKMORE, PH.G., F.C.S.

The author read the greater portion of his paper in abstract only, as it embraced a very comprehensive and thorough resume of all the practicable methods for the reduction of aluminium compounds.

The first portion of the paper was devoted to a consideration of the binary compounds of aluminium which are used as a basis for the reduction of the metal. This included reference to the better

BROMINATION FIGURES BY BROMWELL AND MAYER.

Name of Oil	Rise in Temperature.	Average Rise in Temperature	Dr. Wiley's Figures	Hehner and Mitchell's Figures	General Remarks	From whom Procured
Sweet Almond.....	20.0 21.0	20.25		17.6	Sweet—Unsalted.	Lehn & Fink
Butter.....	9.5–10.0	9.5		6.6–7.0		T. V. Ketcham
Cade.....	24.5–24.5	24.5				Lehn & Fink
Castor.....	20.00–22.0	22.0		15.0		Seed Pressing Company
Cocanut.....	3.25–3.50	3.31				Colgate & Co.
Cod Liver A.....	37.60–41.0	39.6				Martin Manufacturing Co
Cod Liver B.....	33.5–38.5	35.25				Lehn & Fink
Cod Liver C.....	33.5–35.5	34.00				Welles & Welles
Corn A.....	24.75–26.0	25.50		21.5	Refined.	Davis Oil Company
Corn B.....	27.5–30.0	28.6		21.5		Chicago Sugar Ref'g Co.
Cotton Seed A.....	24.5–25.0	24.75	25.8	19.4		American Cotton Oil Co.
Cotton Seed B.....	24.0–25.0	24.6	25.8	19.4		Welles & Welles
Cotton Seed C.....	24.0–26.0	25.25	25.8	19.4	Crude	Welles & Welles
Cotton Seed D.....	24–00–26.0	24.33	25.8	19.4	Refined	Lehn & Fink
Croton.....	25–01–27.0	26.3				Leo Bernard & Co.
Hoof.....	16–00–17.0	16.31			Sold as Neatsfoot	Davis Oil Company
Horse A.....	28–00–30.00	29.00			Brown	Thos. F. White
Horse B.....	21.00–24.0	23.00			Yellow	Thos. F. White
Lard.....	18–00–18.5	18.3	9–11.8			Davis Oil Company
Linseed A.....	30–25–33.00	30.98	30.4–31.3		Raw	Deane Linseed Oil Co.
Linseed B.....	33–00–34.25	33.25	30.4–31.3		Raw, 8 months old	National Linseed Oil Co.
Linseed C.....	30.5–31–50	30.37	30.4–31.3		Raw, new	National Linseed Oil Co.
Menhaden.....	36.50–38.50	37.3				Welles & Welles
Mustard.....	22.5–23.25	22.98			Quite old	
Neatsfoot A.....	13.00–14.00	13.6			Made from Hide Scrapings	Davis Oil Company
Neatsfoot B.....	16.0–17.00	17.35				Welles & Welles
Oleomargarine.....	13.00–12.75	12.87			"Oil"	Schwarzchild & Sulzberger
Olive A.....	20–00–21.00	20.25	19.5	15.00		Turner
Olive B.....	23.00–24.00	23.2			50 per cent. Cottonseed	
Palm.....	13–25–15.00	13.8				Colgate & Company
Rosin A.....	31.50–33.00	32.5			1st Run	J. A. Casey
Rosin B.....	17.50–19.50	18.5			2d Run	J. A. Casey
Rosin C.....	30.50–30.50	30.5			3d Run	J. A. Casey
Sesame A.....	22.00–24.00	23.0			About 10 years old	L. Arensburg
Sesame B.....	23.50–26.50	23.9			Quite new	
Skunk.....	20.25–22.25	21.00				Lehn & Fink
Sperm.....	31.50–33.50	32.1				Grennell & Company
Sunflower.....	26.50–28.00	27.0	28.4		Old sample	
Theobroma.....	8.00–9.50	8.75				Barker & Company
Walnut.....	24.00–26.00	25.00				Lehn & Fink
Whale.....	29.50–31.50	30.12			White	Swan & Finch

work, fearing that the action of the bromine on the chloroform might in time generate hydrobromic acid, which would interfere with the results.

APPARATUS FOR MEASURING BROMINE SOLUTION.

It is of great importance to accurately measure the 5 Cc. of oil solution, and this is best accomplished by using a glass stoppered burette, care being taken to avoid any loss by contact with the walls of the tube in flowing in.

A thermometer is placed in the oil solution, in order that an equal temperature may be maintained. As the action of the bromine on the oil is instantaneous, it will be seen how necessary it is to place the thermometer in the oil solution before adding the bromine.

The bromine being largely in excess of the amount required, the 5 Cc. of the solution need not be so accurately

about by stirring the mixture with the thermometer, and we would, therefore, recommend that the bromine solution be added drop by drop. The figures in the table are the results of four determinations on each oil, the average of these being given.

In making the tests we had in use about twelve of the beaker test tube apparatus, so that after making the four tests the tubes would be withdrawn from the nest, washed out with benzene (petroleum benzene) and inverted to dry. For the next set of tests we would take four more tubes and beakers, and so on, until we had used all; we would then come back to the first set and have them clean, and the temperature of the nest reduced to that of the room.

Experiments made with a beaker with cotton loosely packed without any magnesia, proved that this way the temperature was also considerably lowered.

known and most successful of the methods used for the reduction of the sulphate to the oxide, and also to a method invented by the author the most novel feature of which was the introduction into the aluminium sulphate heated to a temperature of 175° F., of superheated steam at a very high temperature, which immediately absorbs the sulphuric radical producing sulphuric acid and conveys it off, preventing the dissociation and formation of sulphuric anhydride, free oxygen, and sulphur dioxide, which occurs if the process is carried on by heating the aluminium sulphate per se first above dissociating point.

THE COLORING AGENT OF ULTRAMARINE.

An interesting fact which the author learned in course of experiments carried out by himself with a view of reducing aluminium oxide by passing acetylene through it in a molten state while under superatmospheric pressure, was the production of an intermediate product consisting of aluminium sub-oxide of a blue color, which decomposed water, eliminating hydrogen and producing white aluminium hydroxide, the blue color disappearing, for which the author suggests the name of Alumoxyl (Al_2O_3), because on oxidation it forms alumina and it appears to act as a radical in formation of oxy-aluminium compounds, the character being analogous to ammonium. When melted with sodium silicate and sulphur this blue oxide forms a permanent compound apparently a double suboxide of silicon and aluminium, which is permanent, and which the author takes to be the true coloring agent of ultramarine blue. By acting on aluminium silicate in a molten bath of alkali sulphide with carbon disulphide under superatmospheric pressure this product can be produced directly, provided the action is not continued long enough to transform the oxides into sulphides.

Another reaction observed was the production of a subfluoride of aluminium by the action of hydrogen under superatmospheric pressure, on aluminium oxide dissolved in a molten bath containing aluminium fluoride, to reduce which only about one-half the amount of sodium necessary to reduce the normal fluoride was required.

The author referred briefly to the various electrical processes, including those of Cowles, Heroult, and Hall, which latter is now in practical operation on a large scale at the works of the Pittsburg Reduction Co., at Niagara Falls, and also to the process of Waldo and Gooch.

THE METALLURGY OF SODIUM.

The author gave a brief outline of the more important processes which have been devised for the reduction of sodium.

He himself had studied this question for some time, and had devised a process with a view of utilizing the sodium produced in the manufacture of aluminium, but the introduction of electrical processes had so reduced the cost of producing aluminium that he had not utilized his process for that purpose, deeming it advisable to work directly upon the reduction of aluminium with cheaper reagents.

His sodium process consisted essentially in the reduction of sodium hydroxide by sifting into the molten compound finely divided iron by hydrogen heated to redness. As the heated iron by hydrogen gradually settled through the molten

caustic soda, it combined with the oxygen, liberating sodium vapor and hydrogen, the former of which was condensed and the latter conveyed to a gas holder to be utilized again in reduction of more oxide of iron to produce iron by hydrogen for further use. The oxide of iron produced in the reduction of caustic soda being utilized for this purpose after being withdrawn from the bottom of the retorts and excess of undecomposed caustic soda washed out, which was evaporated and reused. Molten iron introduced in short formation had also been used advantageously in reducing molten caustic soda. The advantage of using iron being that formation of carbonate was entirely avoided which is the trouble experienced when carbon is employed as reducing agent.

THE REDUCTION OF ALUMINIUM.

After sketching the various processes in use the author gave details of his own process for the reduction of aluminium with sodium and also a more recent and cheaper one in which sodium is not required. The former consisted essentially in floating upon a mass of molten aluminium a molten bath containing aluminium fluoride which was supplied from time to time as reduced. Into the molten aluminium at the bottom metallic sodium was gradually introduced in a molten state, so that it passed up through the molten aluminium and came in contact with the molten bath containing aluminium fluoride, it reduced the same in juxtaposition with the mass of aluminium with which it immediately combined, thus preventing violent reaction and disseminating the reduced aluminium in fine globules through the molten bath, in which condition it is almost impossible to combine into a mass on account of its lightness, this being the great difficulty experienced with other sodium processes.

His process for reducing aluminium without use of sodium consists in passing vapor of carbon bisulphide through a molten mass of aluminium oxide, which results in formation of aluminium sulphide. Molten iron is then poured into the fused mass, the iron taking up the sulphur and leaving free aluminium. To carry out this process it is necessary to produce carbon bisulphide at a low cost. The principal cost in the production of this liquid is the replacing of the iron retorts used, which generally do not last more than a week. The author hit upon the expedient of using clay retorts instead of iron ones and he rendered them impervious by saturating the interior with lead oxide which is absorbed into the pores of the retort, closing the same while it is superficially converted into lead sulphide during the process of producing the carbon bisulphide. These retorts are filled with carbon or charcoal, heated, and sulphur vapor conducted in at the bottom and the carbon bisulphide distills off at the top. The retorts are practically indestructible, since the only wear is on the lead sulphide coating on the interior, which is only worn off by attrition of the charcoal and has to be replaced or recoated every month or so.

The paper was a very lengthy and exhaustive one and the above abstract gives only a bare outline of the most important points of interest contained in it.

Chairman Chandler interrogated the author as to whether the process was in

practical operation. He also spoke of his visit to the sodium works of Kastner in England and also to the aluminium reduction works at Niagara.

A discussion then arose regarding the theory propounded by the author that the aluminium sub-oxide described by him was the actual color basis of ultramarine. This theory was combatted by Messrs. Endemann and Prochazka.

The next paper presented had for its subject the unfavorable effect of the alcohol tax on the aniline color industry as both the ethyl and methyl radicles enter largely into the composition of the aniline dyes. The author, G. A. Prochazka, presented a number of handsome specimens of dyes made under his direction.

In the course of the discussion which followed Henry Clementsen, president of the Columbus Distilling Co., made a few remarks concerning the alcohol industry, in the course of which he referred to the fact that Western farmers were using corn as fuel and but 40,000 gallons of the 128,000 gallons distilling capacity of the alcohol plants of the United States were being utilized, and many industries in which the use of alcohol was an important factor were languishing all because of the oppressive alcohol tax. Let some way be found for removing this tax and the farmer could sell his grain at a profit, the alcohol plants could be utilized to their full capacity and many industries made profitable.

In Germany the alcohol using industries had increased ten-thousand fold in seven years under the influence of tax-free alcohol.

The concluding paper of the evening was devoted to a consideration of the best methods of disposing of sewage and was read by the author, H. P. Eddy, Worcester, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

The regular pharmaceutical meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held in the college Museum, Wednesday afternoon, February 17, with Joseph W. England in the chair.

The registrar called attention to some materia medica specimens which were presented to the Museum by E. M. Holmes, Curator of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

Prof. J. P. Remington read a paper on

Acetic Acid as a Menstruum and Solvent.

Which was not only interesting from a technical standpoint, but was also of value as bearing on the question of expense in manufacturing pharmacy. The author had carried out a large number of experiments for the purpose of ascertaining whether acetic acid could be made to replace alcohol in the extraction of various drugs. Nux vomica was chosen as a typical example of a drug difficult to exhaust, and it was found that a 10 per cent acetic acid produced an extract assaying 15 per cent. of alkaloids. Acetic acid was also employed for making extracts from some other drugs, and for these preparations, which could be made dry and pulverulent, the author proposed the name of "Acetracts." It was stated that these could be standardized and the liquid preparations made by redissolving them in various mixtures of alcohol and water,

with or without glycerin and of different strengths of acetic acid.

A number of samples were presented and especial attention was directed to a fluid extract of sanguinaria which was made four years ago with 60 per cent acetic acid and showed no signs of precipitation.

The subject was one which appeared to be of general interest, and among those who took part in the discussion were Messrs. England, Kebler, Boring and Stedem.

A paper describing the details of a chemical examination of "Ammonol" was presented by Geo. M. Beringer.

An Analysis of Sage Brush, *Artemisia Tridentata*, Nutt.

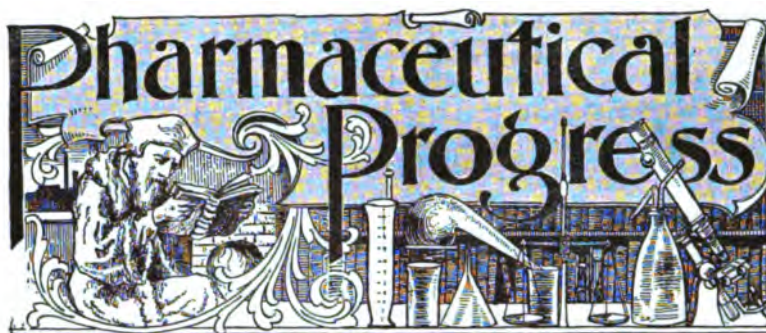
was contributed by Griffith H. Maghee. It was stated that in addition to the economical uses of the plant, the Indians use an infusion of the leaves for colds, headaches and mountain fever. The flowers and leaves were the parts examined, and were collected at an altitude of 5,000 feet. Besides the usual plant constituents, a bitter glucosidal principle was obtained by treating an alcoholic extract with acidulated water and separating with ether or chloroform. The principle was difficult of separation and was obtained in an amorphous condition. A paper on

The Estimation of Ash in Various Drugs was read by Chas. H. LaWall. The writer stated that the inorganic constituents of drugs had received very little attention or study; that the existing data were scattered, and in many cases obtainable only after laborious search. It was a matter of surprise to note what little importance had been attached to the moisture in the sample taken for estimation. The author examined more than one hundred specimens and the per cent of moisture, the per cent of ash calculated in both the air-dry and moisture free substance, and the constituents of the ash were all tabulated. In addition to these data, the per cent of extract was also given in a number of cases for the sake of comparison. Certain groups of plants showed marked peculiarities in the amount of ash present. The leaves of the natural order Solanaceae furnished a notable example; in some instances as much as 25 per cent of ash was obtained upon ignition.

Prof. Remington called attention to a new form of prescription balance which is manufactured by the Micrometer Balance Scale Co., of Troy, N. Y. A feature of the instrument is that the fractional loose weights, which are ordinarily employed, are entirely discarded. The arms of the balance are of unequal length and to the longer the single pan is attached, while to the shorter the counterpoise, which embodies a cylinder within a cylinder, in combination with a screw, is adjusted. The cylinders are graduated and by moving the outer one either to or from the fulcrum, weighing is accomplished, and the weight read as indicated by the index.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned.

Antitoxin for Pneumonia.—A report comes from the Medico-Surgical Society, of Antwerp, of the discovery of antitoxin for pneumonia by Dr. Mennes, of Louvain. The microbe is stated to be extremely small, of a shape approaching an oval. At present successful experiments have been confined to animals.



Thyreïn is, according to the Elberfeld Color Works, the active constituent of iodothyrein.

Guaco, which has been recommended in the form of a plaster against snake bites, is known botanically as *Mecania gonoclada*.

Iodoformsalol is a mixture of iodoform and salol, melting at 40° C., which has been recommended by Reynier for the dressing of cavities in diseased bones, although its efficacy has been called in question by others.

Sodium Telluride has recently been recommended in the treatment of night sweats in tuberculosis. It is recommended to be given in doses of 0.01 and 0.02 Gm., morning, noon and night, dissolve in alcoholic liquids.

Geosote.—A Correction.—In a previous issue (p. 38), the word "geosote" (guaiacol valerianate) is made to read "creosote," through a typographical error. The context shows that an error has been made, though the correct title of the compound, "Geosote," does not appear.

Chrysotoxin is the name applied by Jacoby to a substance isolated by him from ergot, which has the same therapeutic qualities as ergot itself and remains unaltered for a long time. Chrysotoxin has been placed on the market, pure and in its sodium compound, by Boehringer & Soehne.

Use of Sage in the Sweating of Phthisis.—Krahn has studied the effects of *salvia officinalis* on thirty-eight patients suffering from hyperhidrosis, and in all save two cases marked improvement was noted so long as the treatment was continued. Twenty-nine of the cases were phthisical. The tincture was employed in doses of about twenty drops three times daily.

The Preservation of Iodoform Dressing.—According to a patent recently taken out in Vienna the loss of iodoform by evaporation is prevented by covering the dressing with an outward layer of sterilized fibrous material, such as cotton, wool, jute, enclosing this in a thick and air-tight paper covering, and finally heating the entire package in a sterilizing apparatus to 50 deg. C.

Bleaching Yellow Wax.—A Nicolle recommends (*Le Mercure Scientifique*) acetone for use in the decolorization of yellow wax; it not only bleaches the wax, but also has the property of dissolving out an acid which has the properties of acetic acid, and fatty bodies, having a

lower melting point than the wax. For complete decolorization it is necessary that the wax be cut up into small pieces.

Periplocin is the name given to a glucoside obtained from the *periploca graeca* which has the composition $C_{22}H_{34}O_{13}$. It occurs in colorless crystals melting at 205° C. and is readily soluble in alcohol and difficultly soluble in ether. It is more soluble in cold than in hot water. Periplocin is a powerful heart poison, resembling in many respects digitalin, strophanthin and ouabain. Further therapeutic investigations of the glucoside are now under way.

Distinction Between Articles of Silver and of Nickel.—The author uses a concentrated solution of silver nitrate. Genuine silver remains bright if moistened with the liquid; spurious articles turn black. Lacquer, if present, must first be rubbed off. The writer mentions, also, the 10 per cent solution of chromic acid. A drop of this liquid produces on silver a purple-red spot, but on other metals (except gold and platinum) a greyish black.—*Chem. News*.

Aspidin is the name given by Boehm to a substance obtained to the extent of 3 per cent from the extract of male fern. It has the formula $C_{22}H_{27}O_7$, is colorless, melts at 124.5° C., is insoluble in water and is soluble in alcohol, benzole, ether and alkalies. Aspidin is poisonous but its therapeutic effects have not as yet been investigated. In addition to Aspidin, Boehm obtained from the ethereal extract of male fern substances to which he has assigned the names of Albaspidin, Aspidinin, and Aspidinol, and several acids.

Yohimbine.—A new alkaloid has been discovered by L. Spiegel in the bark of a tree ("Yohimberrinde") found in the Kamerouns. Pure yohimbine is said to be $C_{21}H_{27}N_3O_5 + \frac{1}{2}H_2O$; it crystallizes from dilute alcohol, in fine, somewhat glistening, white needles, melting at 231° C. It is soluble easily in alcohol, ether, and chloroform; almost insoluble in water. The hydrochloride $C_{21}H_{27}N_3O_5 \cdot HCl$ can be separated from the concentrated alcoholic solution of the alkaloid by the addition of alcoholic hydrochloric acid. The physiological action of the alkaloid is being investigated.

Macleyin is a new glyceride obtained by Spiegel, *Chemiker Ztg.*, 1896, 20,970, from nuts of Illippe Maclayana from New Guinea. These nuts are similar in form to Para nuts, but about twice the size, and have a smooth chocolate-brown stony shell. Macleyin $C_{17}H_{33}O_{10}$ forms, from absolute alcohol on addition of ether to the solution snow-like flocks,

very hygroscopic, deliquescent in the air to a watery syrup, which dries in the desiccator over sulphuric acid to a white crystalline mass. It is scarcely soluble in ether, acetic ether, acetone, and chloroform, even on boiling. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves it with an orange-red color, gradually changing to a fine rose red. Macleyn is a strong local irritant, causing purulent inflammation. .01 Gm. killed a mouse in five hours, .10 Gm. a rabbit in twelve hours, .5 Gm. in five minutes.

Bismuth Assay.—The estimation of bismuth by precipitation as sulphide is not one of those processes which can be conducted at the dispensing-counter, so pharmacists, or some of them, will be pleased with this method of Muthmann and Mawrow's: The solution of the bismuth salt, not too strongly acid, is mixed with an excess of hypophosphorus acid, and heated on the water-bath until the supernatant liquid has become perfectly clear, and a further addition of the reagent heated to ebullition produces no further coloration. The metal separates out in the form of a reddish-gray spongy mass, which can be easily filtered and washed. It is collected upon a weighed filter, washed with boiling water and then with absolute alcohol, and dried at 105°. The results, as given in the *Chemical News*, are good—viz., within 0.02 per cent of the calculated amount of bismuth.

Cannabinol.—The activity and inertness of Indian hemp have been exercising the medical mind for some time back, and there have been free inquiries as to what there is in it. To this Dr. C. R. Marshall, assistant to the Downing professor of medicine at Cambridge, makes an adequate response in the *Lancet* of January 23d by entering very fully into the chemistry of the drug from the time that O'Shaughnessy began to work upon it in 1839 up to Wood, Spirey, and Easterfield's research last year. The latter workers isolated cannabinol from charas and from Indian hemp, and this Dr. Marshall has thoroughly tested and declares to be the active principle. An account of his experience is given in the paper. Cannabinol has been isolated from several cannabis preparations in the market—viz., from Smith's cannabis, 80 per cent; Merck's cannabinon, 50 per cent; Merck's ethereal extract, 26 per cent; and Merck's cannabis resin, 20 per cent.

Assay of Johore Gambier.—W. O. Richtman (*Pharm. Review*, 1897, p. 27) has reported the results of an analysis of six specimens of johore gambier, purchased at the close of the Columbian Exhibition from the Indian exhibit. The moisture found in these specimens ranges from 1.88 to 12.37 per cent; the ash from 1.87 to 4.35; the tannin from 22.21 per cent to 46.95 per cent, and the catechin from 5.25 per cent to 11.10 per cent. The author points out the fact that whereas no general rule can be laid down from the results so far recorded as to the relationship existing between the amount of tannin and catechin present, it is interesting to observe that in those specimens examined by Trimble and by himself, the highest percentage of tannin had been found to be associated with the lowest percentage of catechin. He suggests as an interesting subject for study the question of a possible direct relation between the two constituents and also of

the possibility of the one being converted into the other by the agency of vegetable organisms.

An International Congress.—In conjunction with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the General Pharmaceutical Association of Belgium there will be held at Brussels in August an International Congress of Pharmacy. There will be six sections in all, each dealing with a separate subject of pharmaceutical interest—viz., legislation, practical pharmacy, food, sanitary matters, bacteriology and toxicology. In addition, an international competition, between all subscribers to the Congress, will be held. This will take the form of papers on pharmaceutical questions and on professional interests, for the best of which six prizes will be offered. The contribution for membership is 10 francs, and any manuscripts sent must be forwarded to the secretary, 102 Chaussee de Wavre, Brussels, before July 15th. The Congress promises to be a confraternal assembly of European and American pharmacists, and the subjects under discussion will be of a very beneficial nature to pharmacists all over the world.

The Limitations of Standardization.*

Wherever medicinal action obtains with a vegetable drug the soluble principles of the latter are the therapeutically active ones, and while all the soluble principles are not necessarily of therapeutic worth, it is impossible, in the immature condition of rational therapeutics as to the relative values of different drug extractives, to say that any given extractive is inert or without medicinal activity. Clinical evidence, and not chemical, determines the actual therapeutic worth of a drug and its preparations. The action of a drug, in modifying the contents of a diseased tissue, modifies one or all three cellular activities, nutritive, functional and reproductive. The functional activities, being the most obvious, have been the most studied by therapeutists. Indeed, the modern description of drug action is almost wholly limited to a description of the functional disturbances caused by its use. And yet, what is as important, the modifying influence of drugs upon the nutritive and reproductive activities of cells in disease, has received relatively little attention. Until this be done, no complete knowledge can be had of drug action in human tissues.

SO-CALLED ACTIVE PRINCIPLES NOT THE ONLY THERAPEUTIC AGENT.

Many of the larger manufacturers lay great stress upon the fact that the more poisonous fluid extracts made by them have been standardized to contain a given amount of so-called active principle, and one might infer from the claims made for such fluid extracts that these principles represented the entire therapeutic activities of drugs. No claim could be further from the truth. The so-called active principles of a drug represent their individual therapeutic actions only, and nothing more.

The entire therapeutic effects of a drug can only be had from the drug itself, or a preparation containing all the therapeutically active principles of the drug.

* *The Alumni Report.*

Hence, from a therapeutical point of view, for example, aconitine, digitalin, strychnine, brucine and quinine, represent their individual actions only, and not the therapeutic actions of all the constituents found with them. The proportion of the so-called active principle is no index of the proportion of the other proximate constituents of the drug. As a rule, the content of alkaloid is simply an indication of the amount of that proximate principle of the drug which produces the greatest functional disturbance in cellular tissues.

THE VALUE OF STANDARDIZED FLUID EXTRACTS

over those not standardized, in actual medical practice, has been much exaggerated. The fluid extracts that are usually standardized by the manufacturers and not by the Pharmacopoeia, are those of aconite root, belladonna leaves, coca, colchicum root, colchicum seed, conium fruit, digitalis leaves, gelsemium, hyoscyamus and the like. When the physician exhibits these fluid extracts clinically, what does he do? He gives the preparation in small and gradually increasing doses, until he gets full physiological effects, and then he stops the drug. Now, what practical difference to the physician does a slight variation in the proportion of the so-called active principle make?—especially in view of the fact that, with the possible exception of preparations of cinchona, nux vomica, opium and one or two others, every manufacturer is a law unto himself regarding the strength of standard adopted, and the manner of following that standard, which is fully as important as the matter. True, many manufacturers apparently adopt the same standard, but they reserve for themselves the right of using what working details of assay they wish. In

THE IMMATURE CONDITION OF DRUG ASSAY

it is well known that variable results are obtainable with many drugs with the same process as worked by different persons, due, probably, in some cases, to the difficulty of getting the final products pure.

Scores of modifications in the working details of processes of drug assay have been recommended in the last few years in the pharmaceutical prints, many of them from the laboratories of manufacturers. It is obvious that, in the opinion of their authors, these changes must have been improvements, or they would not have been recommended, and they have probably been adopted by some firms. But, in the absence of any general agreement, it is hardly reasonable to believe that all recommendations for changes in processes of assays have been adopted by manufacturers, and thus we may have the same processes in use by different manufacturers with varying modifications in working details, and of course yielding variable results. Until manufacturers of fluid extracts not standardized by the Pharmacopoeia, but standardized by themselves, get together and agree upon the working details of their processes of assay, the commercial standardized fluid extracts will not be uniform in content of active principles.

NO UNIFORMITY OF PRACTICE AMONG MANUFACTURERS.

As it is not practicable for the average physician to specify, in his prescriptions, the make of one particular manufacturer,

nor practicable for the retail pharmacist to keep all makes of standardized fluid extracts, it is idle to over-estimate their importance. Perhaps the strongest example of

STANDARDIZATION RUN MAD

is to be found in the commercial attempts made to standardize fluid extract of digitalis. Here is a drug for which no practicable method of assay has yet been found, even with years of chemical research. This does not deter manufacturers. They simply assume certain standards of extractive, and claim that the drug is standardized, despite the fact that the percentage of extractive varies with the alcoholic strength of menstruum used to exhaust the drug, and the extractive may contain some or but little of the active principles, or it may contain none. One manufacturer markets his fluid extract of digitalis, and says that his standard is 20 per cent extractive (strength of menstruum not given); another has as his standard fully 25 per cent with a 75 per cent alcoholic menstruum; another has as a standard 30 per cent (strength of menstruum not given). Here is a difference in extreme limits of 50 per cent between the strongest and the weakest extractives, and the difference is more than this if the first-named and the last-named fluid extract have had used for their making weakly alcoholic menstrua.

Now what happens? The retail druggist may have prescriptions calling for all these makes of this fluid extract. Suppose that he makes his tincture extemporaneously from the fluid extract. One day a prescription for the tincture may be made from the 20 per cent product, the next day from the 30 per cent product, and the next day from the 25 per cent product. Is there uniformity in this? And would a tincture made from good selected digitalis leaf, by the retail pharmacist himself, vary as greatly as these commercial fluid extracts, diluted with alcohol and water?

While an exaggeration of the value of drug assay is to be deprecated, it is equally unjust to ignore its growing importance. A great amount of valuable work has been done in recent years, but far more remains to be done, especially with regard to the clinical value of different proximate principles of plants in disease treatment.

A Convenient Metric Conversion Table.

The following metric conversion table (*Scientific American*) has been compiled by C. W. Hunt, M. Am. Soc. M.E., president of the C. W. Hunt Company, of New York City, and is most convenient in dealing with metric weights and measures:

Millimeters multiplied by 0.03937 equal inches.

Millimeters divided by 25.4 equal inches.

Centimeters multiplied by 0.3937 equal inches.

Centimeters divided by 2.54 equal inches.

Meters multiplied by 39.37 equal inches. (Act of Congress.)

Meters multiplied by 3.281 equal feet.

Meters multiplied by 1.094 equal yards.

Kilometers multiplied by 0.621 equal miles.

Kilometers divided by 1.6093 equal miles.

Kilometers multiplied by 3280.7 equal feet.

Square millimeters multiplied by 0.0155 equal square inches.

Square millimeters divided by 645.1 equal square inches.

Square centimeters multiplied by 0.155 equal square inches.

Square centimeters divided by 6.451 equal square inches.

Square meters multiplied by 10.764 equal square feet.

Square kilometers multiplied by 247.1 equal acres.

Hectares multiplied by 2.471 equal acres.

Cubic centimeters divided by 16.383 equal cubic inches.

Cubic centimeters divided by 3.69 equal fluid drachms. (U. S. P.)

Cubic centimeters divided by 29.57 equal fluid ounces. (U. S. P.)

Cubic meters multiplied by 35.315 equal cubic feet.

Cubic meters multiplied by 1.308 equal cubic yards.

Cubic meters multiplied by 264.2 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Liters multiplied by 61.022 equal cubic inches. (Act of Congress.)

Liters multiplied by 33.84 equal fluid ounces. (U. S. P.)

Liters multiplied by 0.2642 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Liters divided by 3.78 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Liters divided by 28.316 equal cubic feet.

Hectoliters multiplied by 3.531 equal cubic feet.

Hectoliters multiplied by 2.84 equal bushels (2150.42 cubic inches).

Hectoliters multiplied by 0.131 equal cubic yards.

Hectoliters divided by 26.42 equal gallons (231 cubic inches).

Grammes multiplied by 15.432 equal grains. (Act of Congress.)

Grammes multiplied by 981 equal dynes.

Grammes (water) divided by 29.57 equal fluid ounces.

Grammes divided by 28.35 equal ounces avoirdupois.

Grammes per cubic centimeter divided by 27.7 equal pounds per cubic inch.

Joule multiplied by 0.7373 equal foot pounds.

Kilogrammes multiplied by 2.2046 equal pounds.

Kilogrammes multiplied by 35.3 equal ounces avoirdupois.

Kilogrammes divided by 1102.3 equal tons (2,000 pounds).

Kilogrammes per square centimeter multiplied by 14.223 equal pounds per square inch.

Kilogrammmeters multiplied by 7.233 equal foot pounds.

Kilogrammes per meter multiplied by 0.672 equal pounds per square foot.

Kilogrammes per cubic meter multiplied by 0.062 equal pounds per cubic foot.

Kilogrammes per cheval vapeur multiplied by 2.235 equal pounds per horse power.

Kilowatts multiplied by 1.34 equal horse power.

Watts divided by 746 equal horse power.

Watts divided by 0.7373 equal foot pounds per second.

Calorie multiplied by 3.968 equal B. T. U.

Cheval vapeur multiplied by 0.9863 equal horse power.

(Centigrade multiplied by 1.8) plus 32 equal degrees Fahrenheit.

Francs multiplied by 0.193 equal dollars.

Gravity, Paris, equal 980.94 centimeters per second.

Formula for Chatham Artillery Punch.

At the last meeting of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Society Ed. J. Kieffer presented a brief note on "Chatham artillery punch," a liquid of high local renown, as follows:

In response to query seventh, as a representative of the far-famed artillery punch, I stand before you to advocate its use, not its abuse. When taken freely in the salt air of the coast, it is mild and innocent, but when shipped and swiggled freely in the interior, it is like a Harris county tornado.

Those who were present at the birth of this decoction declared that it is composed of one gallon Catawba wine, one quart of New England rum, and one quart of whisky. Thus we have a composite of the Cavalier grape, the Puritan essence, and the native American distillation, making a beverage which the pharmacist cannot analyze or the alchemist imitate.

But this is not all. In this quantity of liquid sweetness are cut up six pineapples, twelve oranges and strawberries q. s., and the "brew" is allowed to stand or to draw one night. When ready to use, one dozen quart bottles of champagne are needed to give tone and bead.

Gentlemen, what more need I say. If there can be another ingredient added to this gentle decoction, science has not found it and man has not served it. From the day when George Washington presented the prize cannon to the Chatham Artillery and received in return this recipe for artillery punch, it has been the drink of presidents, governors and statesmen. It represents the combined experience of Europe and America, and in its liquid depths holds the hope of two continents. It is the killer of time, the destroyer of bitter memory, the mortal enemy of despair. Some of the biggest-hearted, and I may add, the "biggest-headed" men in Georgia, have drunk deeply from its foaming depths, and, though slightly disfigured, are still in the ring. Artillery punch flourishes principally in Savannah, but its fame has gone abroad, and men flock to the punchbowls from all quarters as they would to some healing pool—some reservoir of Brown-Sequard, for the elixir of life.

No druggist should be without it, no grown man should fear its sparkling rills; it should be sought like the bubbles of the Pierian Spring, and when the prescription which I have just outlined shall be presented, all the members of the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association should respond with alacrity and skill, and compound the fruits of the earth with the rich weepings of the Falernian Hills.

EMBROCATION FOR WHOOPING COUGH.

Rectified oil of amber.....1 ounce.
Oil of cloves.....1 ounce.
Olive oil 3 ounces.

Odd Causes of Electrical Fires.

The quarterly report of the Electrical Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, makes mention of the following odd causes of fire:

A plush curtain in a theatre, on being hoisted, came in contact with a 32-candle-power incandescent lamp. The common size is 16-candle-power. The heat from the lamp ignited the curtain, but the fire was discovered, with no loss, except the curtain.

A stage hand was ordered to turn out an incandescent lamp, and, not knowing how to do it, instead of turning the switch, he wrapped a damp towel around the bulb. Some time afterward the towel was discovered smouldering.

A portable incandescent lamp was allowed to remain lighted lying on a mattress. The heat from the lamp ignited the cloth and the excelsior of the mattress, and the fire spread through the basement and store.

An electric pressing iron was allowed to stand with the current turned on. The heated iron after a time set fire to the table, and the flames communicated to the surrounding combustible material.

A wagon loaded with gasoline collided with an electric car. The wagon was demolished and the oil flooded the street. The accident attracted the attention of the motorman of another car, who ran his car up to the scene. Seeing the oil running under his car, he turned on the current to get away. A spark from the wheel immediately ignited the gasoline fumes, and instantly the street was ablaze. Four people were injured, one seriously, and one horse was burned to death.

Fire occurred in a basement, owing to dripping water falling on an electrical measuring instrument, thereby short-circuiting it.

Sparks from arc lamps in a department store ignited cloaks on a table underneath.

An elevator motor was burned out, having been left running when the employees left the store, the motor brushes being badly adjusted.

A carpenter dropped a nut on the coils of a rheostat, short-circuiting them with an iron frame resting against a gas pipe. An arc was formed between the frame and the pipe; the latter was melted and the escaping gas ignited.

Rats gnawed the insulation from a wire which lay on a gas pipe; an arc was established between the wire and the gas pipe, setting fire to the gas.

Jumping Cocoons.

The curious movements of jumping beans have lately attracted some attention, though to style the spasmodic jerks of the beans jumps is to court disappointment. Some "jumping cocoons," described by Dr. D. Sharp in the *Entomologist*, were, however, remarkably good athletes, for they could spring out of a small vessel, such as a tumbler, in which they were placed. These cocoons were from South Africa, but in spite of their exceptional gymnastic efficiency, Dr. Sharp hardened his heart and sacrificed them upon the altar of science, in the hope of discovering something unusual that would explain the power of jumping.

The cocoons looked like a piece of oval pottery, about five millimeters long, and having a rough surface. In each of the two investigated a pupa was found; the two were similar in every respect, and

they no doubt belonged to the larvae that made the cocoons. "This little pupa," says Dr. Sharp, "is shut up in a remarkably hard, thick cocoon, and it has to get out. Nature has not provided it with caustic potash for the purpose, but has endowed it with a mechanism of complex perfection to accomplish this little object. On the front of the head it has a sharp chisel edge, and with this it has to cut through the pottery; contracting itself to the utmost in the posterior part of the cocoon, and retaining itself in this position by the hooks on the mobile part of the body, it is in a condition of elastic tension in consequence of the other side of the body being so differently formed and immobile; therefore, releasing the hold of the hooks, the pupa is discharged forward, and the chisel piece strikes the front part of the cocoon; repeating this an enormous number of times, a circle may be gradually inscribed on the inside of the far end of the cocoon, which gives way when sufficiently weakened, and the insect becomes free.

In both the specimens the inside of the cocoon is about half cut through; either this is done as the result of a prolonged series of wriggles, or of shocks such as I have described. It is by no means improbable that the early part of the performance is carving the groove by wriggling, the latter part knocking it off by jumping against it." The pupa is thus a most interesting one to entomologists, says *Nature*. The order of insects to which it belongs appears to be somewhat uncertain, but Dr. Sharp thinks it will prove to be an anomalous lepidopterous insect allied to Trichoptera, and possibly somewhere near to Adela.

What About Yourself.*

Your shop is clean; your bottles look well, the stoppers are all one way, the labels are all to the front, no dust or drippings to be seen; your sundries and patent medicine cases are attractive, the glass fronts cleaned even to a gloss, and the woodwork polished to a nicety, but what about yourself? Why do you allow your hair to grow too long? It is now past that length when it can be kept in an even manner. Allow your hair-dresser to trim it at short and regular intervals. It looks so much nicer.

Your chin, sir, surely that's not dirt? Oh, no, I see, you have not had a shave these three or four days. Result: Well, look in your mirror; think yourself the customer and the face you see the person who is serving you.

That collar; you wore it yesterday and when you took it from your dressing-table this morning it looked clean enough to last another day, but you have now worn it four hours on the second day, and the dirt of yesterday, which was hardly discernible this morning, together with the accumulation resulting in this morning's work, and the slightly soiled tie, were noticed by that lady who, a few minutes since, walked out of your store. Ladies love clean linen.

You smoke, but never at business; of course you would not. But stay, you had a pipe on your way back from lunch, and on stepping into your store you found a stranger who was not only unwell, but abhorred tobacco. There was no time to wash your mouth, and even if you had, the odor would not have been completely covered in so short a time. It was too

late then to resolve not to smoke till after business. Your breath has stopped that customer. He'll find some other store equally as clean as yours and where tobacco is not known.

Perhaps you are not aware that your hair contains a little dandruff, only a little, and yet there is quite sufficient on the shoulders of your coat to show that after brushing your hair you failed to brush your coat. You did not remove your coat because your hair only required "a touch up" between customers. But the white specks were deposited. Dandruff on the shoulders of a druggist is a bad ad., and yet how often it is there.

The above are only a few of the many little details in connection with one's self. They are quite sufficient to spoil the effect of a clean store. "A pretty picture adds much to the effectiveness of an advertisement." (*Spatula*). Your store may be likened to the advertisement, and you the illustration.

Exposures of Quackery.

The London Correspondent of the *Therapeutic Gazette* recommends to any one who desires to know something about the quacks and quack mixtures of England, a small shilling book which has just been published by the Savoy Press, 115 Strand, W. C., and entitled "Exposures of Quackery." The *Gazette* correspondent thinks it might even be useful to leave it about in the waiting room of one's office, in the vague hope that, tract-like, its winged words might now and then fall on fruitful ground. Its pages he says, reveal the ingredients of many of the chief nostrums of the day. Here, for instance, is the analysis of Sequah's Prairie Flower. "This wonderful and world-renowned preparation," as its circular remarks, "has been in use amongst the Sioux, Cherokees, Comanches, Apaches, and several other tribes of North American Indians for hundreds of years." This remarkable prairie flower turns out to be aloes, and in order to procure it the brave redskin must have journeyed to either the East or West Indies, for I believe the aloes is unknown in the native territories of the States. And so on through the chief nostrums, the principal ingredient in many of them turning out to be aloes! Scattered through the book are some amusing stories. Here is one of Dickens and Thackeray. When Charles Dickens was in the height of his splendid career as a novelist, Holloway—the notorious quack "professor," inventor of Holloway's Pills and Ointment (the first chiefly aloes, the second lard and olive oil)—sent him a check for \$5,000, with an intimation that he might consider it as his property if he would insert in an early number of one of his works, then coming out in a serial form, some reference to the Holloway patent medicines. Dickens, to his honor be it said, promptly and indignantly returned the proffered bribe. Upon hearing of this incident, Thackeray remarked, with the quick sarcasm of which he was master, that if he had been in Dickens' place he should have killed the villain of the novel with an overdose of Holloway's Pills, and thus have secured the \$5,000. On another occasion the hustling "Professor" did succeed in securing an introduction to Thackeray, at a large reunion of distinguished people. Thackeray appeared to understand the name imperfectly, and complimented the "Professor" in the same strain as he would have done in the case of a distin-

* By a New Zealand subscriber to *The Spatula*.

guished military officer. Holloway, confused, had to explain that he was not a general, but merely "Professor" Holloway." Oh! well," observed Thackeray, "I made a very natural mistake, for you, too, must have killed thousands of people." This is the same Holloway who, having made his pile, endowed some institutions and was knighted by the Queen! One institution was at least appropriate, if intended as a delicate compliment to the people who believe that his pills and ointment will cure every human malady, viz., an asylum for lunatics.

However, in spite of exposure after exposure, the sale of so-called "patent medicines" goes bounding upwards like African gold shares during the booming season. The papers follow with their record of poisonings. Possibly the fact that it is not toxic is one of the reasons why aloes is such a safe "reef" to work.

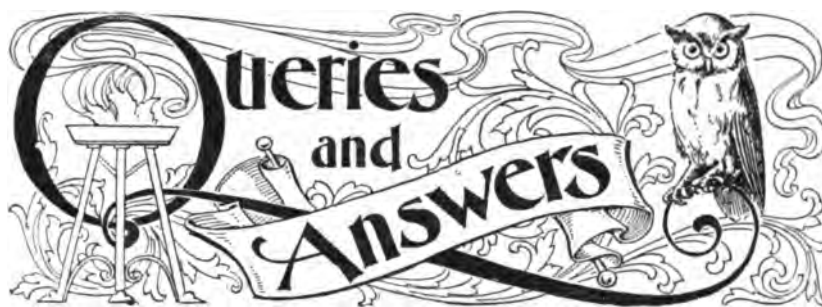
Chinese Drug Shop.

In the February *St. Nicholas* there is an article by Theodore Wores, the artist, entitled "Ah Gau's New Year's Celebration." Mr. Wores gives the following description of a Chinese drug store in San Francisco: The interior of this shop presented a strange and oriental aspect. One corner was occupied by the household shrine, the chief feature of which was a highly colored picture of some favorite god. The smoke of burning incense, issuing from a brightly polished brazen vessel, rose from the altar before this deity and filled the air with its mysterious fragrance. Beside the shrine, on a table, was an abundant supply of refreshment, consisting of cakes, both red and yellow; of lichi nuts, oranges, candied ginger, a number of boxes of cigars; and last, but not least, of bottles containing sam-shew, the favorite beverage of the Chinese.

Ah Gau's uncle, dressed in a long yellow silk blouse, was standing near this table, busily engaged in doing the honors to his numerous callers. He greeted his nephew and his friend with great cordiality, and invited them to partake of refreshments; but Ah Gau modestly contented himself with a handful of dried water melon seeds, which he dropped into his capacious pocket.

One side of the shop was taken up by a long counter; and shelves and drawers extended all around the room. These were covered and filled with a great and miscellaneous collection of strange and rare herbs and roots. Deer horns, in their velvet stage, were suspended from the ceiling. These, after being sliced as thin as wafers, are boiled and produce what is supposed to be a valuable medicine. Dried lizards, neatly spread on thin bamboo sticks, occupied a basket at one end of the counter. Dried toads, sharks' tails and many other curious objects used in the preparation of Chinese medicines, littered the shop from end to end; and a richly carved and gilded open-work screen, with two dragons in the centre, extended across the middle of the ceiling.

The Chinese are very much behind-hand in their knowledge of medicine. Their methods, which are based on ignorance and superstition, are quite as absurd and primitive as were those of the Europeans of the middle ages.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect.

When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent

Does Bromine Expand on Freezing.

G. J. H. writes: "It is held by some, that if bromine is frozen solid in a glass tube, that unlike ice, it will not break the tube by expansion. Have you any data upon this subject?"

We have not. It is, however, well known to chemists, and may be proved by experiment, that bromine behaves differently from water when frozen. Instead of expanding it undergoes contraction.

Parma Violet Perfume.—T. Q.—The following has been recently published:

Ionone solution	3 drams.
Tinct. benzoin	2 drams.
Oil bitter almond	10 minims.
Oil of neroli	10 minims.
Essence jasmin	1 ounce.
Tincture of orris	1 ounce.
Alcohol, 60 per cent.	16 ounces.
Water	4 ounces.

Ink Eraser.—C. D. B.—The following is considered a good liquid eraser for ink spots on paper:

Citric acid	2 ounces.
Water	16 fl. ounces.
Saturated solution of borax in water	3 fl. ounces.

Dissolve the acid in the water and add the borax solution.

Chlorinated lime	6 ounces.
Water	16 fl. ounces.
Saturated solution of borax in water	3 fl. ounces.

Mix the lime and water, shake well, set aside for 1 week in a well stoppered bottle, decant the clear liquid and add the borax solution.

This composition is used by saturating the ink spot with solution A, removing excess of liquid with a blotter, and then applying solution B. When the stain has disappeared, apply the blotter, and wash the spot, by the alternate use of clear water and blotting paper.

Egg Coloring.—P. D. S.—The composition of the egg coloring used by bakers for cake is not known to us. The basis of most of these coloring substances is turmeric. Many dealers in essential oils and confectioners' colors put

up special preparations of their own, and reference to the advertising pages of this journal will find you the names of such manufacturers as appeal to the drug trade. We may state that the basis of the commoner colors of this description is usually turmeric. The best cooks use Spanish saffron in the form of a cold infusion of the stigmas.

Silver Nipples.—J. B. S.—A kind reader volunteers the information that silver nipples of the kind described in our last issue are made by a manufacturing jeweler of Providence, R. I., but he is unable to recall the name and address. He promises to obtain and communicate these particulars later.

Powder Dentifrices.—W. S. A.—The following are new formulas not heretofore published in English:

I.	
Orris washed with alcohol.....	500 Gm.
Magnesia	125 Gm.
Pumice stone	250 Gm.
Cuttle fish bone	250 Gm.
Quinin sulphate.....	125 Gm.
Cascarilla bark	30 Gm.
Milk sugar	500 Gm.
Essence of peppermint	32 drops.
Essence of cinnamon	8 drops.
Essence of neroli	4 drops.
Tincture of amber	4 drops.

It is understood that all of the ingredients are in a finely powdered condition. After being thoroughly mixed by long continued trituration in a large wedgewood mortar, the powder is lastly passed through a fine sieve to remove all gritty particles.

II.	
Charred bread	40 Gm.
Powdered cinchona	10 Gm.
Mix. Perfume to suit.	

III.	
Powdered cinchona	5 Gm.
Powdered chalk	10 Gm.
Powdered myrrh	5 Gm.
Powdered orris	10 Gm.
Powdered cinnamon	5 Gm.
Ammonium carbonate	10 Gm.
Oil of clove	5 drops.
Mix.	

Condensed Milk Prices.—T. D. G. writes: "At the wholesale drug houses the retail druggists are required to pay \$7.25 per case for 'Eagle Brand' condensed milk. The grocers in some of the

larger towns near here buy it of a firm in Dixon, Ill., at figures so much less than the above price that they can retail it for less money than we can buy it. Kindly inform me in your page of Queries and Answers what firm in Dixon, Ill., handles it at these low figures and also how it happens that wholesale druggists quote it so much higher. By giving this information you will greatly oblige."

The above communication was referred to the New York Condensed Milk Company, who stated that the quotation of \$7.25 was evidently a mistake. The price of Eagle Brand was reduced on November 16th from \$7.25 to \$6.75 for 100-case lots to the wholesale trade and it can be bought at that price from any wholesale druggist in Chicago. There is

no jobbing house in Dixon, and the New York Condensed Milk Company do not sell directly there, but you can buy from A. L. Hammond, Elgin, Ill., or the Rockford Wholesale Grocery Co., Rockford.

Dealers in Cottonseed Oil.—W. C. B. writes: "Will you kindly furnish me with the address of parties who handle cottonseed oil? I would like to buy some at about the price quoted in the DRUGGIST."

The prices quoted in our Review of the Wholesale Drug Market are for large lots. The following firms sell at our figures: Chas. B. Tainter & Co., 2 Stone street; American Cotton Oil Co., 46 Cedar street; Hopkins, Dwight & Co., Cotton Exchange Building; Joshua Macy's Sons, Front street; all of this city.

circulars will do themselves good by making a little collection of the attractive printed matter that they ordinarily rush into the waste basket.

The Yellow Kid.

This unique individual has some advertising interest, for he is now being employed in ads and show windows throughout the length and breadth of the land. The origin of the "Kid" was explained and a description of a yellow kid window given in the February 25th issue of this journal.

The reason for the popularity of this artistic freak is past finding out. But it so happens that every once in awhile something of the sort catches the public fancy and makes an instantaneous hit. Much of the effect produced has no doubt been due to the cynical smartness and quaint candor of the kid at his best. People appear to get tired of being serious all the time, and so find relaxation in some such foolery as this.

Anything that puts mankind in a good humor and creates talk has some advertising value. Perhaps there are some druggists who can make use of the yellow kid. He should not be employed by the bilious brand of druggist, but may give the exuberant class a chance to work off some spare humor. Anyone can draw a recognizable kid that will answer for a window poster. After drawing the outline, color the dress a brilliant yellow and then rack your brain for some Hogan Alley philosophy. A kid can be used for advertising soda, cigars or sundries, but not for drugs. Change your signs often and if people do not show symptoms of the hoped for delirium within a few days, take in your kid and burn him.

Criticism and Comment.

Hanna City, Ill.

U. G. Manning.

Dear Sir—I have taken much interest in your articles on advertising and submit two copies of my own method. Having no newspaper or printing office here, I am confined to the mails and circular distribution. I enclose two copies of ads. produced on a mimeograph. These were used on postal cards. What do you think of them, also circular on other side?

Respectfully,

DAVIS, the Druggist.

To a dealer in a small town, advertising does not present many serious problems. If he has a good store and treats people right he can get results from advertising that would fail in a more populous center. People know all about him. They know just what goods he carries, they know his personal characteristics and so he is largely saved that struggle for mere acquaintance that requires long and persistent advertising on the part of his city brother.

People in smaller communities are not deluged with advertising matter, hence they pay more attention to what they get. For these reasons I think that this advertising by Mr. Davis may have paid, though it is not very good. The circular is the cheapest kind of a dodger and ordinarily would not be good enough. I



ADVERTISING AID.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticise any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

PRINTED MATTER.

MOST druggists have yet to learn the value of good printed matter.

At least half the circulars I see are so cheaply gotten up that they are practically useless. In some cases the quality of the paper and press work may be as important as the reading matter. A circular has no value unless it catches the attention and holds it. It will not receive attention unless it be pleasing in appearance. Your own ideas of economy have nothing to do with the matter. It is not you, but the public, that is to be pleased if the circular is to be effective. There is really no excuse for using ordinary print paper these days. A good quality of book paper can be had for 5 or 6 cents a pound. The difference in cost between a cheap paper and a good one is not apt to be over 50 cents on a thousand ordinary circulars, and the payment of this additional amount may double the pulling powers of the advertising. Printing inks also cost much less than they used to and most printers will print your circular in some tint or color without any additional charge. A druggist can hardly take time to post him-

self on papers, ink or composition so as to be able to tell the printer just what he wants; but he can have a drawer or box in which to file away specimens of the attractive printed matter that comes to him. These will afford suggestions when he wants to get out circulars of



THE YELLOW KID.

his own. With them he can do better than tell the printer what he wants, he can show him. An ordinary printer can do good work when he is given something to imitate. Druggists who issue

think a better one would have paid better in this instance. It is headed Holiday Goods. This heading is followed by a short list of Christmas goods. A more complete description of the line would have been advisable; also a little argument as to the advantages of purchasing goods at this store. In another division of the same circular Mr. Davis announces that he has purchased the drug and patent medicine stocks of two competitors and will allow a discount of 10 per cent for a short time. If the same discount applied to holiday goods it would have been well to have said so. Even so small a discount might influence a few holiday buyers, while it would hardly make much impression on those who wanted drugs.

In the mimeograph ads. for postal cards, which are on the subjects of wall paper and paints, too much attention is given to display and not enough to the writing. On both cards appears this line, "Peoria Prices." As Peoria competition has to be met, this becomes one of the important things to be said and should have been given greater prominence. My opinion is that it will pay this advertiser better to send out mimeograph letters instead of postal cards. In letters he can talk about these matters at length and what he says will be sure to be read. Druggists in small towns can make good use of a mimeograph. Work done on this machine will answer as well as printed matter in many cases. Even the old-fashioned hectograph can do good service in advertising.

Philadelphia, Pa.

U. G. Manning.

Dear Sir—This may or may not be new to you. I think it exceptionally good. I refer especially to the cut.

Very truly yours,

R. H. LACKEY.

The enclosure was one of the handsomest blotters I have seen lately. One side of the blotter had a white enamel finish and on this appeared an excellent half-tone of three bicycle riders; one a young lady, another an old man and the other a little girl. Under the riders, in the order named, appeared the figures 18-90-7. The cut was accompanied by the following reading matter:

THESE AGES TOGETHER

indicate a year when good service, pure materials and reasonable prices will be appreciated more than ever.

We are equipped for doing the Drug Business on up-to-date lines. We want as many opportunities as you can give

us to show you how:

The last sentence is a trifle obscure. I think it would have been better to have said "Please give us opportunities to demonstrate the excellence of our service" or "Please give us opportunities to do you good."

The blotter is printed in blue and is altogether so attractive that it is bound to be kept and used.

From Connersville, Ind., comes a little twelve-page advertising sheet entitled "The Reporter." It was evidently sent by the U. S. Chemical Co., as it contains a number of their ads.

I very much doubt the value of this sheet as an advertising medium because

it looks cheap and "amateurish." The poorest quality of paper is used and the printing is very bad. The sheet is full of misspelled words and typographical errors, and unless there can be much improvement made in these matters the paper should not be employed at all.

People unconsciously form an opinion of the character of a concern from the appearance of the advertising matter it puts out. It is not always necessary that the printed matter be fine, but it should always be good.

Poor printing, bad spelling and an abundance of typographical errors are

What You Ask For

Is what you always get here. You are never urged to buy something "just as good." We have everything a good Drug Store should have, hence are pretty sure to have just what you want. Our advice—if you want it—costs you nothing; and it isn't forced on you if you don't want it. We are here to serve you—not to dictate.

We aim to give perfect service at fair prices. We do not care to be known as "cheap druggists," but we do want to be known as "money's worth" druggists.

Corn Belt Drug Store,

Opposite east entrance Court House,
Bloomington, Ill.

apt to excite derision and do positive harm. The ads are very commonplace. They lack in explanation and argument. I doubt if they would hold attention or bring business.

The ads. of the Corn Belt drug store, Bloomington, Ill., are among the best that I have seen in the West. They are bright, forcible, and doubtless effective. The ad. reproduced in this issue has been slightly revised, but presents the main features of the original.

RESCINDING PURCHASE WHEN NOT

"SATISFACTORY."

It is sometimes provided in a contract of sale that the purchaser may disaffirm the contract and cancel the same "if he is dissatisfied with the quality, operation," etc. Just what latitude is to be given to the expression has led to much litigation; the contention on one side being that the purchaser can disaffirm the contract simply upon being dissatisfied, within the time specified, and that such dissatisfaction need not rest upon any ground of reason, and that the grounds or reasons of his dissatisfaction cannot be inquired into or determined by any court, or any one except himself.

It seems to us, said one of the Supreme Courts recently, that this is the proper

interpretation to be placed upon such a contract. The parties to it have so written it, and the fact that to so construe it may result in a hardship is a circumstance that will not be considered. Such a contract is permissible and legal, and when deliberately executed, should be enforced. It contains express authority to disaffirm when the purchaser is dissatisfied. To only allow him to disaffirm when his dissatisfaction rests upon some valid and reasonable objection is to practically deny him the exercise of the privilege expressly conferred by the contract, and denies him the right to exercise his judgment in the matter, and makes his right depend solely upon what others may think as to the merits of the article or animal he has purchased, or the work for which he is to pay. It substitutes their judgment for his. Others may be perfectly satisfied, and think that a man of ordinary desires should be likewise, and that no reasonable ground for dissatisfaction exists. But on the other hand he may with equal good faith be dissatisfied for reasons that are sufficient for himself, and may think that one situated as he is would have grounds for his dissatisfaction. The true rule of construction of contracts of this character, and the one supported by reason and the weight of authority, is that the purchaser may disaffirm the contract if he is dissatisfied, and his reasons or grounds of dissatisfaction may not be determined or inquired into by any one else. It is a matter left solely to his election. This doctrine finds support in many cases, notably in the following:

In *Cattle Co. v. White*, 82 Tex. 479, in construing an instrument that stipulated that the buyer may "cut back all horses not desired," it was held that he was not required to take any of the horses, although they might fill the requirements of the contract. In *Harder v. Board*, 97 Ind. 456, under a contract that provided that the "Board had a right to revoke or set aside the contract when not satisfied with the work done," it was held that the Board could revoke contracts when not satisfied, and that this provision gave them this right. In *Goodrich v. Van Nortwich*, 43 Ill. 445, a party purchased a mill, and at the time it was agreed that if the mill suited him, and answered his purpose, he was to keep it; otherwise, it was to be returned within thirty days, and the purchase money refunded to him. Within the time agreed, the mill was returned, on the ground that it did not suit, whereupon the seller refused to repay the money, and the Court held the buyer to be the sole judge of whether it suited him; that it did not depend upon the opinion or judgment of others; it was a right reserved by contract, and he could not be prevented from exercising it.

Courts of law must allow parties to make their own contracts, and can enforce only such as they make; whether the contract is wise or unwise, reasonable or unreasonable, is ordinarily an immaterial inquiry. The simple inquiry is, what is the contract? Herein, only whether the buyer is satisfied. Like decisions may be found in all the States.

LANOLIN TOILET CREAM.

Lanolin	4 ounces.
Powdered white soap.....	1 ounce.
Rose water	16 fluid ounces.
Ess. bouquet	1 fluid ounce.



Moving Against the Department Store in New York.

New York is not behind Chicago in opposition to the development of the department store. The following resolution was introduced in the New York Senate February 18.

Whereas, great complaint has been made that the large department stores in the cities of New York and other cities of the State are gradually crushing out the smaller stores by uniting in one establishment nearly every kind of business and consequently ruining the smaller merchants and shopkeepers, and

Whereas, the retail trade is thus being concentrated into the hands of large companies, who are by this means enabled to sell certain lines of merchandise under cost or pretend to do so to the great injury of the trade generally, and

Whereas, the tendency of these practices is to deprive persons of employment and to reduce the salaries of those employed in said department stores,

Resolved, if the Assembly concur, that the committee appointed to investigate the trusts are hereby authorized and directed to investigate fully the manner in which these department stores are conducted and to learn what effect they have on business generally and upon the wages of employees, and to report such measures as in its judgment are proper.

Parke, Davis & Co. Buy Out the Cudahy Co.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 7.—Parke, Davis & Company have purchased the interests of the Cudahy Pharmaceutical Co., at South Omaha, Neb. Dr. A. E. Dickinson, manager for the Omaha firm for five years has taken charge of the digestive ferment department of the Detroit firm. This removes one of Parke, Davis & Co.'s principal competitors in this particular line. The local firm has also taken on most of the traveling men of Cudahy & Company.

The Sale of Patent or Proprietary Medicines in New York.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature declaring that no drug, medicine or mixture of drugs, herbs, or medicines, commonly known as patent or proprietary medicine, shall be sold, offered or exposed for sale in this State, unless an analysis or formula of the contents thereof has been filed in the office of the State Board of Health, and a certificate issued by such board that according to the ingredients thereof, as indicated by such analysis or formula, the sale and use of such patent or proprietary medicine for the purpose for which the same is advertised or the purchase thereof solicited, will not be dangerous to the public health. Every such analysis or formula filed in the office of the State Board of Health shall be preserved as a record of such board, but shall not be open to public inspection, nor shall the

contents thereof be revealed by any member of such board, officer, agent, or employee thereof, except for the purpose of a criminal prosecution as provided by this act.

Manufacturing Perfumers.

The Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States met in annual session at the offices of Lazell, Dalley & Co., in this city February 10.

The following officers were elected, to serve for the ensuing year: President, Theodore Ricksecker; vice-president, Adolph Spiehler, of Rochester; secretary, R. C. Eastman, of Philadelphia; treasurer, John H. Winkelman, of Baltimore.

The following new members were elected: George B. Evans, of Philadelphia; and Yergens & Co., of Cincinnati.

KINGS COUNTY SOCIETY.

The Higbie Bill and Telephone Matters Discussed at the Usual Monthly Meeting—An Important Contribution to Oil Tests by Bromwell and Mayer—A Library for the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

The usual monthly meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society (Brooklyn Borough) was held Tuesday, February 9th, at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, 329 Franklin avenue. The feature of the meeting was announced to be a paper on a method of identifying fats and oils by the increased temperature produced on the direct addition of bromine to the oil under examination, but it was some time before this part of the programme was reached, most of the time of the meeting being taken up with discussions on the proposed amendment to the Raines liquor law, the Higbie bill, permitting the sale of drugs by grocery men in all parts of the State, and on the position of the society with regard to the telephone bill now before the Legislature, and on which a hearing is expected soon. The Higbie bill had been acted upon by the legislative committee of the society, which condemned it in the strongest terms, and protested against its passage in written statements to the representatives in the Assembly and Senate. Dr. Bartley read a communication from Edward Shumpik, of Minneapolis, the local secretary of the American Pharmaceutical Association for the meeting which is to be held this year at Lake Minnetonka. The local committee there are desirous of getting early particulars as to the probable number of members that will be in attendance from the different States, with a view of approaching the railroad companies for the special rates

which are usually made for large conventions. A paper by Bromwell and Mayer was then read, bearing the title "Heat of Bromination as a Means of Identifying Fats and Oils." The paper is printed on page 108.

Dr. Bartley announced the commencement of a new course of study at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. This is an advanced course in pharmaceutical chemistry and allied subjects leading to the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. He stated that the course was open to all graduates in pharmacy, and leads to the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy on completion of the course, passing an examination and presenting a thesis on some subject in pharmacy. He referred to the inadequate library facilities of the college, and hoped that some action would be taken by the society to provide a library for the students.

LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY FUND.

L. T. Perkins considered the movement looking to the enlargement of the library facilities of the college as one of the most important ever initiated by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and he hoped that the members would not allow themselves to be outdone in liberality by the teaching faculty of the college, who had announced their willingness to subscribe one-third of a specified sum. He suggested that a library fund be at once established, and subscriptions be taken up at this meeting. Mr. Perkins' appeal met with a generous response, upwards of \$80 being subscribed within ten minutes after he ceased speaking. The following is a list of those who contributed, with amounts:

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE LIBRARY FUND OF KINGS COUNTY PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

L. T. Perkins, \$10; William Muir, \$10; C. B. Dewey, \$5; Dr. Wm. Hutchinson, \$10; McElhenie & Marsland, \$5; Benj. Rosenzweig, \$5; Thos. J. France, \$5; Adrian Paradis, \$5; Oscar Klein, \$1; Charles F. Schleussner, \$2; M. T. Michaelson, \$2; W. B. Bower, \$2; Chas. Schumann, \$1; Wm. Reading, \$5; A. E. Hegeman, \$2; C. O. Douden, \$2; J. F. Crawford, \$3; W. J. Hackett, \$5; Dr. A. H. Brundage, \$2.

T. J. Keenan donated a complete file of the *Druggist's Circular* bound in cloth; a bound copy of the "Universal Pharmacopoeia," and a copy of Dorvault's "L'Officine," for which he was accorded the hearty thanks of the society.

The society has practically abandoned its position as to telephone matters, and may withdraw its support from the measure now before the State Legislature, it appearing that the druggists of Brooklyn are well pleased with the pay stations, and indisposed to go back to the old private phone arrangement.

Chas. F. Schleussner asked if his understanding that the society was prepared to defend druggists prosecuted under the Raines law for the sale of alcohol without a license was correct. The president stated that the society stood ready to defend the first case that came up as a test case.

President Muir informed the members that Senator Raines was his authority for the statement that alcohol cannot be sold by druggists unless they take out a State excise license.

There being no further business, the meeting adjourned.

Druggists Before the New York Legislature.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RAINES' LAW FAVORABLY RECEIVED.

Higbie Bill Practically Dead.

Good Work Before the Legislative Committees by Representatives of the State Pharmaceutical Association.

In compliance with a call issued by President R. K. Smither, of Buffalo, the members of the Legislative Committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association assembled at Albany on Tuesday, February 16, to appear at hearings before committees of the Legislature upon the Higbie Bill, which was referred to in our last issue, and upon the liquor tax law. In addition to the members of the Legislative Committee, there were present at this meeting, on invitation of President Smither, representatives of various pharmaceutical bodies throughout the State. Following are the names of the gentlemen present, together with the names of the pharmaceutical bodies which they represented:

R. K. Smither, Buffalo, W. H. Rogers, Middletown, William Muench, Syracuse, Charles H. Gaus, Albany, New York State Pharmaceutical Association; William Muir, Brooklyn, president Kings County Pharmaceutical Association; Felix Hirseman, New York, German Apothecaries' Society of New York; Frank R. Richardson, Albany, Albany Pharmaceutical Association; Caswell A. Mayo, New York, College of Pharmacy of the City of New York; W. G. Gregory, Buffalo, Buffalo College of Pharmacy; J. C. Smith, Plattsburg, New York State Board of Pharmacy; J. A. Lockie, Buffalo, Erie County Pharmaceutical Association; Charles B. Dewey, Brooklyn, Brooklyn College of Pharmacy; C. O. Rano, Buffalo, Erie County Board of Pharmacy; Edward Dawson, Jr., Syracuse, New York State Board of Pharmacy.

A conference of the pharmacists was held at the Kenmore on Tuesday morning, and the general plan of action was decided upon. The entire delegation then proceeded to the capital where the individual members interviewed the Senators from their respective sections and the members of the Senate Committee on excise legislation. The delegation then called upon Excise Commissioner Lyman and President Smither stated the object of the delegation in calling on the Commissioner, which was to inform him of the general plan proposed by the pharmacists for the regulation of the traffic in liquors by pharmacists and to consult with the Commissioner as regards the best manner of arranging the administrative features of the proposed amendments, the execution of which would of course come within his province.

Commissioner Lyman gave the delegation a very courteous hearing and frankly stated that from a point of view

of revenue, which was of course the only point of view from which he considered the law, the existing statutes were certainly not satisfactory in so far as they affected the drug trade, for the revenue yielded had been disappointingly small. He cautioned the delegation against any idea that he made any pretensions to statesmanship or legislative knowledge or influence. He had nothing whatever to do with the framing of new measures and could offer no suggestions to the committee charged with the revision of the Raines law, save as affected the purely administrative features with which his own particular department was concerned.

President Smither stated the condition of affairs now existing as regards the excise tax in the drug trade in New York State. He was followed by Caswell A. Mayo, editor of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, representing the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, who gave some statistics regarding the character of liquor legislation in force in other States and the results which had been found to follow the various efforts to regulate the sale of liquor by druggists. W. H. Rogers, of Middletown, stated the conditions existing in the smaller towns of the State as indicated by his observations in his own town. The informal conference which followed was participated in by Messrs. Gregory, of Buffalo; Muir, of Brooklyn; and Hirseman, of New York City.

The delegation then interviewed such members of the Assembly as they could find in relation to the Higbie measure and found that the opposition to the measure in the Assembly was quite wide spread; and under the influence of the information which the delegation was able to furnish to the Assembly, this opposition appeared to grow very rapidly.

The Hearing on the Higbie Bill.

As had been previously announced a hearing before the Assembly Committee on Public Health on the Higbie Bill was set for Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. As Senator Raines agreed on Tuesday morning to grant a special hearing to the pharmacists before the Special Senatorial Committee at 2.30 on the same afternoon, it was found necessary to divide the pharmacist's committee and Messrs. Muir, Richardson, Gregory, Smith, Dawson and Rano appeared before the Assembly Committee in opposition to the

Higbie measure, Secretary Dawson, of the State Board, presented a written brief opposing the bill, and was followed by Messrs. Gregory, Muir and Rano. The Assembly Committee appeared to favor the case as presented and some even agreed with the pharmacists that the present law was altogether too weak without making it any weaker. Senator Higbie himself admitted that his measure was faulty and the committee granted another hearing for February 23d at which Messrs. Dawson, Muir and others appeared.

THE ADJOURNED HEARING.

The adjourned hearing on the Higbie bill was held on the 23d. Senator Higbie was present, but was not quite ready to present his amendments as Senator Stewart (who is interested with him in the bill) is ill. The entire State Board was present, also Dr. E. H. Bartley and W. Muir, of Brooklyn; C. H. Gano, E. F. Hunting and Frank Richardson, of Albany. Dr. Bartley, Mr. Muir and Mr. Dawson spoke against weakening the law while Senator Higbie defended his position and asked for an adjournment until March 9, at 2 p. m. This date is set for the final hearing.

Before the Raines Law Committee.

The Senatorial Committee charged with an investigation of the workings of the Raines law held a session at 2.30 p. m. Senators Higgins, Raines, Foley, Nussbaum and Flood being present, while the pharmacists were represented by President Smither, and William H. Rogers, of Middletown; William Muench, of Syracuse; Charles H. Gaus, Albany; Felix Hirseman, New York City; Caswell A. Mayo, editor of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST; and J. A. Lockie, of Buffalo. William Muir, of Brooklyn, was also present through a portion of the hearing, but was compelled to miss a portion of it so as to appear before the Assembly Committee on the Higbie bill.

Practically the same arguments were presented before the Senatorial Committee as had been previously presented before Commissioner Lyman. President Smither spoke first and then introduced the other speakers in the following order: Caswell A. Mayo, representing the New York College of Pharmacy; Felix Hirseman, representing the New York German Apothecaries' Society; and W. H. Rogers, of Middletown, representing the smaller towns. The Senators then interrogated the several members of the committee on particular points in which they were interested and finally Senator Raines closed the final hearing by requesting the pharmacists to draw up an amendment to section 11 of the liquor license law along the lines indicated in the arguments presented, stating that such an amendment would receive consideration. Senator Higgins stated that this should be done promptly, and after an informal conference between the individual members of the two committees the pharmacists adjourned to the Kenmore to perfect the draft of the amendments. The work, the results of which appear below, occupied the remainder of the afternoon and evening.

Several of the pharmacists left for their homes on Tuesday evening, leaving the work on the Raines Law to be finished by Messrs. Smither, Hirseman, Richardson, Lockie, Gregory, Rogers, and Mayo. These latter presented the sug-

gested amendments to the State Revision Commission, then to Commissioner Lyman and his council and then prepared copies of the amendment, together with copies of the argument printed below and presented both to the members of the Senatorial Committee individually.

The result will of course not be known until the report of the committee is made to the Senate.

Thanks Due Senators Grady and Brush and Assemblyman Trainor.

In response to a letter from the editor of this journal Senator Grady on February 11th stated that he would endeavor to have the Higbie bill recalled to the Senate. He made a motion to this effect on the 12th and the attention thus directed to the measure aided materially the efforts of the pharmacists in opposing its passage. Senator Brush, of Brooklyn, was also specially courteous in his treatment of the pharmacists and showed a due appreciation of the real character of the measure. Assemblyman Trainor, of New York City, took a firm stand against the measure even before the objectionable features of the measure were pointed out to him by the committee.

Brief Submitted with the Proposed Amendments to the Raines Law.

To the Honorable the Special Committee of the Senate, having under consideration proposed amendments to the liquor tax law of the State.

The undersigned respectfully submit a memorandum of some of the more salient points expressed in the hearing granted by your honorable body to the pharmacists of the State, February 16, 1897, in relation to the effect of said law as now in force upon the druggists of the State and their patrons.

First. There are about four thousand five hundred drug stores actually doing business under licenses from boards of pharmacy in the State of New York.

Second. Practically all of these drug stores sold liquor for medicinal purposes before the enactment of the so-called Raines' law, either upon the payment of a moderate excise license fee or with an understanding with the local excise board that sales substantially confined to demands for medical purposes should not be subjected to the payment of any license fee whatever.

Third. Under the operation of the present law it is conservatively estimated that not to exceed 20 per cent of the druggists of the State have a license of any kind whatever to sell liquor for medical purposes or otherwise.

Fourth. A partial canvass of the State made by the New York State Pharmaceutical Association shows conclusively that a considerable proportion of said 20 per cent are doing business at considerable loss, but have continued partly with the desire to dispose of stock on hand at the time of the passage of the act and partly with the hope that after one year's experiment with the law our representatives in the Legislature would see fit to modify that portion of the same which applies to sales of liquor by pharmacists, and that if the present rate of fees are continued for the next ensuing year, less than 10 per cent of all the druggists of the State will be in a position to supply their patrons with liquor for medicinal

purpose, either with or without a physician's prescription.

Fifth. It is generally conceded that the legitimate and most natural channel through which the public expect to secure liquor for medicinal purposes is the licensed pharmacy, and this fact has been recognized in the drafting of all high license legislation enacted in other States of the Union.

Sixth. In the interest of producing a revenue for the State, as well as in the interest of public need and convenience, it is desirable that a license for the sale of liquor in moderate quantities for medicinal purposes be provided for at a reasonable fee which will make it possible for the great majority, if not practically all, of the licensed pharmacists to take out such license.

Seventh. It has also been generally recognized that in so far as the sale of liquor is confined to the demand upon a physician's prescription such sales should be regarded as a sale of medicine pure and simple, and should not be subject to a tax any more than should any other medicine or any poison so prescribed.

Acting upon the suggestion of your Committee at the aforesaid hearing, we herewith respectfully submit the text of certain amendments to the said liquor tax law, which we believe will be generally approved by the druggists and their patrons, and will be the means of bringing a considerable increase in revenue to the State. Briefly stated the amendments provide for:

(1) A uniform excise registration fee which will apply to druggists who desire to confine their sales of liquor to the demand upon a physician's prescription.

(2) A special pharmacist's excise license permitting the sale of liquor in quantities not exceeding one quart and hedged about with unusual restrictions and penalties.

To hold either license the licensee must be a licensed pharmacist in good standing, doing business as such on his own account.

The principal business transacted by him at the store or place where the license is operative must be that of retailing drugs and medicine and dispensing prescriptions.

In case of a violation of the excise law this licensee will in addition to the other penalties prescribed have the license under which he does the business of a pharmacist taken from him, so that he will be denied the privilege of longer prosecuting his profession, and further no special druggist's excise license can thereafter for the period of one year be issued to any person to be operative in the place of a store where such violation occurred.

The license fees as prescribed for this special druggist's license are on an average from two to three times higher than under the old law, with the difference, also, that the maximum amount allowed to be sold is put at one quart, while under the old law pharmacists could, if occasion required, sell any quantity less than five gallons.

The practical result of the proposed amendments would be that the ordinary sales of a druggist of a pint or half pint of liquor or a single bottle of wine or champagne would be allowed under this special license, but the sale of wine by the gallon, of ale or beer by the dozen, half dozen or quarter dozen, or of bottled claret, champagne or other wines in quarter,

half and one dozen quantities, and in fact the general indiscriminate retailing of liquors would be reserved for the licensed storekeeper; and in case in exceptional instances the druggist desired to conduct that sort of a business he would be obliged to take out the regular storekeeper's license under the larger fees now prescribed.

We respectfully submit that in case the proposed amendments or something nearly approaching thereto should not meet the approval of your honorable committee the only other plan upon which it appears feasible to grant the relief would be to generally reduce the storekeeper's license fee to all persons, to about one-half of the present rate; although in the opinion of the undersigned this alternative would not be so satisfactory to the druggists or their patrons nor would it yield so large a revenue to the State.

Respectfully submitted,
R. K. Smither, Buffalo,
W. H. Rogers, Middletown,
William Muench, Syracuse,
Charles H. Gaus, Albany.
New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

William Muir, Brooklyn,
President, Kings County Pharmaceutical Association.

Felix Hirshman, New York,
German Apothecaries' Society of New York.

Frank R. Richardson, Albany,
Albany Pharmaceutical Association.
Caswell A. Mayo, New York,
College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

W. G. Gregory, Buffalo,
Buffalo College of Pharmacy.

J. C. Smith, Plattsburg,
New York State Board of Pharmacy.

J. A. Lockie, Buffalo,
Erie County Pharmaceutical Association.

Charles B. Dewey, Brooklyn,
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

C. O. Rano, Buffalo,
Erie County Board of Pharmacy.

Edward Dawson, Jr., Syracuse,
New York State Board of Pharmacy.

Proposed Liquor Tax Law Amendments Submitted to the Senate Committee.

An Act to amend chapter one hundred and twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, entitled "An Act in relation to the traffic in liquors, and for the taxation and regulation of the same, and to provide for local option, constituting Chapter twenty-nine, of the General Laws."

The people of the State of New York represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sub-division three of section eleven of Chapter one hundred and twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sub-division 3. Clause A. Upon the business of trafficking in liquors by a duly licensed pharmacist, which liquors can only be sold upon the written prescription of a regularly licensed physician, signed by such physician, which prescription shall state the date of the prescription, the name of the person for whom prescribed, and shall be preserved by the vendor, pasted in a book kept for that purpose, and be but once filled, and which liquors shall not be drunk on the premises where sold, or in any out-building, yard, booth or garden appertaining thereto, or connected therewith, there is assessed an excise [tax] registration fee, to be paid by such duly licensed pharmacist, or the corporation, association, or co-partnership of which he is a member, engaged in such traffic, and for each such place

where such traffic is carried on by such pharmacist, or by such corporation, association or co-partnership of which he is a member, [if the same be in a city having by the last state census a population of fifteen hundred thousand or more, the sum of one hundred dollars; if in a city having by the said census a population of less than fifteen hundred thousand, but more than five hundred thousand, the sum of seventy-five dollars; if in a city having by said census a population of less than five hundred thousand, but more than fifty thousand, the sum of fifty dollars; if in a city or village having by said census a population of less than fifty thousand, but more than ten thousand, the sum of thirty dollars; if in a city or village having by said census a population of less than ten thousand, but more than five thousand, the sum of twenty dollars; if in a village having by said census a population of less than five thousand but more than twelve hundred, the sum of fifteen dollars; if in any other place the sum of ten dollars.], the sum of five dollars. Nothing, however, in this sub-division shall be construed as prohibiting the sale without prescription of alcohol to be used for medicinal, mechanical or chemical purposes.

Clause B. Upon the business of trafficking in liquors by a duly licensed pharmacist in quantities not exceeding one quart, no part of which shall be drunk upon the premises where sold, or in any yard, booth, or garden appertaining thereto, or connected therewith, is assessed an excise tax to be paid by such duly licensed pharmacist, or the corporation or association or co-partnership of which he is a member, engaged in such traffic, for each such place where such traffic is carried on by such pharmacist, or corporation, association or co-partnership of which he is a member, if the same be in a city, having by the last State census a population of more than five hundred thousand, the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars; if in a city having by the last State census a population of less than five hundred thousand, but more than fifty thousand, the sum of one hundred and twenty-five dollars; if in a city or village having by the last State census a population of less than fifty thousand, but more than ten thousand, the sum of one hundred dollars; if in a village having by said census a population of less than ten thousand, but more than five thousand, the sum of seventy-five dollars; if in a village having by said census a population of less than five thousand, but more than twelve hundred, the sum of fifty dollars; if in any other place, the sum of thirty-five dollars.

And the holder of a liquor tax certificate under this clause may sell liquor in quantities not exceeding eight ounces for medicinal purposes on any day between the hours of one and five o'clock in the morning, without the prescription of a physician, providing that a record of such sale shall be made in the presence of and before such liquor shall be delivered to the purchaser, in a book to be kept for such purpose, which record shall state the date and hour of such sale, name and address of purchaser, name and address of the person for whom such liquor was purchased, the nature of the sickness for which such liquor was required, and the name of the individual by whom sold, such record to be at all times open to the inspection of any citizen of the State, and provided further that no such sale shall be made more than once on any day between the hours of one and five o'clock in the morning, to or for the use of the same person.

Section 2. Sub-division one of section seventeen of Chapter one hundred and twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-six is hereby amended to read as follows:

*The words enclosed in brackets are in the old law and are to be omitted in the new law; the words underscored constitute new matter which it is proposed to introduce.

1. The name of each applicant, and if there be more than one and they be partners, also their partnership name, and the age and residence of the several persons applying.

When such applicant shall be a duly licensed pharmacist desiring to traffic in liquors as such, under Clause A, or B, of sub-division three of section eleven of this Act, he shall file with such county treasurer, or special deputy, in addition to the other statements required by this Act, an affidavit to the effect that said applicant is a licensed pharmacist in good standing actually doing business as a pharmacist on his own account at the place or store where he desires to so traffic in liquors, that the principal business that will be transacted by said applicant in said place or store during the period to be covered by said certificate, is the dispensing and retailing of drugs and medicines, that said applicant has not during the year last past allowed any liquor sold in said place or store to be drunk therein or otherwise violated any of the provisions of this Act.

Section 3. Section thirty-four of said Act is hereby amended by the insertion after sub-division four of the following:

5. Any corporation, association, co-partnership or person who shall violate the provisions of this Act by trafficking in liquors contrary to the provisions of sub-division three of section eleven, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall forfeit the excise registration certificate or liquor tax certificate and be deprived of all rights and privileges thereunder, and of any right to a rebate of any portion of the tax paid thereon, and such certificate shall be surrendered to the officer who issued it or to his successor in office who shall cancel the same, and in addition to said penalties the Board of Pharmacy under whose license the said corporation, association, co-partnership, or person conducting the business of a pharmacist, shall revoke said license, and no excise registration certificate or liquor tax certificate shall be issued to any corporation, association, co-partnership or person to traffic in liquors at said store or place under sub-division three of section eleven of this Act for the term of one year from date of revocation of said license as a pharmacist.

Section 4. This Act shall take effect immediately.

Conference of Proprietary Medicine Men and Publishers.

The American Newspaper Publishers' Association held its annual meeting in this city last week, and invited the proprietors of some of the best advertised patent medicines to meet them.

Among those present representing the proprietary interests were Thomas Doliber and C. W. Cheney, of Doliber, Gardner & Co.; S. W. Bowne, and C. E. Rose, of Scott & Bowne; Dr. V. Mott Pierce, of the World's Dispensary Company; E. R. Dowley, of Hunt's Remedy Company; William A. Hockemeyer, of Tarrant & Co.; C. I. Hood and Mr. Everett, of C. I. Hood & Co.; George B. Bower, of the J. C. Ayers Company; A. Major, of Major's Cement; Harry Good, of the Carter Medicine Company; Fred Meyer and E. J. Schall, of the Meyer Bros. Drug Company; Joseph Leeming and Thomas Leeming, Jr., of Thomas Leeming & Co.; Dr. Greene, of Greene's Nervura; Mr. Kramer, of the Sterling Remedy Company; William S. Pinckney, of the Himrod Manufacturing Company; and Dr. Munyon.

From the enthusiasm and spirit of the meeting, it may be said to have been one of the best ever held. The argument set forth by Mr. Kramer, of the

Sterling Remedy Company, was an excellent plea against substitution. He set forth arguments to the effect that the organization as a whole, so far as large advertisers were concerned, should endeavor, through friendly channels, to get the newspapers to take up the matter of substitution in their editorial columns.

Mr. Bowne thought that the best way to get at this was to educate the public through display advertisements.

A set of resolutions was passed condemning substitution, but no definite action was taken, further than to refer the matter to the joint consideration of the two bodies.

BROOKLYN UP IN ARMS.

The Brooklyn Board of Pharmacy Abolished by the New Charter for the Greater New York.

The New York College Plays a Winning Hand and the Brooklyn Board Is Wiped Out—Feeling Runs High in Brooklyn.

At the last moment of work on the Charter for the Greater New York, the Pharmacy Law now in force in New York City was adopted in toto for the Greater city, the Kings County Board of Pharmacy being abolished. The wishes of the pharmacists of Brooklyn were not consulted. Under the new charter all fees for registration, etc., go to the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy being ignored as if it had no existence. Brooklyn druggists are aroused and will fight the measure. They may work to secure a single board for the entire State in which the New York College would have no recognition as an organization. The news was received by the AMERICAN DRUGGIST too late for extended mention and we reserve particulars for a subsequent issue.

A Fraudulent Drug Company in Massachusetts.

Boston, Feb. 16.—The Post Offices Department at Washington has issued a fraud order against the "Union Drug Company" of this city, Frederick Brown alleged proprietor. On Thursday, January 14, Brown was arraigned before Commissioner Fiske in the Federal Building on a charge of fraudulently using the mails to swindle druggists and others throughout the country while doing business as the "Union Drug Company." At the request of Brown's counsel the case was continued and Brown was held in bonds of \$1500.

Wm. F. Player, who for the last ten years has been connected with the firm of Tarrant & Company as a city salesman in New York City and Brooklyn, severed his connection with that house during the latter part of last month, and has since been acting in a similar capacity for Bruen, Ritchey & Co.

Business Maxims.

The good will and esteem of all your employees is especially desirable.

Always be busy. See that your store is not a place for loafers.

Be conscientious, careful and economical, though generous.

Take an interest in your customers' and your employees' welfare.

Above all things, be exactly what you pretend to be. Possess a character unimpeachable.

Always have your place of business open promptly and at a stated time.

Never be too busy to settle accounts and receive money due.

Always treat your customers pleasantly and politely.

Ambition is a business necessity, but conceit is a stumbling block to success.

What you do, do thoroughly; leave nothing half done.

Enterprise and "goaheaditiveness" are as essential as capital.

A progressive age demands the progressive business man.

An untiring effort is bound to win in the end.

Push, perseverance and sound judgment pave the way to success.

—Iron Age.



JULIUS FEHR, M.D.,
Ancient Pharmacist of Hoboken.

The announcement of the death at his home in Hoboken, N. J., on February 20, of Julius Fehr, M.D., at the advanced age of 71 years, will be received with sorrow by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. The deceased was well and favorably known to the entire drug trade of America through his advertisements in the pharmaceutical press of "Fehr's Compound Talcum Baby Powder," which enjoys a wide sale, without ever having been advertised directly to the public, a distinction which it shares with only a limited number of other reputable pharmaceutical preparations. His adoption of the odd title "Ancient Pharmacist" had attracted considerable notice to him and his preparation, as he used the title in all his advertisements.

Dr. Julius Fehr was born March 29, 1825, at Castle, near Mayence in the Grand Duchy of Hesse, Germany, where he passed most of his youth. He was ed-

ucated in the schools of Darmstadt, and at the age of 16 was apprenticed to an apothecary in Hanau, with whom he remained the usual period of four years. A year was then spent in the service of an apothecary at Colmar in Alsace. Dr. Fehr then enlisted in the French army and served four years in Algiers, receiving his discharge as a non-commissioned officer. In May, 1850, he emigrated to the United States and speedily connected himself with the firm of E. Fougere & Co. He followed the drug business with various houses in New York until 1855, when he removed to Hoboken, N. J., assuming the charge of the pharmacy of C. V. Clickner & Co., which he afterward acquired by purchase. Dr. Fehr graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, in 1869. He was one of the founders of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association and its first vice-president. He is survived by a widow and two sons.

The California Board of Pharmacy.

The California Board of Pharmacy held its regular quarterly meeting January 13 to 18, inclusive, at the College of Pharmacy, 113 Fulton street, San Francisco. A. G. Orena, of Los Angeles, appointed by Governor Budd, presented himself at the meeting in place of Dr. S. H. Melvin, whose term had expired. The following were granted registration as graduates:

O. L. Halsell, C. A. Black, J. J. Keefe, G. T. Noe, G. C. Spaeth. The following named passed a satisfactory Licentiate examination: G. P. Keller, Martinez; E. B. Loring, Rohnerville; G. M. Luttrell, San Francisco; M. F. Fleishman, S. F.; M. A. Kennedy, Oakland. The following named passed a satisfactory Assistant examination: E. H. Gallagher and W. A. Madden, San Francisco; J. B. Rose, Haywards; M. F. Harrington, Jr. Marysville; P. A. Derick, Sacramento; J. W. Claypool, Santa Rosa.

The following were granted registration as assistants on the licentiate examination:

W. J. Phillips, Los Angeles; J. P. Bowman, Sacramento; J. M. Sattler, Port Costa; T. S. Miller, Fresno; E. M. Ferguson, Stockton; W. D. Cragoe, San Francisco; W. G. Lovie Redwood.

A special meeting for examination will be held at Los Angeles, Westminster Hotel, at 9 A. M., April 2, 1897. The regular meeting will be held April 14, at 10 a. m., at 113 Fulton street, San Francisco. For examination blanks or other information address John H. Dawson, secretary, San Francisco.

Salicylic Acid.

[Response to the toast, "The Efficiency of Salicylic Acid as a Preservative of the Chemical Knowledge of Graduates," by Prof. E. H. S. Bailey, at the recent banquet of the Kansas Academy of Science.]

Strange stories are told of Miss Sally S'lick,
A maiden so old she was deemed "not a chick,"
Of family noble—the old Coal Tar race,
As cruel a maid as e'er powdered her face.

"Phenol" was her father, a man of ideas (1)
Who never was moved by sighing or tears:
Her mother was "Caustic", and sometimes was cross;
Her pater, however, was always the boss.

On account of what chemists have called their
"affinity"

Mr. Iron chose to call Sally S'lick his divinity,
And she blushed and turned rosy whene'er he
came nigh (2)

On a way that was taking and charming—oh my!

A family feud in the S'lick tribe existed
In which all the Germicides gladly assisted,
And every Bacillus who dared show his head
Was carefully sterilized till he was dead.

Bacterium Lacti—a young Latin fellow—
Was coaxed and cajoled till decidedly mellow,
Then the Germicides came like Philistines of old
And laid him away in the valley to mold.

Other suitors had she, this sour Sally S'lick,
But for any of those she cared not a stick:
For only young Iron attracted the daughter
And by delicate irony almost had caught her. (3)

Her parents, however, said it never could "go,"
Just Iron, common Iron, was decidedly low:
Though she pined and got acid, he never could
get her,
And in vain has she waited for somebody better.

So now all she does is in pickling knowledge (4)
For students whose parents have sent them to college.

MORAL:

Don't get acid and sour if your love affairs stick,
Remember the fate of poor Sally S'lick.

(1) Western pronunciation, please! Rhyme demands it, you know.

(2) To students: Try it and see.

(3) Quite delicate but very apparent.

(4) Likewise cider, mince meat and corns, but these can't be successfully roped into this dirge. Then, too, students sometimes get into a pretty pickle, "ain't id?"



Clay W. Holmes, of Frostilla fame, came down from his home in Elmira last week to visit the New York jobbing trade.

George Hall has resigned as clerk at Clarence O. Bigelow's pharmacy, No. 102 Sixth avenue, near Eighth street, New York City.

L. L. Pope of the Lawrence-Williams Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, proprietors of Gombault's caustic balsam, visited this city last week.

A new drug store is about to be opened at 135th street and Lenox avenue, New York City, by a pharmacist by the name of Robbins.

R. A. Bacon, in charge of the prescription department at Wilson's pharmacy, Thirty-fourth street and Broadway, this city, is an expert cricket player.

Genial Harry Sommerville is the proprietor of the old established Falkenreck store at Eighty-sixth street and Park avenue; he has the good wishes of a host of friends.

John Baird, formerly with S. A. Brown, New York City, and later at Mitchell's pharmacy, Brooklyn, is now located at the Central Throat Hospital on Howard avenue, Brooklyn.

F. C. Brendel has succeeded Frank Rhein at the popular pharmacy of Wm. Hanenstein, Seventy-eighth street and Amsterdam avenue. Mr. Rhein has removed to Mansfield, Ohio.

M. McKenzie of McKenzie Bros. & Hill, New York City, has just returned from a business trip to Cleveland and reports that the business in that section is in a very favorable condition.

D. J. O'Brien, one of the students of the senior class at the New York College of Pharmacy, has just accepted a position at Otto Laue's pharmacy, corner of Main and Passaic streets, Passaic, N. J.

Mr. Van DeGrief, the manager of the Heydenreich pharmacy, at No. 169 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, had a severe attack of pneumonia, but has so far improved that he will leave for Bermuda, in a few days to recuperate.

B. Mueller, N. Y. C. P., '94, formerly with G. E. Huether, druggist at 169th street and Third avenue, is now at A. Friedlander's pharmacy, corner of 118th street and Eighth avenue, New York City.

During the absence of Mr. Van DeGrief, manager of Heydenreich's pharmacy No. 169 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, who has gone to Bermuda for his health, the store will be under the management of Mr. Der Vender, the head clerk.

Thomas G. A. Graham, formerly at George Gill's pharmacy, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., and more recently with Geety & James, druggists, corner of 113th street and Eighth avenue, has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy.

Charles F. Kelly, for the past four and a half years in the employ of The Bolton Drug Company, corner of Flatbush and St. Mark's avenues, Brooklyn, has resigned his position with the said firm.

Edwin H. Knox, N. Y. C. P., '92, formerly in the retail drug business in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., where he failed about a year ago, is now manager of the Opera Pharmacy, at New Canaan, Conn.

J. C. Beatty, N. Y. C. P., '92, who was recently with J. C. English, druggist at No. 838 Eighth avenue, New York City, is temporarily employed in one of the Flushing, Long Island pharmacies.

Hugo A. Selesky, formerly in the employ of H. J. Kempf, druggist at No. 579 Broadway, Brooklyn, has accepted a position at the Joseph Dahlbender pharmacy, No. 98 Court street, Brooklyn.

Emil Dankworth, who gave up his position as drug clerk in Detroit, Michigan, in order to come to this city, and attend lectures at the New York College of Pharmacy, has taken a position as clerk in Jersey City, N. J.

The drug clerks of Camden have formed an organization and elected officers as follows: President, Charles M. Butcher; Vice-President, Charles L. Barrett; Secretary, Charles L. Ross; Treasurer, George E. Williams.

A. Firth, who was the manager of Dayon's pharmacy, at Lexington avenue and 135th street, until said store was sold to Hugo Schmeltz, is about to open a drug store at the corner of 130th street and Lexington avenue, New York City.

George R. Sagar, N. Y. C. P., '94, who recently resigned his position at the Lowe Bros., pharmacy, No. 567 Boulevard, New York City, has accepted clerkship with J. Horton Uhle, N. Y. C. P., '93, corner of 144th street and Amsterdam avenue.

Harry Hintlian, N. Y. C. P., '94, recently the apothecary of the Northern Dispensary, and previously with J. K. Oats, druggist at No. 658 Ninth avenue, New York City, has accepted a position at W. M. Olliffe's pharmacy, No. 6 Bowery.

At the recent examination of the New York City Board of Pharmacy, there were 124 applicants. This large number was owing to the fact that many of the students of the senior class at the New York College of Pharmacy tried the examination.

John H. Winters, N. Y. C. P., '86, who was formerly with the Maltine Company, as a salesman, is now the manager of C. B. Storey's pharmacy, at Bay Side, Long Island. Mr. Winters was previously owner of a pharmacy at New Canaan, Conn.

R. F. Bridier, who has lately been in the employ of H. B. Hunter, druggist, at Asbury Park, N. J., has resigned his position there to take a clerkship at William J. Quencer's pharmacy, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, New York City.

James A. Mallon, for 35 years a druggist in Rahway, N. J., latterly located at the corner of Irving and Cherry streets, died very suddenly a few weeks ago. The store has been closed since his death, and it is said his widow wishes to dispose of it.

R. H. Timmermann, N. Y. C. P., '96, who was lately with L. Koempel, druggist, corner of Bedford and Park avenues, Brooklyn, has accepted a position at Louis Lehn's pharmacy, corner of Sixty-fourth street and Park avenue, New York City.

W. H. Chamberlin has given up his position at M. F. Bender's pharmacy, corner of Fourteenth street and Ninth avenue, New York City, in order to devote all his time to his studies at the New York College of Pharmacy, where he is a senior student.

H. E. Wensch, N. Y. C. P., '93, has entirely recovered from his recent illness and is again in business, being located in Montclair, N. J., the home of his parents, he and his brother owning a drug store, same being run under the name of Wensch Bros.

Isadore Fried, N. Y. C. P., '94, whose successful examination before the Navy Department Pharmacy Board we chronicled in a previous issue, has received his commission from Washington, and will enlist in a few days as an apothecary in the U. S. Navy.

John Vetter, Jr., formerly at Dr. Marshall's pharmacy No. 651 Fulton street, and more recently with J. F. Windolph, druggist, at No. 564 State street, Brooklyn, is now at Dr. D. Schleimer's store, "Eagle Pharmacy," corner of Hoyt and Bergen streets, Brooklyn.

Byron Field, the manager of R. Hudnut's pharmacy, and Dr. Carleton Simon, the eminent hypnotist, are great friends and excellent story tellers as well. Mr. Field had many interesting experiences in Salt Lake City years ago, when Brigham Young was at the head of the Mormon church.

Joseph Jacobs of Atlanta is stopping at the Hotel Majestic with his wife and young son. Mr. Jacobs is in robust health having entirely recovered from the nervous prostration which he suffered from six months ago. He reports business as being most satisfactory indeed, which, by the way, is a chronic condition of affairs with Mr. Jacobs.

Peter E. Zahn, N. Y. C. P., '92, who was with druggist J. C. Denner, Sixty-ninth street and Columbus avenue, until four months ago, at which time he accepted a position as salesman of coal wagons of a patented pattern, is about to return to the retail drug business, as the season for the commodity he is selling at present is about coming to a close.

Ehrich Fuchs, who sold his store on Lexington avenue and Eighty-second street, about six months ago, and who has since been in the electrical business, has again gone back to the retail drug business, by purchasing the pharmacy of E. Suskin, No. 2086 Third avenue, this city. Hugo Kamensky, who was his former clerk, will be his assistant in the new store.

A. C. Dohrmann, N. Y. C. P., '91, who resigned his position about two months ago at Ulrich W. Becker's pharmacy, at Stapleton, S. I., because of poor health, has returned from a southern sojourn, very much improved. He spent a few weeks at Aiken, South Carolina, and two weeks at Charlotte, North Carolina. He expects to go back to the retail business shortly, and he will probably locate in Brooklyn.

The friends of A. C. Hoefling, N. Y. C. P., '96, will be pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered from his recent illness. Mr. Hoefling was last with W. F. Krembs, druggist, corner of Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue, New York City, from which position he resigned owing to sickness. He has lately been recuperating in Connecticut, but has now returned to the city ready for business.

Charles R. Zwingli, N. Y. C. P., '93, who has been the manager of Benjamin Kent's pharmacy on Market street, Paterson, N. J., has been obliged to take a vacation upon the advice of his physician. He has been troubled with nervous prostration due to overwork, and, in addition, contracted a very severe cold which affected his lungs. He has gone for a trip to Florida, where he expects to spend the next two months.

Robert J. Hawkes, pharmacist of No. 493 Tompkins avenue, corner Decatur street, Brooklyn, has remodeled his entire store, and it is now one of the handsomest pharmacies in Brooklyn. The ceiling and walls are beautiful designs in pressed metal, and this together with a new tile floor and a new onyx soda water apparatus, give the store an entirely different aspect. The prescription counter is arranged so that the public have a full view of every thing that is being prepared by the dispenser. Mr. Hawkes stands very high in the community and is well thought of. He has displayed much taste in all the appointments, and deserves a good deal of credit. The store was established many years ago, and was formerly known as the Benjamin store.

The old drug store known as Church's Pharmacy and conducted for many years by Mr. Sands the brother of the eminent surgeon by that name and latterly conducted by Henry C. Miner, has removed from the corner of Bowery and Spring streets to No. 203 Bowery next door to the Peoples Theatre, owned by Mr. Miner. Mr. Miner although long connected with the drug business is known the world over as one of the most successful theatre owners, and a very prominent member of Congress. The store is and has for a number of years been very successfully managed by Geo. W. Hackenberger who cannot be praised too highly for his skill in conducting a first class pharmacy. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and obtained most valuable experience under the tutorship of Henry C. Blair of the same city. This pharmacy is one of the largest and best equipped pharmacies in the city. The building occupies a space of 25x100 feet, and the entire building is devoted to this business. A remarkably handsome soda fountain occupies one-half of the first floor store and requires three soda "artists" constantly in attendance. The second floor is devoted entirely to stock and the top to a finely equipped laboratory.

NEW YORK CITY BOARD OF PHARMACY.

At the last examination held February 8th, 125 applicants appeared for examination of which 104 passed. Twenty pharmacists were registered during the month. On February 6th the firm of Macy & Co. was indicted by the Grand Jury for violation of the Pharmacy law. The next examination will be held on March 8th, at 9 a. m.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.'S FIFTH AVENUE PHARMACY INVADDED BY A RUNAWAY HORSE.

"Runaway horse!" shouted a clerk in Caswell, Massey & Co.'s drug store, Forty-seventh street and Fifth avenue, one afternoon last week.

"Where?" queried a half dozen voices.

"You'll see in a minute!" yelled the clerk as he slid under the counter.

The next instant there was a crash in the large show window to the south of the main door, and a chunky black horse attached to a large delivery wagon leaped into the store and began to thrash about upon the blocks of the marble floor. The front truck of the wagon followed him, and as the heavy wheels rolled through the opening there was another crash, caused by the demolition of a showcase containing perfumes and toilet waters, and a five-gallon glass jar of colored water which surmounted it. When the horse landed his breast struck the fancy-work hot-water boiler which stood upon the marble slab of the soda water counter. The collision knocked the vessel, which was filled with boiling water, from its moorings, and it fell behind the counter, scattering its contents about the floor. Its connection with the feed pipe was broken and a stream of steaming water shot forth. The horse tried to climb over the soda counter. He stamped about, scarring the black and white marble of the floor, and every instant his hoofs threatened to go through the great mirror which panels the wall on the south side between the show window and the soda water stand.

Robert Nelson, a tall youth of 19 with very long arms, was serving soda water when the horse arrived. Nelson confessed afterward that he was frightened, but he did not desert his post. His first idea was to send for somebody—the reserves or the ambulance corps from the Bergh society—for the horse was badly cut about the head, legs, and breast; but when the animal essayed to climb over the counter Nelson thought it was time to act. So he reached over and grabbed the horse by the bridle.

"Whoa, pony," he said soothingly.

The big horse became quiet in an instant, and the people began to crawl out from places. The porter, who had been cleaning the glass in the front door from the top of a stepladder, descended from his lofty perch and offered to help Nelson hold the horse. Then the driver of the rig came along, and explained that the horse was blind and a lot of other things. The horse was finally backed out of the window and the driver placed under arrest.

STOOL PIGEONS TO CATCH DRUGGISTS.

Pernicious activity is found in other quarters besides certain boards of pharmacy. The following from the "Sun" gives us an idea of how the odious pharmacy section of the Raines Liquor Law may be enforced against druggists:

This happened recently in the police precinct wherein vice flourishes, under a "reformed" police Captain, to a greater extent, though guardedly, than in any other precinct of the city. The Captain himself was at least a witness of it. A man approached a corner drug store about a block from the station house at midnight, knocked loudly on the door, and then began to groan as if in overmastering pain. The druggist came to the door.

"Give me some brandy," moaned the man outside, writhing. "For God's sake hurry up. This pain is killing me."

He sank down upon the step in a highly realistic way. Inside the druggist grabbed a vial, poured some of its contents into a small glass, started to the door, then with a fortunate forethought hesitated, and walking rapidly to the side window, looked out. The police Captain stepped into a doorway, but not quite quick enough, for the druggist poured the brandy back into the bottle, turned down the light, and retired. Immediately the man on the door step stopped writhing, got up, and walked around the corner, where he was joined by the Captain, who accompanied him to the police station. The scheme hadn't worked. Had the druggist carried out his humane intentions without taking precautions he would have been arrested then and there and arraigned in police court for a violation of the Excise law. Several other druggists in that precinct have had similar experiences with the Captain and his detectives.

Max Stein Dead.

The many friends of Max Stein will be grieved to hear of his death from pneumonia at his residence, 59 West Twenty-seventh street, this city, Thursday, February 11th. He was born in Germany in 1850, and came to the United States many years ago, and was a naturalized citizen of this, his adopted country. He was for some time traveler for Fritzsche Bros., and in this capacity formed a wide acquaintance throughout the country. His death was somewhat sudden; although he had been suffering from a severe cold for several days; it developed into pneumonia two days before he expired. His genial ways, unfailing courtesy and uprightness of character endeared him to his many friends, associates, and all who were intimately connected with him in his many associations. The funeral services were held at 241 West Twenty-third street, Saturday evening, February 13th, and were attended by many of his numerous friends. The interment took place at Woodlawn, Sunday, February 14th.

Professor Rusby's Dinner.

At the recent annual dinner of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy, Prof. Rusby spoke of his experiences with Mexican cooking. He advised such of his friends as may hereafter visit Mexico not to place too much reliance upon what they hear about the methods of preparing food in that country. He attended a dinner party in the crater of an extinct volcano, just outside of the City of Mexico, while attending the meeting of the Pan-American Medical Congress, and came near getting nothing to eat, because of his fear of native dishes, against which a kind (and waggish) friend had warned him. The chief articles of food offered were cakes made of maize, and called tortillas, baked goat meat, and a peculiar dish which he had been told was dog meat. Having heard that the tortillas were made of dough that had been mixed by grimy hands and manipulated by untidy Mexican women, he carefully eschewed tortillas. The idea of eating dog meat was naturally repulsive to him, and he could not eat the goat meat because he could get no salt, and without salt goat meat is exceedingly unpalatable to any but a native. There was a side dish offered, which looked like stewed bugs, and his friend assured him that such they were. After spending a wretched half hour over a piece of goat meat, the Professor expressed to an intelligent Mexican friend his surprise that the American tastes had not been consulted in preparation of the dinner. The Mexican gentleman was in his turn surprised. "Why, you Americans like turkey, do you not?" he asked. "Indeed we do," responded the professor. "I wish that I had some now." "Well, there is the choicest and most delicious roast turkey that can be obtained in any land," said the Mexican, pointing to the platter of alleged dog meat. The Professor tasted it and found that it was indeed fine roast turkey. He asked about the tortillas, and was assured that they were prepared in the neatest and cleanest manner possible, and found them most agreeable to taste. The dish of "stewed bugs" proved to be the seeds of a plant of the same species as our American bean.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

BUFFALO, Feb. 20.—The city papers were not eager enough for news to discover the conference held here on the 6th between a delegation of 40 druggists under the auspices of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association and the legislators from the county. The meeting was on the proposed modifications of the Raines law and was a rather spirited affair, especially as Senator Lamy is a grocer and saloonkeeper and appears to be afraid that the druggists are likely to obtain more concessions than they are entitled to and may be getting them at the expense of the saloons.

The druggists began by insisting on an amendment of the law that will permit them to sell small quantities on a storekeeper's license during Sunday and other prohibited hours, in case of emergency; the amount will be limited to eight ounces of distilled and a pint of fermented liquor. It was argued that liquor was handled by a druggist exactly like any drug and that there should be no prohibited hours.

Senator Lamy objected and said that it would not be good policy to ask any concession for Sunday, as the saloons would accuse the druggists of bad faith and might also oppose it on general grounds. He made such a strong argument that the druggists concluded to modify their demands and have since telegraphed to other leading pharmacists of the State who are co-operating with President Smither and the leading druggists here asking them to consider the objection and they have readily agreed to drop the demand for Sunday sales. Senator Lamy agreed to the other demands and a lower rate and permission to sell between 1 and 5 a. m., will probably be agreed to in the Legislature. A delegation headed by President Smither has since laid the case before the Legislature.

ANTITOXIN IN DEMAND.

There has been an unusual call of late for antitoxin, which this locality took up with much zest as soon as it was to be had, especially as one of the best-known city doctors had died of diphtheria just before the specific was placed upon the market. The results of its use have been uniformly satisfactory, and it is now accepted on all sides as a standard remedy. So far the imported article is the standard, though there is an antitoxin company here which is accepted by the local druggists and doctors as reliable. It has stables at Williamsville near the city. Of late the diphtheria cases have apparently decreased materially, if they are to be measured by the demand for antitoxin.

BUFFALO COLLEGE IN OPERATION.

The Buffalo College of Pharmacy has again started up and will now continue without interruption to the end of the college year. It is the intention of the management to make some radical changes in the college year as soon as possible. As it is now the mid-term examinations are just over, there has been a week of vacation to give the students a breathing time, and the really continuous work of the year has begun. The plan is to begin earlier in the fall so that there will be time for the winter examinations before the holidays and then close only once for vacation. In this case there will be only one day allowed off for Thanksgiving.

The new medicines of the Empire State Drug company have made their appearance in the city drug stores, and the retailers are delighted with them. They say that they are able to recommend them as they have not been able to anything else they have handled, and the result is a prompt and ready sale. Being personally interested in them, on account of their stock in the company, the druggists are not likely to prefer other goods to them. Already from thirty to forty different articles have come out. The laboratory and general headquarters of the company is a very busy place these days.

NEW FIRM AT KINGSTON.

W. F. Dedrick & Co. is a new firm of pharmacists in Kingston, N. Y. The business was formerly the property of F. J. R. Clarke, who sold out to the new firm. Mr. Dedrick is well and favorably known both in Kingston and Port Jervis, having been manager of Clarke's pharmacy for upwards of ten years, and for some time a member of the firm of T. R. Anderson & Co., in Port Jervis.

Brief News Notes.

O. G. Crandall has bought the drug store at Oak and Virginia streets, Buffalo, and not being a licensed pharmacist, has placed W. C. Green in charge of it.

Edward A. Kingston, the druggist at Main and Ferry streets, Buffalo, who was lately arrested on charge of selling liquor without a license, was acquitted by the Court.

Hugh A. Sloan has bought out his partner, William P. Lyman in the old drug store on Main street that has so long borne the firm name and will continue the business alone.

Frank S. Cushing has opened an elegant new drug store in Lancaster, N. Y., and engaged Lewis Trowbridge of Ann Arbor and University of Buffalo in charge with William E. Delahunt as assistant.

The drug store of Theodore Sweet in the Odd Fellows' Block at St. Catharines, Ont., was damaged by fire to the extent of several hundred dollars on January 31st. It was insured for \$3,800. The cause of the fire is not known.

Burglars entered the Niagara-street drug store of Dr. W. C. Gregory, Buffalo, one night lately, and carried off about \$30 worth of goods. As the stolen property was mainly candy and cigars the work is supposed to be that of boys. There is no clue to the thieves. The doctor thinks they were more than ordinarily well posted, for they carried off a bottle of his beef, iron and wine and left all other brands.

The drug firm of A. J. Smith & Son, of Richfield Springs, established in May 1869, has been dissolved by the retirement of A. J. Smith. The business will be continued by Willard A. Smith, the junior partner, who has had charge of the business for the last twenty years, and is a practical pharmacist and business man. He is a member of the American Pharmacists' Association and the New York State Association, having been one of the organizers of the latter body.

Western New York News Notes.

The drug store of E. C. Davis, of Medina, has been sold to J. L. Washburn, formerly clerk in the Watson drug store at Perry.

Allen Remington, a well-known Owego drug clerk, has got the position of manager of Horace G. Preison's South Side Pharmacy, Hornellsville.

Fire in the Hartwell drug store at Lockport on the 8th did \$8,000 damage to the stock and \$1,000 to the building. The first report very much understated the loss. The insurance is ample.

Druggist A. Felch, whose store is at Utica and Jefferson streets, Buffalo, was victimized lately by a customer who paid for some goods with a forged check. He ferreted the fellow out with the aid of the police and has him in jail to await trial.

It is announced that architect Little has prepared plans for three stores each 30 by 180 feet that are to be built opposite the new post office at the corner of Swan and Elliott streets. There

will also be a glass works somewhere on the canal in the city. The official circular states that over \$300,000 of the capital stock has been sold since the beginning of the year.

Alpheus Reynolds has at last got his great drug scheme under way and the Buffalo Drug, Paint & Glass Company has been incorporated. The capital is to be \$1,000,000 and the business will be confined to the wholesale buying and selling of drugs which will be bought at first hand in London, or the East Indies, and the manufacture and sale of the glassware that is connected with the trade.

Mr. Reynolds has been at work on the idea a long time. So enthusiastic and eager was he that not a few of the people who knew him called him visionary and openly ridiculed the undertaking. It looks now as though it would go through, Mr. Reynolds is temporary president of the company.

There is a struggle between the health authorities of Silver Creek and Dr. E. R. Hopkins, one of the leading doctors of the town. The nervous health board insists on magnifying minor disorders into scarlet fever and diphtheria and quarantining the premises. This often keeps business men either at home or away from it and creates hardness. One citizen declares that a case of worms will yet be made a reason for ordering a quarantine.

The Empire State Drug Company is overrun with orders from various parts of the State and the management is greatly elated over the apparent success of the new venture. The proprietary medicines having been accepted by the trade the next move will be to send out fluid extracts, essential oils and the like. There is already about 100 gallons of this class of goods ready for bottling. The good opinion of the venture on the part of the local members of the trade continues.

A druggist located near the Broadway market and whom the authorities decline to name, on account of his tender regard for his trade, has been going the rounds of the police stations like a wild man, because it has been discovered that a former clerk in the store was a medical student and kept human bones in the basement for study. Quite a lot of these remains were lately discovered in a refuse heap and a murder was suspected, but the explanation was sufficient, though the druggist has fears that it will be too explicit and spoil his soda water trade if his name gets out, so the authorities are covering him up.

BUFFALO COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Hon. Arthur W. Hickman, lecturer on Pharmaceutical Jurisprudence, has begun his series of lectures to the Senior class, the first one being on General Law.

Medical session examinations were held January 18th to 22d inclusive, followed by a week's vacation before the final half year.

The first section of Professor Gregory's stereopticon exhibit of prescriptions gathered from different files, was shown to the Senior students, before the close of the first term.

Professor Hill loaned his focal projection apparatus, and described its manipulation. Professor Long was present in charge of a class from the Medical Department, and also assisted in elucidating the problems offered.

The exhibits covering quite a range of practice, are much appreciated by the class, who are interrogated by Professor Gregory, and permitted to make comments on such prescriptions as presented.

Varsity athletics are looking up. Men in all departments are taking interest, and in consequence the University of Buffalo will be well represented in the field of sports the coming season. A Hockey team is the latest organized, and it has already proved a winner. A number of Canadian ex-champion Hockey players are attending the University, and will add strength to the team.

The Athletic Association is considering the project of a base ball team, which they may uniform and send east to play other colleges.

Dr. Charles Cary of the Medical Faculty, is working up enthusiasm for a boat crew. The doctor is very prominent in athletics, and is Captain of Buffalo's crack Polo team.

Professor Gregory took the Senior class out to Lancaster lately, to inspect the glass works.

State Board Defeated.

The following is a copy of an opinion rendered quite recently by Judge Andrews of the Supreme Court of New York State, granting the application made on behalf of Albert R. Griffith for an order directing the State Board of

Pharmacy to issue a license to him to carry on a drug store in Jamestown, Chautauqua Co. The application was strenuously opposed by the counsel of the State Board of Pharmacy, and is, we understand, the first instance in which an application of this kind has been granted. There have been some previous applications in this department and in other departments by residents of New York County, but their applications have been denied.

OPINION OF JUDGE ANDREWS.

This is an application for an order directing the State Board of Pharmacy to issue a license to Albert R. Griffith to practice pharmacy in Chautauqua County. Section 184 of the Public Health Law (1 R. S., p. 860, 9th ed.) provides among other things, as follows: "Any person who on the 24th day of May, 1884, was entitled to be licensed as a pharmacist, but who failed within ninety days thereafter to apply to the State Board for a license, may within ninety days after this chapter takes effect, on eight days' notice to the secretary of such board, apply to the Supreme Court at a Special Term in the district where such applicant resides for an order directing such Board to issue such license;" and such Court may grant such order on proof of good cause for neglect to so apply, and such board shall issue such license on receipt of a certified copy of such order served on the Secretary of such Board." The only questions presented on this application are (1) whether the applicant was entitled to be licensed as a pharmacist on May 24, 1884, and (2) whether he has shown good cause for his neglect to apply for a license within ninety days after such 24th of May, 1884. With regard to the first question, I have reached the conclusion that the applicant was entitled to such license at that date. Section 3 of chapter 361, which was an act to establish a State Board of Pharmacy and to regulate the practice of pharmacy throughout the State of New York, except in the Counties of New York, Kings and Erie, declaring that "any person" who, at the time of the passage of the Act, possessed certain qualifications, shall be granted a license by said board of pharmacy to practice as a pharmacist upon compliance with certain requirements, which were that the party claiming to be entitled to a license should make a written application to such board, within ninety days after the passage of the act. It is true that section 14 provides that the Act shall not apply to the Counties of New York, Kings, and Erie, but it does not appear to me that this section disqualifies persons, who happened to reside in either of those counties from applying to the State Board for a license to practice pharmacy in other portions of the State. As I understand the matter, each of said three counties, at the time of the passage of said Act of 1884, had a local Board of Pharmacy, and the obvious intention of this provision was, that persons who desired to practice pharmacy in either of those three counties, must obtain a license from the local Board. This view, however, is confirmed by chapter 181 of the Laws of 1889, which limited the right given by said Act of 1884 to "any person," otherwise qualified, to apply for a license; for said chapter 181, among other things, declared that to entitle any person to a license as a resident pharmacist, from any board of pharmacy created under the laws of the State, he must prove to the Board of Pharmacy to which application is made, in addition to the present requirements of the law relating to the granting of licenses by such boards, that he is a resident of the city, county or district, for which the Board of Pharmacy to which application is made is created, or, if a non-resident, that he intends to practice in said city, county or district. In all other respects, the applicant shows that he comes within the provisions of the Act of 1884, and of said sections 184 and 185 of the Public Health Law. He was, at the time of the passage of the Act of 1884, carrying on the business of retailing or dispensing drugs, medicines or poisons; he was practicing pharmacy on his own account, and he was then over the age of 21 years; he also held a certificate of registration from a board of pharmacy legally created under the laws of this State, namely, the Board of Pharmacy of the City and County of New York; and he then held a diploma as a graduate of a corporate college of pharmacy of this State, namely, the Albany College of Pharmacy; he also shows that he intends to practice pharmacy in Chautauqua County, for which county he desires a license; also that he has not applied for a license or been examined by any other Board of Pharmacy of this State and been refused a license within six months immediately preceding his application to the State Board. I am also of the opinion that the applicant has furnished proof of good cause for his neglect to apply for a license within the time limited by previous statutes. At the time of the passage of the act of 1884 he was engaged in the drug busi-

ness, not only at the City of New York, but also at Oil City, Pennsylvania, and was at his place of business at Oil City during the time when he might have applied for a license, and he did not learn of the passage of the Act or return to this State until long after the expiration of the time limited by the statute. Motion granted.

Mr. Griffiths was represented before Judge Andrews by Wayland E. Benjamin, of 150 Nassau street, this city, while the State Board of Pharmacy had for counsel, Hedges & Erdman.

As we go to press we learn that the State Board of Pharmacy have obtained a stay of proceedings in the above case pending an appeal to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The Knock-Out Drop Law.

A bill has been introduced into the New York Senate by Mr. Martin to amend the penal code by adding a section to be known as section four hundred and twelve with a view of suppressing the use of "knock-out" drops. The bill reads as follows:

Sec. 412, subdivision 1. A person (other than a duly licensed physician or surgeon engaged in the lawful practice of his profession) who has in his possession any narcotic or anaesthetic substance, compound or preparation, capable of producing stupor or unconsciousness, with intent to administer the same or cause the same to be administered to another, without the latter's consent, unless by direction of a duly licensed physician, is guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment in the State prison for not more than ten years.

2. The possession by any person (other than as exempted in the foregoing subdivision) of any such narcotic or anaesthetic substance or compound, concealed or furtively carried on the person, is presumptive evidence of an intent to administer the same or cause the same to be administered in violation of the provisions of this section.

The bill passed the Senate, but was opposed in the Assembly and held over with a view to making a few amendments in it, as it seems to be rather loosely drawn. At first glance it would seem to be so constructed as to bear unfavorably upon the druggist, but upon close study it does not seem to be open to serious objection and all are agreed that the object of the measure is an admirable one, viz.; to prevent the surreptitious administration of narcotics, with criminal intent.

A Victory for Wood's Sons.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 20.—Last September a prescription was handed to a clerk in Wood's drug store, in this city, calling for a cholera mixture. The prescription was filled and the messenger returned to the house of Mark Faber, who had sent him for the medicine. It was alleged that Faber took the contents of the bottle and was taken violently ill. After about two hours of agony Faber died. Medical examiner White performed an autopsy and at the inquest the finding of Coroner Mix was that the deceased came to his death by poisoning from aconite, sold him instead of cholera mixture, by mistake, by a clerk in the employ of Wood's Sons. A brother of Faber then brought suit for \$10,000 damages against the druggists. The trial of the suit was held the first part of this month and resulted in a complete vindication for the druggists, who are among the leading firms in New Haven and known all over Connecticut. There was rather sensational testimony at the trial as the defense raised the question as to whether Faber was murdered or committed suicide. Both sides introduced expert medical testimony.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Massachusetts Alumni Meet.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—The first annual midwinter meeting of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy Alumni Association was held on Thursday evening in the American House. Thirty-five members were present. J. S. Bonney, president, occupied the chair, and, after dinner, read a paper on technical matters. F. L. Decker, of Salem, also read an interesting paper.

Poison Law Is Imperfect.

A hearing was given in the State House recently by the Committee on Public Health, on matters suggested in the annual report of the Board of Pharmacy. Henry M. Whitney, chairman of the board, appeared before the committee and stated that the present poison law is imperfect. He did not wish to open up a discussion, but he was strongly of the opinion that the wishes of the board had not been fully understood. No special legislation is needed, he said.

William W. Bartlett, of Boston, president of the Massachusetts Druggists' Alliance, spoke on the subject. The matter has been taken under consideration by the committee.

Lawrence Drug Clerks.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Lawrence Drug Clerks' Association took place on Monday evening at the Essex House, in that city. Every member of the association was present, and gave the toastmaster, George A. Bradshaw, the greatest time of his life. Two hours were passed at the dinner table and then the large company was called to order. Speeches were made by William Duffy, R. Fordyce Smith, John Patrick, Edwin Watts, Harry B. Call, and Albert Kelley, who responded to the toast "A Lone Drug Store Run by One Lone Clerk." Albert Mathes, William Whitaker, Edward Murphy, and George E. Wardrobe, the latter speaking on "How to Push Your Own Preparations."

The affair was one of the most enjoyable in the Association's history, and it was the sentiment of all that the annual meetings should take place at least four times a year.

Sweeping Cigarette Bill.

A sweeping anti-cigarette bill has been introduced in the Maine Legislature by S. J. Walton, of Skowhegan. It provides that whoever by himself, his clerk, servant or agent, directly or indirectly manufactures for sale, sells, or offers for sale, has in his possession with intent to sell, or give away, any cigarettes, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$50, or by imprisonment not exceeding sixty days.

LEAD STOPPERS POISONOUS.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—One of the recent matters which have been called to the attention of the State Board of Health is the lead poisoning resulting from drinking of carbonated waters, sarsaparilla, lemon soda, etc., which have been put up in bottles having metallic stoppers. A sample of the lemon soda analyzed showed traces of lead. This test led to other analyses, and thirty samples showed traces of lead, the largest amount of the poison being equivalent to 0.27 of a grain per gallon. Secretary Abbott of the Board says that lead is a

cumulative poison, and while a few parts of a grain taken every day might not show evil effects, continual additions would result in a sudden exhibition of the symptoms of poisoning.

H. W. BOYD ELECTED MANAGING DIRECTOR OF THE SALEM AND SOUTH DANVERS OIL CO.

H. W. Boyd, who has for the past five years acted as manager of the Salem Chemical and Supply Co., of Salem, Mass., was recently also elected managing director of the Salem and South Danvers Oil Co. This concern has recently added several new buildings to its plant and has thus very much enlarged its capacity. The great success met with by Mr. Boyd during his association with the Chemical and Supply Co. has amply proven his ability as a manager and the Oil Company are to be congratulated on their selection.

Heard Around Boston.

J. H. Lynch of Cambridgeport has bought the drug store of Joseph Connolly on Newton street, Waltham.

C. W. Kinder, of Newtonville, has removed to Georgetown, and is about to open a drug store in that village.

A Beverly "cutter," has engaged one-half of a page of a local daily for one month, in which to advertise cut prices.

It is expected that on or about the first of April, Dr. Arthur Hudson will occupy his new drug store in Newton.

Henry D. Huggan, of East Boston, druggist, has been elected president of the East Boston Citizens' Trade Association.

Sandwiches and crackers are supplied to soda customers at the Woodward Drug store, corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets.

C. S. Lombard is proprietor of four drug stores in Suffolk and Middlesex counties. He has just opened the fourth in West Somerville.

Fire in the Amesbury pharmacy, Amesbury, on the morning of February 13th, and caused a loss of \$3,000; insured for \$1,800. John Tuite is the manager.

Martin C. Cruse, clerk in the Belmont pharmacy, Brockton, was struck on the head by a transom the other day, and was rendered senseless. It was found after he revived that several stitches would have to be taken in his scalp. He is at his post of duty, but not feeling at all well.

One of the finest calendars issued by any company this year was issued last month by I. S. Johnson & Co., of Boston, proprietors of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. It has been sent to every athletic club in the country. One of the features of the engraving is the head of an athlete.

Hon Percival Blodgett, chairman of the Board of Selectmen of Templeton, is again being urged by his fellow-citizens to stand for re-election. He has signified his intention of declining to serve, but there have been urgent requests from all quarters, and he may reconsider his intention.

Mr. Percival, by the way, is the only pharmacist in his part of the town who has a sixth-class license.

Massachusetts Matters.

Walter F. Stevens of Haverhill, a druggist, was married recently to one of the city's belles, Miss Mary H. Driscoll.

By order of the receiver the drug store and fixtures of W. A. Prince & Co., in Chestnut street, Springfield, will be sold by auction.

If satisfactory terms can be made William F. Heagney of Clinton, druggist, will effect a compromise with his creditors and continue business.

Arrangements have been completed by E. H. Galligan to open a new drug store in Sharon, to be conducted in connection with his store in Canton.

Henry A. Burdett, a popular druggist in Clinton, who was postmaster in that town under the Harrison administration, is again a candidate for the same office.

Hollister & Co., druggists, Westfield, have dissolved partnership. The two junior members of the firm, Henry B. Prout and G. E. Judson, will carry on the business under the firm name of Prout & Judson.

Among the removals in Springfield is mentioned that of E. V. Leonard, druggist, who has removed his stock and fixtures from No. 62 Main street to No. 72.

New England Affairs.

Alfonzo F. Marsh of Old Town, Me., druggist, has assigned.

E. E. Hutchins of Augusta, Me., druggist, has made an assignment.

Dr. G. A. Roberts, of Castleton, Vt., druggist, is reported insolvent.

Improvements are being made in the C. W. Howe drug store, Rochester, N. H.

Seidel & Guiney have opened their new drug store in the Masonic block, Biddeford, Me.

R. B. Bancroft, a druggist in New Britain, Conn., has been nominated for the city council.

A handsome new soda fountain has been ordered by C. H. Beane, druggist, in Gardiner, Me.

The "Modern Pharmacy" has succeeded to the drug business of Charles A. Nelson at Bristol, N. H.

S. W. Smith, druggist, of Derby, Me., has moved his business to the P. J. Patrick store in Main street.

Hiram Horsman, of the Percy Lord pharmacy, in St. Croix Valley, Me., has entered Bowdoin College to study medicine.

J. W. Cone, druggist, will soon move into his new store in Waterbury, Conn., which has just been finished in mahogany.

Extensive repairs are being made in the drug store of A. F. Kimball, East Machias, Me. The fixtures will be in massive oak.

Judge H. O. Bowers has been appointed permanent trustee of the assigned Patten & Brown Drug Company, Middletown, Conn.

Arthur Clarke has recovered from his recent illness so as to be able to resume his duties in Baker & Knowlton's drug store, in Concord, N. H.

An interest in the Noyes Drug Store, in Norway, Me., has been purchased by Frank Kimball of Woodsville, N. H., who has disposed of his business there.

Five thousand bottles of Munyon's rheumatic cure were given away, free of expense, at the Bangor, Me., Commercial office a few days ago. Only one bottle to a caller.

The Puritana Compound Company is having a million copies of an advertising pamphlet printed in Concord, N. H. Forty tons of white paper have been contracted for.

At the recent election of officers of the Hartford, Conn., Druggists' Association, Lester H. Goodwin was chosen president; John Service, vice-president; Charles H. Ball, secretary, and Charles L. Hubbard, treasurer.

One of the finest drug stores in Hope Valley, R. I., is owned by David P. Cabot. He has recently moved his stock and fixtures to Victor L'Heraux's new block, and the old building has been moved away. It is one of the oldest frame buildings in the valley.

W. H. Clarke of St. Stephen, N. B., has bought the Laughlin drug store in Milltown, N. B. and will conduct it in connection with his other pharmacy. Miss Elizabeth Clarke, the only woman in New Brunswick holding a diploma from the New Brunswick Pharmaceutical Society, will have charge of the Milltown store.

A man named H. C. Lucier arrived in Burlington, Vt., not long ago and began at once pillaging from drug stores. His weakness was perfumery. He represented himself as a drummer and while carrying on a conversation would carelessly, apparently, handle the bottles on the show cases, slipping a bottle in his pocket when ever the opportunity permitted. He got in his work at J. G. Belrose's, J. W. O'Sullivan's and at Loveland's pharmacies; after operating in other places he proceeded to get drunk, and for a time disappeared but was found later at Essex Junction, and taken to jail.

PENNSYLVANIA.**Business Outlook Improving.**

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—During the past week business has taken on a more hopeful outlook and most of the wholesale houses report an increase in orders. There is hardly any doubt but that the druggists have been buying only in such quantities as they were obliged to and for this reason their stock is not very large. Owing to this, it is thought that when the boom does take place that it will be a good one and business for some time to come will show a great improvement. The grippe is here as well as pneumonia and typhoid fever and the doctors and druggists are kept busy. The prescription trade is very large and as there is a good profit in this kind of business for once the retailers have little complaint to make. Most of the improvement in the prescription trade is noticeable in the residential districts although the retail druggists in the business section also state that their sales are better than they have been for some time. The wholesale dealers are quite jubilant over the improvement and some of them have to work their employees extra time to fill their orders. It seems that the improvement is not centered in any one locality, as orders are coming from all sections. Most of the change is, however, from the country districts which is generally the case. The local retail dealers are buying in larger quantities and are paying more attention to their payments, which is considered a good sign.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE ELECTS OFFICERS.

At the annual meeting of the Franklin Institute officers were elected as follows: President, John Birkinbine; vice-president, W. P. Tatham; secretary, Wm. H. Wahl; treasurer, Samuel Sartain. The chemical section of the Institute also held their annual election of officers and elected for president Dr. Joseph W. Richards, of Bethlehem, and for secretary, Lyman F. Kebler, of Philadelphia.

AN IMPORTANT INFRINGEMENT SUIT.

Charles E. Hires company has brought suit against George A. Hires, Joseph H. Ingersoll, and Robert C. Ingersoll, trading as the George A. Hires & Company, in the Common Pleas Court No. 3 in this city. In the bill filed by Mr. Hires, he sets forth that the company was duly organized under the laws of Pennsylvania for the sale of drugs, medicines and other articles, including the manufacture and the sale of large quantities of what is known as "Hires' Root Beer," and that they have been extensively engaged in the manufacture of Hires' Root Beer, selling large quantities throughout the United States and foreign countries. In April, 1879, the label was registered according to law in the Patent Office of the United States; since 1878 they have extensively manufactured this article, and it has increased from 864 bottles in 1878 to 3,531,924 in 1895. The court is asked to restrain the defendants from marketing a preparation put up in similar style as that marketed by them. A hearing was

held on February 17 at which the court took the matter under advisement. It is thought an opinion will be rendered within a week or two.

RETAIL GROCERS ACT ON FOOD LAWS.

The Retail Grocers' Association, which is composed of the leading members of the trade throughout the State, held a meeting in this city on February 18. The object of this committee is to watch and carefully consider all legislation introduced at Harrisburg, in any way affecting the trade, and to secure amendments to the present Pure Food laws. This will meet with the approbation of the druggists who have had considerable experience with the Pure Food Commissioners.

AN IMPORTANT ITEM.

One of the greatest surprises recently sprung on the trade was the judgment issued against R. Hovarth & Bro., of Chester. This is one of the oldest drug houses in Delaware County, it being in existence in this place for over forty years, and the announcement that the house was in difficulty caused considerable surprise. It is, however, believed that the affair may be tided over as the judgment brought was only for \$4,587.50. The cause of the trouble is said to be with the firm endorsing paper for a stationery house in Chester which recently failed.

THREATS OF LYNCHING.

Dr. Thomas L. Johnston has been sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment for the killing of Druggist George S. Henry, last September at Duncannon. Mr. Henry was well known in this city, and he had many friends in the trade. It is generally thought the prisoner escaped hanging owing to the able defence put up by his lawyers, and there is some threat of lynching him. This can not be accomplished as he is now locked in the Eastern Penitentiary in this city, where he will be put at some kind of work, although his sentence calls for solitary confinement.

Philadelphia Notes.

Decatur Mulligan, 509 North Twenty-ninth street, has been re-elected as School Director in the 11th ward.

B. L. Smedley, who for a number of years has conducted the store at Twenty-first and Race streets, has been re-elected to City Council.

James T. White, the well-known druggist, who conducts the store at Franklin street and Columbia avenue, has been confined to his home for the past three weeks with a severe cold, which has now developed into the grip.

New Pharmacists in New Hampshire.

At the last examination of candidates by the New Hampshire Pharmacy Board the following named candidates were awarded certificates: Alba C. Booth, of Montpelier, Vt.; George E. Murphy, Concord, N. H.; George Treggett, Berlin, N. H.; Charles G. Dunnington, Manchester, N. H.; Charles F. Pope, Berlin; Harry R. Nye, Littleton; Edgar R. Castor, Manchester; O. A. Twichell, Milan, N. H.; George H. Dickerson, Portsmouth, N. H.

In the junior examination Herbert I. Taylor, of Portsmouth, N. H., was certified as assistant pharmacist.

W. A. Hover & Co. have recently remodeled their office, and put in large, handsome upright show cases for the display of samples, and made changes in their desks which gives them considerable more room, and adds to the appearance of their counting room.

D. B. Comer, traveling salesman for Finlay, Dicks & Co., New Orleans, will quit the road January 1, 1897, after twenty years' experience as traveling salesman. His last year was the most successful he ever had, during which he sold \$81,000. He made twelve trips of fifteen days each.

OHIO.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 18.—Through a mistake made by someone, Gustave Falk, druggist at Winton Place, was yesterday the victim of an accident which will not alone destroy his eyesight, but disfigure him for life. Whether or not the mistake was due to carelessness on his part or whether it was made at a wholesale drug house has not as yet been discovered. However it may be he was badly burned about the face and is suffering excruciating agony. About 8 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Falk was given a prescription to fill. It called for several oxidizable substances. Mr. Falk reached for another article to mix with them, but instead got hold of a bottle containing chlorate of potash. He put the articles in a mortar and began to grind them with a pestle, when suddenly there was an explosion which shook the building. The clerk in the drug store rushed out to see what had occurred, but could not discern anything for a minute or two owing to a whitish cloud which arose as a result of the explosion. However, Mr. Falk was yelling with pain and when the cloud had passed away he was picked up and Dr. H. S. Hinckley immediately telephoned for Mr. Falk was then taken to his home and everything known to medical science was done for him, but he will lose the sight of both eyes. All persons who have studied chemistry know that it is almost suicide to grind chlorate of potash with any other oxidizable substance, and, therefore, Mr. Falk could not have made the mistake through ignorance. None of the particulars could be obtained as to just how the accident occurred on account of the serious condition of Mr. Falk. The latter may have grabbed the wrong jar or there might have been the wrong label on it.

THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

met in Columbus on the 16th inst. and passed upon the examination papers of applicants recently examined in this city. Out of about 100 applicants the following were awarded certificates:

Pharmacists—F. H. Hines, W. H. Ford, Jennie M. Edmiston, E. Z. Aylsworth, J. H. Moody, J. H. Sreinle, G. W. Wiles, F. W. Weissman, C. S. Schribner, Chester A. Baird, C. R. McCauley, Moses Gardiner, E. C. Meyers, Jos. F. Gast, W. F. Viltor, R. B. Dibble, R. A. Nicholson, C. A. Nichols, W. T. Ford, George H. Wetjen, B. F. Brown, Harry W. Umpleby, C. G. Marvin, John Gallagher, J. H. Messmer, Rollin M. Haum, H. F. Riden, Henry W. Heberle, C. C. Weisenbarger, A. W. Feter, N. J. Ullmann, J. B. Horsley, A. C. Hill.

Assistant Pharmacists—C. W. Ingledue, E. D. Rutledge, C. B. Clapp, R. E. Plath, B. J. Ford, Charles Ehlers, Oscar Paul, Chas. Ward, C. L. Halten, R. A. Dudley, Arno Bohm, H. J. Momborg, James Massman, Alfred H. Schnell.

President Julius Greer announced that a called meeting of the board would be held March 16 at 8.30 a. m., at which other examination papers would be passed upon, and that all applications would have to be in by March 10, 1897.

News About Town.

Ashley Lloyd has returned from Louisville whither he went to attend the wholesale druggists' meeting.

Dr. John C. Otis was married to a belle of Covington last Monday morning. The couple went east on their honeymoon trip.

Robert Groenland and Bros. are starting a new store at the south east corner of Sixth and Elm streets in the Lamar Building.

John Darraugh, Jr., who has had a drug store at Richmond street and Central avenue for years has moved to Central avenue opposite Genesee street.

Billy Salt has purchased the drug store at the foot of Broadway which belonged to the late Ward Robinson. The purchase price was in the neighborhood of \$1,000.

George Budde who has charge of the sundry department of the big stock of the Stein, Vogeler Company, says business is improving. The firm is receiving good sized orders from all quarters.

The funeral of Frank W. Luebbing, the venerable father of ex-Assistant State Dairy and Food Commissioner, who died last Wednesday, was held Friday from the residence of his son-in-law, A. E. Merkel, of 48 Liddle Place. The deceased was 70 years old and had lived in Cincinnati for more than 50 years. The interment took place at the German Protestant Cemetery.

Cleveland Notes.

Dr. Beeman, of pepsin gum fame, is spending the winter at Palm Beach, Fla.

T. T. Bower and R. C. Spohn, who figured in the defunct U. T. A. of Detroit, have opened a new drug store at Toledo, where they were formerly engaged in the retail business.

Jos Schindler some time manager of Mery's pharmacy, Toledo, is doing admirably in the store recently purchased by him from F. G. Bowers, who made an assignment some months ago.

MICHIGAN.

Condition of Trade.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 18.—Detroit jobbers say there has been a gratifying revival in trade during the last month. Nearly all of the wholesalers and manufacturers have taken on additional traveling salesmen. Perfumery seems to be moving a little more freely than other lines, although all show an improvement. Another sign of prosperity is indicated by collections which are reported as quite satisfactory.

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The law of Michigan now provides that a physician who keeps a drug store must have a registered pharmacist and an assistant. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature by Representative Chamberlain providing that if the doctor attends the store himself he may dispense with the assistant.

The junior pharmacy class in the Michigan University has elected the following officers for the present term: President, Edward Schiller, of Illinois; vice-president, Miss Anna Coulter, of Michigan; secretary, M. B. Hawes, of Michigan; treasurer, L. Short, of Michigan; historian, L. E. Minot of Illinois.

KILLING CATS IN THE PULPIT.

Rev. Laufman, a Methodist minister, of Cadillac, Mich., recently obtained a small package of nicotine from Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit, and illustrated a Sunday afternoon lecture on the evils of tobacco by placing a small drop of it upon the tongues of two cats, producing death in a few seconds. The experiment produced a profound impression and has been widely commented upon by the press. It took place in the pulpit.

MICHIGAN BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Board of Pharmacy will hold a meeting for the examination of candidates in the Blodgett Building, corner of Ottawa and Louis streets, Grand Rapids, Tuesday and Wednesday, March 2d and 3d, 1897, commencing at 9 o'clock a. m., Tuesday. All candidates must be present at that hour. Before taking the examination candidates must file their applications with the secretary, F. W. R. Perry, Detroit, one week before the examination, and must furnish affidavits showing that they have had the practical or college experience required.

Applications for examination and blank forms for affidavits for practical or college experience may be obtained from the secretary. Other meetings will be held during the year, as follows: June 28th and 29, at Detroit (Star Island); August (date announced later), at Sault Ste. Marie; November 2d and 3d, at Lansing.

Told Briefly.

Ennest & Fralick, have placed an order with Morrison, Plummer & Co., for a new drug store at Maple City, Mich.

Verne W. Cole, of Cole's Pharmacy, Petoskey, is suffering from an attack of appendicitis, and attending physicians fear an operation will be necessary.

Peck Bros., Grand Rapids, have improved the appearance of their model store, with several handsome plate glass showcase counters, with marble base.

J. W. Armstrong, Middleville, has purchased the Dr. Hanlon block on the north side and after remodeling it will move his drug stock from the south side.

The Whitney Drug Stock, recently moved from Wayland to Plainwall, was taken possession of February 10th by E. Bushman, who holds a chattel mortgage on same.

F. W. Van Wickle has sold a half interest in his drug, grocery and commission business at Shelby, to C. D. Lewis, and the style of the new firm will be Van Wickle & Lewis.

Thomas Peck, senior member of the wholesale and retail firm of Peck Brothers, Grand Rapids, in company with his son is making a bicycle tour of Italy, Spain and France.

R. E. Bower, formerly of Bower & Barber, Petoskey, has just opened a fine modern prescription drug store in the Post Office Block, under the style of The Petoskey Pharmacy.

C. A. Barnes, Otsego, has moved his drug and stationery stock from his old location to a newly fitted store in the Bank Block and has one of the lightest and brightest stores in the town.

Nelson Hower, Mendon, has one of the finest specimens of English Ivy, which has grown to such an extent that the entire ceiling of his drug store is canopied with the dark green foliage of the plant.

Chas Patterson, formerly with E. T. Webb, Jackson, has assumed the management of the Brooks Drug Co.'s store, and under his care, a marked improvement in business, as well as the appearance of store is noted.

C. A. Bugbee, who recently lost his stock of drugs in the Traverse City fire, has associated Will E. Roxburg with him and opened a fine new store opposite his old location, under the style of Bugbee & Roxburg.

D. D. Alton and a silent partner have purchased the interest of W. J. Hopper, in the Crescent Drug Store at Pentwater, which will be under the efficient management of Mr. Alton. Mr. Hopper returns to his first love, the dry goods and millinery business at Fremont.

Jas W. Beck, who formerly traveled for Whitall Tatum & Co., of Canada, and later in Australia, has established himself at the Queensland Offices, Bridge street, Sydney, N. S. W., where he will act as agent for American houses. He already has several good accounts and expects to obtain several others as the field is an excellent one for American specialties and sundries.

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

FIGHTING THE DEPARTMENT STORE EVIL.

Chicago Druggists Interested.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—A federation of business interests of the United States for the purpose of fighting department stores will be formed if the plans of Chicago Druggists and business men are carried to a successful issue. The idea was started at a meeting held Saturday, February 13th, which was attended by a large number of retailers. Representatives of nineteen associations were present, including the three organizations of druggists, the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association, and the Chicago Apothecaries' Society. The general object of the movement is to secure relief from the present evils of trusts, monopolies and department stores. Several speeches were made, and all in attendance showed the greatest enthusiasm. It is the purpose of the originators to get the movement first in working order in the city of Chicago, and then to extend it as fast as practicable to all parts of the United States, and then, in their own words, "by all honorable means, through agitation, education and legislation," to stamp out the present evils. The American Federation of Labor will be to a large extent a model for the organization of dealers. By means of united effort which has proved so efficacious for the workmen, the retailers will try to fight the big concerns which are sapping their business strength. A general call was issued for a meeting of all organized business interests to be held at the Sherman House, February 18th. At this meeting invitations were also extended to representatives of organized labor bodies to attend and to give their advice in battling with apparently invincible antagonists.

SPREAD OF THE MOVEMENT.

A great wave of anti-department store agitation has swept over Chicago, and the entire State of Illinois. It is difficult to tell the origin of the movement, but it has become general, and small dealers are in deadly earnest. Business has stagnated and profits have dwindled until some of the men who depend upon the incomes from their stores have become almost frantic. The majority do not know what they can accomplish, nor how to reach the desired end, but are willing to strike blindly until they hit their oppressors. All manner of theories are advanced, but objections are, apparently, found to all. The retailers have not forgotten the legislative investigating committee of two years ago, when a number of solons came up from Springfield and questioned the owners of the department stores. After asking many questions and getting no satisfactory answers, the would-be investigators were practically told that they were at liberty to go home and attend to their own affairs. And there the investigation ended. The pres-

ent agitation has reached the capitol at Springfield, and a bill has been introduced in the general assembly providing for a tax on department stores. This appears to be the favored form of attack. An enthusiastic meeting was held at the big store of John M. Smyth on the afternoon of February 17th, at which it was proposed that a license of \$100 be paid for each department. The license proposed is graduated so that a store with 100 departments, such as can easily be found in Chicago, would be impossible. A storekeeper running 16 departments would be compelled to pay a yearly tax of \$3,276,800, which, of course, is prohibitive. There were one hundred and eighty dealers at the meeting, including some of the best-known men on the West Side, and all liked the plan. Marshall Field is said to endorse it. To give some idea of the strength of the movement, it is only necessary to say that there were at least a dozen other meetings in the city this afternoon alone. Retailers are wildly enthusiastic, and it appears certain that legislative action will be taken, for Congressmen in Illinois, as elsewhere, are not in the habit of disregarding the wishes of their constituents in such cases. There are more potent reasons for expecting legislation, one of which is the political standing of some of the agitators, John M. Smyth being, for instance, one of the strongest politicians in Illinois. The movement bids fair to become a political issue, for it is gaining universal recognition and all are joining in heartily. If money is needed, the agitators say, they can raise \$100,000 in a week, and more if necessary.

An Organization Formed.

CHICAGO, Feb. 18.—The Cook County Business Men's Protective Association was organized at the meeting held this afternoon at the Sherman House. The officers are: C. F. Gillman, president; Messrs. Lawler, Hottinger and W. K. Forsyth, vice-presidents; N. E. Wathier, secretary; Isaac N. Wolf, treasurer. State Senator Moses Salomon, author of an anti-department store bill, presented at a former meeting of the General Assembly, was chosen counselor. The meeting was held in response to a call issued at the preliminary gathering. The object of the association is to fight the department stores, tooth and nail. Mr. W. K. Forsyth is the only druggist whose name appears on the list of officers, but the Sherman House, where the meeting was held, fairly swarmed with the representatives of Chicago's drug trade. The club room at the hotel was found to be altogether too small, and all went to the big dining room. Even this proved insufficient, and the halls were jammed with tradesmen. Nothing could be done at such an unwieldy meeting beyond effecting an organization, but the delegates exchanged views, and were unanimous in agreeing to back up any plausible plan. A committee of five was chosen to draw up by-laws, and as soon as the movement is on a sure footing it will be extended to other cities, if the plans of its originators succeed.

The Board of Pharmacy.

The State Board of Pharmacy held a meeting in Chicago this week. The members examined 113 applicants for certificates and passed 20. The Board has taken heart at the support given the pharmacy law in the courts, and has engaged an attorney to begin active prosecution of all violators of the statute. The law has been little heeded in many localities in Illinois, and the violations are said to be many. The late decision in Sangamon county has had great moral effect, however, and the State Board expects that a warning will suffice in many cases where it is not heeded.

Telephone Matters.

Renewed complaints are being made that the Chicago Telephone Company is using coercion on druggists who are reluctant to adopt the slot device on their instruments. This is denied at the office of the company, although the officers admit that they are making efforts to bring about a more extensive use of automatic instruments. The Bell Company has recently received a hard blow in the United States Court here. For the first time in its history, the company has lost a suit over a patent. The decision is said to be of the greatest importance to other companies, for it deals with a switch-board device which is necessary in a well-regulated telephone office.

The sub-committee of the council judiciary committee has held a meeting. Little was done, however, and the members took a two-weeks' adjournment.

Chicago Notes.

A meeting of the Chicago Apothecaries' Society will be held Friday evening, February 19th.

W. E. Patterson has purchased the interest of H. M. Gannon in the drug and grocery concern of Thatcher & Gannon. The new firm is known as Thatcher & Patterson.

Druggist Marshall at Thirty-fifth street and Cottage Grove avenue, has received thanks from the police department for furnishing medicine gratuitously in fifteen cases for poor people.

Wm. Buckworth of LeRoy, Ill., is lying at his home in a very critical condition and friends are much alarmed as his age is against recovery; he is one of the old and well-known druggists of central Illinois.

Chas. C. Reed Lincoln, a prominent druggist, of central Illinois, has lately taken unto himself a wife (a Miss Kate Mowen), who for several years has been Mr. Reed's faithful and efficient clerk, and one who is a splendid example of what a woman can do as a pharmacist.

H. Lee Hatch of Jacksonville, Ill., a member of the State Board of Pharmacy who has been in poor health for the past two months, was able to attend the regular official meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy, held in Chicago, last week, which was pleasing to his many friends, as he is very popular with druggists all over the State.

Hafton Hanshus, night manager of Miller's drug store at Twelfth street and Wabash avenue, has got into trouble through his fear of hold-up men. He secured the arrest of two individuals February 11th but could make out no case. One of the men claimed Hanshus had thrown acid on him and had the druggist arrested. The case, however, was dismissed.

W. A. Dyche, the well-known Chicago druggist, was married on the evening of February 11th to Miss May L. Bennett. Mr. Dyche manages the store belonging to W. R. Dyche, his father, at Randolph and State streets, and has been in business for many years in Chicago. In the building above the store are many physicians. The drug store has the reputation of doing one of the largest prescription businesses in Chicago. In addition to attending to the drug store, Mr. Dyche is mayor of Evanston, the "classic" suburb of Chicago, which has grown to be a thriving city.

More Michigan Notes.

Otis Gould, druggist at Oakley, Mich., has moved to Brant, which he considers a better field.

M. J. Lohstorfer, a druggist at Port Huron, Mich., has been confined to his bed for two months with inflammatory rheumatism.

A. Schram is about to open a new drug store at Hesperia, Mich. The stock is being furnished by the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., of Grand Rapids.

The Valley City Drug Co., at 601 Cherry street, Grand Rapids, Mich., has sold its stock to A. B. Bartlett, who will continue the business at the same location.

T. E. Reily, who has for three years been in charge of J. W. Balcom's drug store at Elk Rapids, Mich., has taken a position with Paul V. Finch of Grand Rapids.

A water pipe burst in the Concordia block, Bay City, Mich., on the night of February 2d, and flooded the drug store of Gus Swaby, doing damage to the amount of \$200.

A. H. Tibbitts, manager of the drug store at Port Huron, Mich., owned by R. J. Cram of Detroit, has been succeeded by Harry Adams, formerly of Knill's drug store of Port Huron.

M. A. Cole & Co., at 469 and 471 South East street, Grand Rapids, Mich., have dissolved. The business will be continued by Egbert C. Shaw, and Mr. Cole will engage in the bakery business.

Dr. J. G. White, proprietor of the City Drug Store, at Mt. Clemens, Mich., has been succeeded by J. E. Clark, formerly traveling salesman for the wholesale drug house of Lyman, Knox & Co., of Toronto, Can.

Jacob Jesson, who was formerly in the drug business at Muskegon, Mich., but who has been for a year traveling in Southern California, has purchased a drug store at Ontario, Cal., about forty miles west of Los Angeles.

The H. M. Church Drug Co., has been organized at Holly, Mich., and incorporated with a capital stock of \$7,500. The company has purchased a lot 20 by 100 feet in dimensions for a consideration of \$1,000 and will commence the erection of a building as soon as the weather will permit, and expect to move into it by July 1st.

Charles F. Watkins late pharmacist for the Sourwine Drug Co., at Escanaba, Mich., has accepted a liberal offer to go to Ann Arbor and coach the University baseball team. He will pursue his studies in medicine at the University, in addition to earning a good salary. His place in the Sourwine drug store is filled by John L. McRae.

Last December the Brown Pharmacy Co., of Detroit, offered a prize of \$5 in gold to the person who would write the best advertisement of 300 words or less, to be used in the regular newspaper advertisements of the company. A large number of answers was received, and carefully examined. The prize was won by Mrs. Millie Mudge of 538 McKinstry avenue, this city, who succeeded in sounding the praises of the Brown company in a highly acceptable manner.

Iowa Notes.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 16.—Fred Harrison of the firm of Harrison & Ball, Fairfield, Iowa, has disposed of his interest in firm to William Peterson. The business will continue under the firm name of Ball & Peterson. Mr. Peterson was in the employ of D. G. Higby, Fairfield, for several years; in fact, learned the drug business under his good tutelage. Both Mr. Ball and Mr. Peterson are young men, full of business "push" and quite popular. It is thought that they will be successful as business men.

The Kenyon Drug Co., of Ottumwa, have purchased the Hurlbut, Ward & Co. stock at Des Moines, and intend consolidating the two stocks here in Des Moines under the firm name of the Des Moines Drug Co.

MISSOURI.

St. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—The first meeting of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society under its new administration was held at Bowman's Hall, Eleventh and Locust streets, on Thursday evening, February 11. Outside of the annual meetings, this was the largest attendance ever recorded by the Society.

F. C. Simon, who was an unsuccessful candidate for membership on the Executive Board, gave notice that he would contest the election at the next regular meeting. He claims fraud on the part of the tellers, and there promises to be a lively time over this matter before it is settled.

THE DATE HAS BEEN CHANGED.

Several weeks ago the management of the Meramec Highlands notified the Secretary of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association that he could not accommodate the druggists on the date decided upon by that organization, which was the 22d to 25th of June, as his regular summer guests would have arrived by that time and he could not accommodate both at the same time. The executive board of the organization took the matter under advisement and have set the date for the 8th to 12th of June. In some respects the change was for the better, as there are hopes of escaping the intense hot weather which they so frequently experience during their annual meetings. On the other hand, the druggists with families cannot take their folks with them as the children will be undergoing their examinations in the public schools.

City Items.

C. F. H. Gross has resigned his position with J. P. Mathudy at Jefferson and Russell avenues.

F. C. Garthoffner has purchased the E. A. Medler pharmacy at Grand and Finny avenues.

C. D. Merrem has recently become proprietor of the Taylor Avenue Pharmacy at Taylor and Finny avenues.

T. L. Weiss, formerly proprietor at Thirty-fourth and Olive streets, has opened a store at High and Morgan streets.

W. E. Stille, formerly pharmacist at the city Hospital, is running the store of the late E. D. Moxter at 809 Market street.

H. C. Kalbfleisch has resigned his position with N. Nake, Jefferson and Geyer avenues, and will put in the summer doing relief work.

The firm of Barnes & Whelpley are now located at Vernon and Goodfellow avenues, the corner formerly occupied by B. A. Godran.

W. E. Stille, a well-known city drug clerk, has just departed for his old home in Germany, where he will spend the spring and summer.

School director and druggist, Charles G. Penney was sandbagged and robbed in his store at Twenty-first street and Market streets, a few days ago.

H. E. Thomure of Bonne Terre, Mo., has been spending a few days with his many drug clerk friends in St. Louis. Mr. Thomure graduated in pharmacy with the class of '97.

Wm. Tritschler is again able to fill prescriptions after a three months' siege with nervous prostration. Mr. Tritschler has taken his old position at the Fair Grounds Pharmacy.

J. M. Gray, Samuel Livingston, H. A. B. Klipple, J. L. Boehm, F. C. Simon, E. C. Schnittker, Wm. Baron, and John Bonawitz, comprise a corps of young St. Louis drug clerks who are attending medical colleges in this city at the present time.

Oliver Wright and Miss Florence Lundak were married at the bride's home in this city on Wednesday, February 10. Mr. Wright has for some time been chief clerk at W. C. Waldeck's Pharmacy at 3,600 North Broadway. His wife has many friends in the drug business who will long remember her as one of the most charming young ladies who attend the annual druggists' ball.

South Bend Items.

J. R. Bissell has opened a branch store on Vistula avenue.

H. A. Cook adds another drug store to the list; he hails from Minneapolis, where he was employed by Lyman Eliel Drug Co.

H. Schrage has opened a new drug store on South street; he hails from Hammond, Ind., where he was engaged in the drug business.

S. T. Applegate & Co. have succeeded Cushing & Co., Mr. A. G. Cushing retiring from active business. This is the oldest drug shop in the city.

The E. R. Vanderhoof Pharmacy at 216 W. Washington street, South Bend, is one of the best equipped up-to-date pharmacies in the State. The stock is large and well assorted with the product of America and Europe, finest perfumes, toilet requirements, wines, mineral water, etc. The prescription department is in charge of I. W. S. Stanialaus, a graduate of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, class of '96.

Miscellaneous Notes.

E. R. Price has succeeded to the business of Price and Sandford at Champaign, Ill.

The firm of Schimtz, Bieser & Co., at Odebolt, Iowa, has been succeeded by Bieser & Co.

The drug business of E. M. Stout & Co., at Earl Park, Ind., has been sold by Eva Stout to H. L. Hix & Co.

Two men robbed Mr. Martin, of the firm of Martin & Leaky, Lehigh, I. T., of \$600, on the night of January 28th.

H. M. White of Bluefield has been appointed a member of the West Virginia Board of Pharmacy to fill the vacancy caused by the death of O. P. Sydenstrucker of Lewisburg.

A bill has been introduced into the West Virginia Legislature annulling a physician's license to practice on conviction of having been drunk. The bill will probably pass.

Albert Gordon, of the well-known drug firm of Hopping & Gordon, Beaver City, Neb., who has had a four months' siege with sciatica, is gradually on the mend. Our genial friend Charley Hopping has had his hands full during Mr. Gordon's long sickness, but Charlie is equal to almost any emergency.

W. S. Arbuthnot, a popular young druggist of Republic City, Kan., was married, February 7th to Miss Marie Stanfield at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Stanfield, Belleville, Kan. The DRUGGIST sends congratulations and wishes this charming young couple a pleasant journey through life.

Dr. Joseph T. Reese, a prominent physician and pharmacist of Newman, Georgia, died at his home in that city, on January 31st, at the age of seventy-six. Dr. Reese opened a drug store in Newman in 1860 and has been active in the drug business ever since, being the oldest druggist in that section of the State. He was quite successful in a business way and leaves a very comfortable fortune. His store will be conducted under the same name by Dr. A. C. Pease, who has managed it for the last 30 years, and who now succeeds to the business.



AMONG THE TRAVELING SALESMEN.

He never rests, scarcely ever stops to sleep;
He talks by day, by night he rides or writes;
Thus onward up the hill of commerce climbs
From steep to steep unto its very heights.

• • •

With a smile for those who love him
With a tear for those who hate,
And whatever sky's above him,
Has a heart for every fate.

Contributions for this column are invited. For available articles dealing with the news of traveling salesmen payment will be made.



SYDNEY H. CARRAGAN.

Chief of the Traveling Staff for New York State of Parke, Davis & Co.

The secret of "Syd" Carragan's preference for expensive hotels is now to be disclosed. After a good deal of urging and solicitation he consented the other day to tell the representative of the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* "how it was." He admitted having been born in Saratoga 43 years ago and to having passed 19 years of his life there, a circumstance which everybody will see was sufficient to develop in any one the most expensive ideas of hotel life. How he came to be the traveling representative of the greatest pharmaceutical house of the country follows:

It will be news to many of Mr. Carragan's friends in the trade to know that he was educated in the profession of engineering and was actually at one time city engineer of Bayonne, N. J. His fondness for travel, however, attracted him to the more congenial field of Drum-

merdom, and he early became connected with the firm of Keasbey & Mattison, which he represented for four years. His genius for winning trade won recognition for himself and his connection with the house of Parke, Davis & Co. followed. He was one of the only men ever employed by this firm on a commission basis, but this arrangement did not last long since his success with the trade surpassed the expectations of the firm. During the twelve years of his connection with Parke, Davis & Co., his circle of friends and acquaintances has constantly widened, and "Syd" Carragan is to-day, perhaps, the best known commercial salesman to the drug trade in the State of New York. He is constant in attendance at the various pharmaceutical gatherings and the estimation in which he is held by the retail druggists of this State has been evidenced on several oc-

casions by his selection as a member of the entertainment committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. Everybody who knows him will appreciate the discernment of the retailers in picking out a man like him to serve on an entertainment committee. His genial and kindly ways are well known, and the successful entertainment features of the annual meetings of the State Association owe considerable to his management.

Every man, they say, has his hobby, and "Syd" Carragan's is one which tells of his eminent social qualities, for he is a bowler among bowlers. He is left-handed and this distinction has gained for him the presidency of the Southpaw Club, of Brooklyn. He is prominent in the New York Drug Trade Bowling Club, of which he is vice-president. The portrait which heads this notice has the defect of showing Mr. Carragan as a slightly younger man than he is, and at a time when he was most active in his work as a traveling salesman. Since his retirement from the field and his assumption of the duties of chief of the traveling staff in this State, he has put on more flesh and is about as happy and contented looking as the proverbial fat man always is.

THE OLD TIME TRAVELING MAN. As the Spectator of *The Outlook* was walking along Broadway the other morning he fell in with an old-time commercial traveler. The typical old-time traveling man, as distinguished from the later variety, was regarded as the possessor of unbounded assurance as his principal stock in trade. He it was who has given point to the numberless newspaper witticisms on the "drummer's" colossal "cheek," "gall," "nerve," and other words and things which the Spectator's regard for his Addisonian forbears makes him hesitate to write. The passing of the old-time "drummer," the Spectator was informed, has been hastened by the measures adopted by the great commercial houses to protect their heads from his beguiling arts. "All these big places," said the Spectator's acquaintance, "have a man at the door whose special business it is to intercept commercial travelers who might otherwise take up the time of the great man who runs the business. It's very hard to elude this 'man at the door.' Now, over there is a house where I tried for a couple of years to get past him, and to see a member of the firm. Finally I succeeded. Was I 'phased' when I was admitted to his presence? Not a bit of it. When I got this great man's attention I struck an attitude and said, impressively, 'Mr. Blank, allow me to say that I'm disappointed. I have been trying for two years to obtain an interview with you. I have, in my time, had audiences with senators, ambassadors, and kings, but never have I had such difficulty in securing an interview with any man as with you. And now I'm greatly disappointed; for I find you're a very ordinary-looking man after all!' Well, sir, the man burst out laughing. He'd been so accustomed to flattery and fear that when he met a man that talked to him straight he liked it. And I sold him a big bill of goods." But the old-time commercial traveler had a distinctly unprosperous air, and the Spectator concluded that this method of conquering a business man's good will must be a somewhat precarious one, and that the newer methods are probably more agreeable as well as more profitable to both travelers and their customers.

THE ARMY OF DRUMMERS.

M. Figgis, Whitall, Tatum & Co.'s, big and genial city salesman, has gone to Millville, N. J., for a visit to the firm's glass works.

Thomas Heslin, who was with McKesson & Robbins, as salesman, for the past nine years, which position he resigned on the first of the year, has accepted a traveling position with Haggerty Bros., manufacturers of glassware. Mr. Heslin will represent said firm in the New England States.

One of the best known members of the travelling profession is Robert M. Service of the glassware and drug sundry house of J. M. Maris & Co., New York, who made his periodical trip here lately. He takes in the retail as well as the wholesale dealers.

A popular salesman in the line of druggist glassware specialties is Frank A. Week, of Whitall, Tatum & Co., of New York and Philadelphia. He has now been on the road for several years in this line and paid the Buffalo retailers a visit this week.

Alfred Thurston, the representative of Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills for many years, has this week paid a visit to the trade. He still covers the country districts and travels old-style much of the time in a wagon in order to be independent of the railroads. Trips to the city are usually made extra, the rig being left somewhere outside.

Shoemaker & Busch, of Philadelphia, is considered one of the most enterprising houses in this section of the country, and at the present time it has sixteen men on the road. Of this number two are in the South and the rest are in the vicinity of the State of Pennsylvania. This firm confines itself strictly to business within a radius of 300 miles, except its southern trade; but it is thought that this year it will branch out and be a competitor for considerable business which now goes to other houses. In the south this firm has considerable trade, but like everywhere else, payments are not as prompt as they should be, and in some cases the old system of trading is indulged in.

Recently a well-known house in the South owed the firm money, which it was unable to get, and to liquidate the debt the house made over to this firm a very handsome soda water fountain which had been shipped to them, but which was then lying at the freight station. This fountain Shoemaker & Busch now have displayed in a prominent place on the second floor of their store. It is constructed of Tennessee marble, ebony top, six draft tubes, 16 syrrups, counter ice-shaving, Jack Frost ice shaver, eight steel fountains, charging apparatus, large silver ice bowl with cover, and an eight foot draining board and sink for under counter; the thing is complete, and there is no doubt the firm would be willing to make concessions to get the elephant off their hands. It originally cost \$1,500.

Charles H. Forman of the Forman Supply Co., of Trenton, N. J., was here a few days since, making purchases for his house.

Lewis H. Frayser is now making a tour of the western States for Shoemaker & Busch; he reports business as good, and is sending in some large orders.

James M. Whitecar, the popular and energetic salesman of Smith, Kline & French Co., has been confined to his house for some time, suffering from an attack of the grippe.

Charles H. Marsey, who represents Shoemaker & Busch in the western territory, and who has his headquarters in Altoona, is one of the leading representatives of this house.

Miss May Gerson, who represents Beeman's Chemical Co., especially in the sale of chewing gum, was here some time ago with her galley of poetry. Miss Gerson is a hustler, although petite, she gets there just the same, and is one of the most successful drummers in the trade.

One-half of the vast commercial business of the United States is transacted on the "road." Some idea of the size of the army of traveling salesmen may be had from the fact that its yearly expenses foot up to about \$300,000,000. Salaries and commissions probably amount to \$450,000,000. Thus a total of \$750,000,000 represents the outlay for this method of doing business necessitated by the intensity of competition. The pleasure of the old-fashioned retailer's occasional trip to the big cities to buy goods is past, while the daily life on the road is a laborious one to the drummer.

W. H. Hilton, representing the Manhattan Co., of New York has been in Philadelphia quite recently and was quite successful.

D. B. Martin, the clever CINCINNATI, O. traveling man employed by the Seamless Rubber Company, was here the past week.

N. Albeitz, the perfume salesman, was here during the past few days in the interest of his brother, the perfume man.

George M. Smythe, representing the large house of John M. Maris & Co., visited local druggists a few days since.

Co-operative Manufacturing in Germany.

The co-operative idea, which has apparently gained so firm a foothold in the United States, has attracted some attention among German pharmacists, and it has been proposed that each section of the German Apothecary Society conduct a manufacturing plant of its own.

Dr. Rusby's Work in Bolivia.

The December issue of *The Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* opens with a long article by E. G. Britton, consisting of the second part of "An Enumeration of the Plants Collected by H. H. Rusby in Bolivia 1885-1886," and has to do with the musci only. The large number of specimens collected is ample evidence of Dr. Rusby's unflagging industry as a collector during his stay in Bolivia.

The Gem Ice Cream Spoon.

An indispensable adjunct to the soda water counter where ice cream is dispensed is the Gem Ice Cream Spoon, made by George C. Butler & Co., Troy, N. Y. The spoons are made of aluminum bronze, heavily plated, with rosewood handles, at once attractive, useful and ornamental, and druggists who have once used them unite in saying that they would never be without them.

NOTES ON PRICES.

The quarterly report of Heinrich Haensel, distiller of terpeneless essential oils, Pirna-on-the-Elbe, Germany, notes the decline in price of anise oil, due to cheaper consignments of Russian anise, and continues: Attention must, however, be called to the comparatively small quantities in the anise market, and especially to the position of the second anise market, which, I am informed, deceived every one in so far as the crop has been over-estimated. The supplies to the second anise market were considerably smaller than had generally been expected, and in consequence, the lots put up were actually snapped away, several of the buyers present being left without a single lot, whilst not one was able to procure the quantity desired. At the commencement of the sale the prices were certainly lower than in the first market, but they soon became firmer, and the sale closed with the same price as in the first market.

There were buyers present who would have been willing to give still higher prices had there been any seed to buy. In my opinion, therefore, a reduction of price is not to be expected, because, several of the buyers were left without stock, and the manufacturers cannot have covered their wants, whilst Russian speculators bought up the produce brought into the market to warehouse against rising prices. From another source I am informed that about 8,000 dessjatines (1 dessjatine equals 2½ acres) were sown last season, of which about 1,000 dessjatines were destroyed by unfavorable weather, whilst the remaining 7,000 dessjatines yielded about 25 pud per dessjatine, or in all 175,000 pud or nearly 3,000 tons. The lower price compared with last year can only be explained by the fact that at the ports and in the interior of Russia large stocks of old seed existed, whilst the general quietness in business may also have contributed to the result. Offers of Bulgarian and Levantine anise are also worthy of mention; the Levantine seed contains much foreign mixtures, and is insufficiently cleansed, but, on the other hand, Bulgarian seed is excellent in appearance, and if it is able to compare in price, may be looked to for supplies.

Wholesale Druggists' Prices.

About the usual number of fluctuations in the prices at which retailers purchase goods in ordinary lots are to be noted in the wholesale prices current. Reference to the more important price changes is made in the following paragraphs:

Alcohol, Wood, has advanced since our last, and now quoted 90c. to \$1.

Bismuth is higher in sympathy with the advance in price of metal, and we quoted the revised range as follows: Bismuth ammonia-citrate, ozs. 18c., lbs. \$2.40; subcarbonate, lbs. \$1.90; subnitrate, lbs. \$1.40 to \$1.50; subgallate, ozs. 14c., lbs. \$1.65; salicylate, ozs. 16c., lbs. \$2.

Buds, Cassia, are quoted higher, owing to scarcity; advanced 3c.

Caffeine has declined 2c. and is now quoted 48c.

Camphor has fluctuated up and down several times during the month, the last quotation sent out was 40c. to 44c., the inside price being for hundred pound lots.

Cocaine, Hydrochloride, is lower in sympathy with the primary market and ozs. sell at \$3.

Codeine has at last begun to reflect the position of the parent drug and a decline of 50c is noted.

Glycerin is cheaper, a decline of 2c. being noted.

Opium continues to decline in value and a further reduction of 15c. appears in this issue.

Oil, Croton, is lower, \$1.25 being named instead of \$1.40 as heretofore. Cubebs, American, has declined 25c., the present quotation standing \$1.25.

Quinine has recovered from the weakness noted in our last and values are slightly stiffer with 20c. now quoted.

Seed, Celery, is in better supply and prices are lower, with our quotation 15c.



Review of the Wholesale Drug Market.

NEW YORK, FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid for retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

WE have few changes of importance to report since our last issue. Speculative interests are still tame, and the bulk of trade consists of small orders to jobbing houses. Nothing new has developed in quinine; the active demand of the week before last has almost entirely subsided with only a limited inquiry experienced. The recent reduction in price is still the subject of discussion in the trade and no satisfactory explanation of it is yet forthcoming. It is surmised in some quarters to have been dictated by the necessity of bringing the quinine quotation in harmony with the current price of the raw material and the Amsterdam correspondent of the *Chemist and Druggist* hints that the quinine-makers are so convinced that they will never be able to buy bark again at such low prices as have ruled in the second half of 1896, that they have laid in a large stock of bark in anticipation of higher rates. A lessened demand, together with increased deliveries, has sent down cod-liver oil prices; but values in most other lines remain unchanged.

DRUGS.

Alcohol remains a trifle unsettled, owing to continued competition between the Trust and independent producers. Sales during the interval of lots exceeding five barrels have been at \$2.24.

Arnica Flowers continue in good supply with only a limited inquiry experienced at the present range of 5½c. to 6c.

Balsam Copaiba has been coming forward better, and while there is no excess of supply, values are easier with sales within the range of 52½c. to 55c. Para is quoted firm at 55c. to 60c.

Balsam Peru is firmer owing to concentration of stock in the hands of a few holders who are asking \$1.90 to \$1.95, though parcels could have been picked up on the outside within the range of \$1.80 to \$1.85.

Balsam Tolu has been in fair export inquiry during the interval without, however, affecting prices, and our quotations 50c. to 55c. still hold good.

Cacao Butter is weak and irregular, due to heavy receipts. In a jobbing way 30c. to 30½c. would buy bulk, while ton lots changed hands at 29½c.

Cod-liver Oil is less active owing to slack demand and freer offerings in this and the foreign market. The demand for Norwegian oil usually falls off at this season and prices at the moment are largely nominal with \$36 to \$37 quoted for spot stock, prime quality.

Ergot develops no special activity but sales are making in a jobbing way within the range of 11c. to 13c. and 16c. to 18c. for German and Spanish respectively.

Juniper Berries are held with increased firmness with an advance asked in instances. The small available supply is under close control and the sales have been at 2½c. to 2¾c.

Cassia Buds have advanced in sympathy with strong advices from the foreign market, and 22c. is now asked. Other spices are correspondingly high.

Cantharides, Chinese, are higher in the foreign market, London cable advices quoting 1s. 6d., which is relatively higher than the prices which have ruled here of late. No advance is yet to be noted in this market.

Cocaine, Muriate, continues to sell in a jobbing way at the prices previously quoted, but there is no special activity and the price concessions quietly made by certain holders do not appear to increase the distribution to any marked extent.

Caffeine is a shade firmer, though no quotable change in price has occurred. Sales at less than \$5.10 are exceptional and \$5.25 is more commonly quoted.

Lycopodium has gained in strength since our last, owing to stronger cable advices from the Hamburg market, but our quotations will yet buy.

Opium continues on the downward grade and the lower quotations of the past few days have failed to stimulate interest in the article. Large purchases in the Smyrna market for American interests have had no appreciable effect on the

situation and case lots are offered openly at \$2 with a few sales reported at \$1.97½. Jobbing parcels are offered at \$2.05 and powdered \$2.70 to \$2.90.

Quinine has partially recovered its normal tone after the recent activity. Outside holders of foreign bulk are now quite firm in their views, quoting 18c. upward, which price is hardly justified by the demand. Manufacturers appear to be unusually slow about deliveries and the distribution is greatly restricted. Reference was made in our last issue to the puzzling position of the market. It appears from the *London Chemist and Druggist* that there are now two or three quinine makers not bound by the Convention rules in Europe. They have bought considerable quantities of bark, mostly of high quality, at the Amsterdam auctions of the past two months. Our contemporary believes that the prices at which they have purchased these supplies will probably enable them to meet the Convention competition, even at the recent reduction in price. The slump in prices, which has been so much of a conundrum to those interested in the market was probably inspired by the desire to force the independent producers into the Convention. The agents of foreign manufacturers are taking no orders in the New York market, a fact which is taken advantage of by outside holders who are asking 18c. to 18½c. As we go to press we learn that manufacturers have made an advance of 2c., the quotation for domestic now standing at 19c. to 20c.

BARKS.

Cascara has continued in demand with sale at 4c. to 4½c. *Buckthorn* is quiet and sales are making at 4½c. to 5c. *Soap* continues weak in the face of freer deliveries and 2½c. to 3c. is quoted.

DYESTUFFS.

Aniline Salt is in better supply and values are easier with 15c. to 16c. quoted. *Oil* held at 17c. to 18c.

Cutch meets with fair steady inquiry from consumers and sales of bales are reported at 4½c. to 5½c.

Gambier is offering lower and sales of spot are making at 3½c. to 3¾c.

Nut Galls, Blue Aleppo, are well sustained at 12½c. to 13c. and sales are making at this range.

CHEMICALS.

Acetanilid has developed no action of consequence during the interval, and prices for large bulk are steady at 37c. to 38c.

Borax has hardened in the interval and 5½c. is now asked for fine California.

Calomel, Howard's English, has been advanced by the maker and is now quoted at 80c.

Chlorate Potash continues weak and unsettled with sales making at the range of 7½c. to 8c.

Quicksilver continues in fair consumptive demand and is also inquired after to some extent by jobbers; sales to the latter have been at 51½c. to 52c.

No new or interesting feature is to be noted in other chemicals, the organic acids and their derivatives ruling steady for the most part, with no quotable changes in prices.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise is developing some features of firmness and the advices from the primary market are of a stronger character. Prices here are maintained at the old range, but an advance would not come as a surprise to any dealer conversant with the situation.

Cassia is held with more firmness, but no quotable change in price is to be noted, the current sales being at the range of \$1.55 to \$1.90.

Peppermint has continued active in the interval and values are firmer with HGH quoted \$1.65 to \$1.70, and Wayne County \$1.35 to \$1.45.

Sassafras is jobbing fairly at our quotations.

Wintergreen is maintained with a fair show of firmness at \$1.20 to \$1.25 for natural, and 45c. to 50c. for the synthetic (methyl salicylate).

GUMS.

The general line of druggists' gums remain without new feature of consequence, and prices are quoted steady at the previous range with the exception of *camphor* and *shellac* in which there has been some movement. *Camphor* has recovered from its former weakness and has been marked back to the figures that formerly ruled. *American refined* bbls. 39c.; cases 40c.; *English refined* cases 40c. to 42c. *Shellac* prices have been revised to the lower range of 52c. D.C., 25c. for V.S.O., and T.N. 18c. to 19c. *Kino* continues scarce and held at \$3.

ROOTS.

Blood Root has developed considerable scarcity, and the prices for the small available supply have been advanced, 25c. being now asked by most holders.

Galangal is higher at primary sources and an advance is asked by holders here to say 6½c. to 7c.

Orris has been fairly active in the interval with the sales at 16c. to 18c. for Florentine.

Sarsaparilla continues in active jobbing demand and large sales of Mexican for export are reported at 5c. to 5¼c.

SEEDS

Anise, Italian, appears to be weakening still further and 5½c. is seldom realized except for small lots.

Celery continues in fair demand and firm at the quoted range.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

We were much interested on our last visit to Neidlinger Bros., in examining a large map of the United States, on which had been stamped a red mark over the cities in which are wholesale men who carry Sterling Graduates. From the looks of the map we would say the graduates are sold by nearly all the wholesale men in the country.

Many new inventions in soda fountains tending to simplify the feeding of sirups, without opening the ice chamber, have been introduced, but none have been received with more favor than the oscillating jar of the John Matthews Apparatus Co., First avenue, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, New York city. The oscillating jar has no metal parts, is of large capacity, and having an automatic measuring cup, it simplifies rapid drawing. This house have many elegant new designs in

selected onyx and marble fountains, and their catalogue should be seen before placing orders.

The Reyer Laboratory Bracket.

The Reyer Combination Laboratory Bracket is certain to prove a very great convenience in pharmaceutical laboratories. It consists of a clamp and a series of five rings, the outer provided with a shank fitting into a socket in the clamp and secured by a thumbscrew. The inner rings are held in position by means of lugs on their upper surface. The upper jaw of the clamp is provided with a recess thus allowing its attachment to a rod or gas pipe as well as to a shelf.

The clamp-socket will also receive the arm of a condenser or a burette-clamp. Placing a piece of tin or sheet iron over the centre ring, all rings being in position, affords a very convenient heating surface. In fact the uses of this bracket are too varied to enumerate. For illustrated description our readers should address the Emil Reyer Co., South Bend, Ind., who also make a very inexpensive but efficient poison bottle indicator, a sample of which can be obtained by writing to the above address and mentioning this journal.

A New Essential Oil House.

The well-known house of P. Robertet & Cie., of Grasse, France, manufacturers of concrete essences, pomades, essential oils, etc., have appointed the firm of Copeland, Simonsen & Selwyn, of No. 167 Greene street, New York, their exclusive agents for this country. The announcement of the firm will be found in another column of this issue.

Liquid Gas.

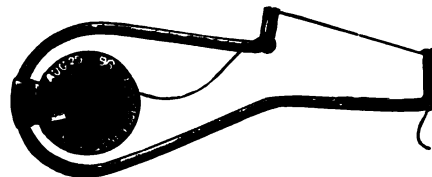
The use of liquid carbon dioxide has worked a great revolution in the soda water industry and its use is constantly growing more and more general, particularly in the drug trade outside of the larger cities. The use of the liquid gas has met with the warmest commendation from careful business men everywhere. But in using this, as with other



materials, it is necessary to be careful in the selection of a perfectly pure article. The liquid gas bearing the diamond brand illustrated herewith has given very widespread satisfaction, and as the manufacturers, the Liquid Carbonic Acid Gas Company, have offices at Chicago, Pittsburgh and St. Louis, they can ship their product to almost any point in the United States at a very low rate and are able to insure prompt delivery. For full particulars regarding this gas and methods of using it, our readers should address the company at any of the three offices above.

Dental Hygiene.

We present herewith a little device which is no doubt destined to have a very large sale. Dentists are thoroughly agreed that the best method of cleansing the teeth is by the passage of silk floss between them. Probably the only reason that this method has not become more popular is because of the awkwardness of using the floss with the fingers.

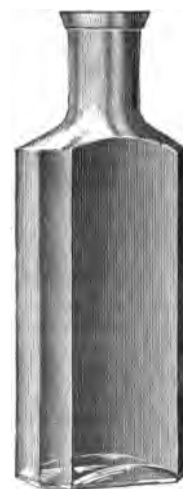


CUTTER'S FLOSS HOLDER.

By means of the simple device illustrated herewith floss can be used easily and effectively while great economy is effected in the amount of floss used. The floss is wound upon the little bobbin and is then passed around a projection on the side, then over the top of the inside prong in which a shallow channel receives it, to a similar channel in the outer prong, and the end is made fast by passing it around a bevel-headed projection at the base of the outer prong. When a new length of floss is drawn into place the surplus at the outer end can be cut off by means of a small saw-edged projection, which forms a part of the longer arm of the holder. Druggists will no doubt find this novelty a very profitable one to handle. Full particulars as to introductory terms can be obtained by addressing the makers, J. D. Cutter & Co., New York City.

A Handsome New Bottle.

When you see a druggist using handsome white flint bottles of new and elegant design, you say, "he is a live fellow." You also note, that he is the man of success. He is not penny wise and pound foolish. He is not the man who is satisfied with pick-up ware, and don't care if his four-ounce bottle holds 3½ or 4½ ounces, provided it is cheap. T. C. Wheaton & Co., Millville, N. J. are looking after the wants of the live druggist, and are catering to them, an appreciation of which is shown by the increased trade from the leading pharmacists of the country, which enables them to operate all through the dull times. Their newest production is the Trenton oval prescription bottle, which needs only to be seen to be appreciated. These bottles are exact in capacity, and being sold on the oval list makes them low in price. They are all arranged so that the druggist's name can be blown in if desired.



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and Pharmaceutical Record.
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THE NEWSPAPER PRESS AND THE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

A FEW years ago the daily press confined itself to its legitimate sphere; that of collecting news. Nowadays, under the stimulus of the new journalism, the weaker section of it frequently wanders into fields belonging properly to the trade of professional journals, with results which very occasionally may be beneficial, often are dangerous, and generally are absurd or ridiculous.

The *New York Press* furnishes us just now with an excellent example. The editor, apparently for want of better "copy," is favoring his readers with articles on matters appertaining to the drug trade. Where he has got his information from, we do not know, but it savors somewhat of club or street corner gossip. It is calculated, as Artemus Ward would say, to make one "burst with larfter," that is where it does not make one sick at wondering how a newspaper editor, who is usually supposed to possess a modicum of common sense, can serve up such stuff as "news."

The drug trade and the liquor law is the subject of one of this Solon's essays, and his conclusions, based on information which is inaccurate and reached by a series of arguments which are grotesque, is that the liquor tax as at present adjusted is so small as not to be worth reducing, and that if a New York druggist cannot pay a tax of \$100, he can pay nothing. It is needless to enter into details of this remarkable composition; suffice to say that a perusal of the article will lead any one with a grain of common sense to the same conclusion that the druggists have already come to, in spite of the fact that the editor intended his article to have the opposite effect. We have, therefore, not so much reason, perhaps, to complain.

From this subject, the editor passes on to patent medicines, concerning which he seems to know even less than about the liquor law and the drug trade. He starts off with the assertion that the physician has abandoned materia medica for patent medicines, and that the result has been that more lives are annually saved thereby. When we put our patent medicine on the market, we would like the editor of the *New York Press* to write us a testimonial after this fashion. His style is just suited to this class of work, and is calculated, as Josh Billings would say, to send it "whirling thro' the land." More of the same kind follows, and the editor then switches off to the subject of advertising and refers, of course, to an acquaintance who spends \$1,000,000 a year in advertising. The person's name we should say is Mrs. Harris. He also states as a matter of fact that \$2,000,000 was paid recently for a certain patent pill. This may or may not be a fact, but the evidence on which it is based is pure hearsay. "So great," says the writer, "has become the popular craze for patent medicine, that we have received overtures from a druggist to bottle ordinary sea water and sell it. He is willing to guarantee that if we allow him \$200,000 for advertising he will, at the end of two years, not only return that sum, but an additional \$200,000 as profits."

The foregoing is stated to be personal experience. It may be; but it bears a suspicious resemblance to a statement made some time ago by a well-known advertising agent in *Printer's Ink*. It would be wicked, however, to doubt the word of so great a man. We regret that pressure on our space forbids our commenting at greater length on this subject, but we cannot forbear noticing the pathetic picture drawn by the writer in which materia medica is represented as taking a back seat, and the family physician depicted bending over the public bedside and curing apparently otherwise

hopeless cases by the agency of the patent medicine. All that is needed is a picture in the background of the proprietor with a halo of glory around his beatified face. We congratulate the editor of the *Press* on his brilliant imagination, and trust for the benefit of a long-suffering community that a merciful providence may ere long transplant him to those realms where the sanctified patent medicine proprietors find rest from their labors in the cause of suffering humanity.

THE PHARMACY LAW OF THE GREATER NEW YORK.

THE charter of the Greater New York, as was reported in our last issue, disposes of the pharmacy law by adopting practically in its entirety the law now in force in New York city. Under this law the Board is composed of three physicians and two pharmacists, the latter of whom must be graduates of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, which corporation selects the members of the Board. The fees collected by the Board are turned over to the library fund of the college. The insertion of this law in its present form in the charter is an evidence of carelessness and haste on the part of the Charter Commission, which could scarcely have found among the pharmacy laws in force in any of the great cities a poorer model than the one it has endeavored to perpetuate.

The constitution of the Board, having as it does three physicians among its members, is a standing reproach to pharmacy. While there has been no very serious objection raised to allowing the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York to select the members of the Board, it is not just that graduation from the New York College should be a condition of fitness for membership in the Board. So long as the operation of the New York Board was confined to New York County, the devotion of the surplus funds to the benefit of the library of the College of Pharmacy was not open to serious objection; but for all the pharmacists throughout Greater New York to be taxed in support of an institution which, however praiseworthy its objects are, is nevertheless a private one, is a piece of injustice which those pharmacists will be prompt to resent and which can scarcely be expected to be continued for any great length of time. The requirement of a registration fee of two dollars from pharmacists, and one dollar from assistants who are in business at the time of the passage of the charter, is also unjust.

If this chapter of the charter was inserted at the instance of some person who

claimed to be friendly to the New York College of Pharmacy, that person has committed a grave error of judgment which will, we feel sure, be condemned by a large number of the members of the college itself, as being not only unjust, but impolitic, for a certain result of the movement will be that sooner or later the control of the Board and of its surplus will pass out of the hands of the college. If a well-planned and carefully studied law had been inserted in the charter, giving the other districts of the greater city beside New York County some representation on the Board, the college would have been allowed to retain control of New York County, but by the grasping disposition shown in the law, as it now stands, forces have been set in motion which will, we feel confident, eventually lose to the college all control of the Board. It is probable that the charter will pass in its present shape as a party measure, but if it does pass, we feel safe in predicting that there will never be a second election of a Board under the charter.

We have always advocated the unification of the four Boards of Pharmacy in New York State. We believe that the enactment of the charter as it now stands will be the first step in procuring that unification.

THE TENDENCY TOWARD CENTRALIZATION.

ONE of the leading issues in the late Presidential campaign was the attitude assumed by the different political parties toward trusts. The close of the campaign has, by no means, terminated the activity of the opponents of centralization. In fact, the opposition appears to be constantly growing, both in volume and in vigor, and is confined to no section of the country, though it naturally makes itself most manifest in the densely populated centers. New York City has witnessed the operations during the past few weeks of a Legislative committee, charged with the task of investigating trusts, and while the results of these investigations are looked upon by the upholders of centralization as being unimportant and trivial, the opponents of centralization in business have proclaimed with much emphasis that the results confirm all that has been said as to the evils traceable to the formation and conduct of the modern trust.

The department store resembles in its organization and ends the much-condemned trusts.

The results of the operation of either is the centralization of business in the hands of a few, and the extermination of the small dealer. The investigation of

the trust in New York by the Legislative Committee is paralleled by the active crusade which is being carried on against the department stores in Chicago, and the movement in the Western metropolis grows with a rapidity which would indicate a prospect of substantial alterations in existing conditions.

As chronicled in our news department, a bill has been presented in the Legislature of Illinois classifying the different trades and mercantile pursuits, designating which particular classes of goods may be carried by certain kinds of stores, and arranging a scale of license fees which will practically make it impossible for the department stores as at present conducted, to be carried on at a profit.

Senator Martin has introduced into the New York Legislature a resolution instructing the Committee upon the Investigation of Trusts, above referred to, to investigate the alleged discrimination of large department stores against small stores.

Old methods are being upset, long established trade usages are being departed from, and combinations and consolidations seem to be the order of the hour. In the retail drug trade itself we have the Wholesale Drug Co., of Philadelphia, the object of which is syndicate buying, with a view to oppose syndicate selling. The Chicago druggists themselves, who take so active a part in protesting against centralization as manifested in the department store, have a co-operative manufacturing company, which is in effect a manufacturing syndicate; and co-operative manufacturing companies are springing up all over the United States. These facts are cited merely to show that pharmacy is subject to the same tendencies and influences as other lines of trade.

It is an open question, and a very serious one, whether or not any legislation can be made of avail as against this general tendency. The radical measures which have found such favor in Chicago may result in an improvement in the condition of the drug trade, and we most sincerely hope that this improvement will be marked and permanent, but, however much we may desire to prevent a further change in the direction of centralization, we very much fear that the tendency is one which mere legislation alone cannot hope to thwart, though it may exercise some restraint upon it.

Could Not Keep Store Without It.

I find the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* a very necessary paper. I could not keep store without it.

E. P. MANVILLE.

Whitehall, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1897.

Letters From a Far Country.

II. How English Pharmacy Is Governed.

"I THINK that American pharmacists generally would be interested in the relations existing between the British drug trade at large and the Pharmaceutical Society."—I shall endeavor to fill the bill. The society is interesting. There is no other national society of pharmacy like it outside the British Empire. The continent of Europe has nothing like it, nor has the American continent. If you were to call together as one U. S. A. Boards of Pharmacy, colleges of pharmacy, and the American Pharmaceutical Association you would get an organization approaching in character the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The Irish Society is built upon the same model, so are several Australian societies. Your readers will judge from these remarks that the society has three distinct functions; first, enforcement of the pharmacy law; second, supervision of examinations and registration with, incidentally, encouragement of education and research; and third, promotion of unity amongst pharmacists.

Origin of the Society.

The society started as a voluntary body in 1842, when chemists and druggists were threatened by a legislative movement which spelt "disaster" to them; the details of that event would not interest you in the least. London chemists and druggists came together, arranged a plan of campaign, which was completely successful, and when the fight was over, the committee thought the occasion too good to be missed, and formed the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. A young man, Jacob Bell, by name, was a moving spirit in this affair; more than that, he was its brain, sinews, and energy, for though older men occupied the leading positions, he it was who virtually put them there. It was he who gave the idea, outlined the society's constitution, and did all else connected with it.

Creation of Qualifications.

Broadly speaking, the first thing done was to create a series of qualifications for those engaged in retail pharmacy. There was first a preliminary examination for apprentices; second, one called the "minor" for assistants; third, the "major" for employers, which conferred the title pharmaceutical chemist. Those who passed these examinations were, respectively, apprentices, associates, and members of the society. To provide the education in botany, chemistry, materia medica, etc., necessary for the examination, a school of pharmacy was started, as well as a museum and library. The society was to be governed by a council of 21 members, annually elected, who in their turn would appoint examiners. To keep up interest in the provinces, branches were to be started in the large towns, with one of the members in each to act as local secretary. Evening meetings were to be held in London for the reading and discussion of papers, lectures, etc., on pharmaceutical topics. All this was done, and the arrangements remain with slight modifications to this day.

Enactment of the Pharmacy Act.

Soon after it started, the society obtained a Royal charter, under which it was still a private body, but in 1852 Jacob Bell, who had obtained a seat in the House of Commons (of which your Congress is the equivalent), piloted a pharmacy bill through the legislature, the immediate effect of which was to place the society's principles on the statute book without, however, disturbing the voluntary principle of qualification. The next phase in the development was in 1868. Up to that time there had been no restriction whatever on the sale of poisons (except arsenic) in this country. Then, or immediately before, the legislature gave pretty strong indications that things could not go on longer in that way. The drug trade was divided. The Pharmaceutical Society wanted one thing, and those outside of it, who had formed themselves into the United Society of Chemists and Druggists, wanted another. In the long run the Pharmacy Act of 1868 was passed which secured the following leading principles:

1. Poisons named in a schedule to the Act, and such other substances as might afterwards be determined by the Pharmaceutical Society, with the approval of the Privy Council (a government department), to be sold or dispensed by
2. registered chemists and druggists, and registered medical practitioners.
3. All chemists and druggists then in business, to be registered without examination.
4. Others to pass the examination for assistants, but persons then acting as assistants to pass only a modified examination.
5. The Pharmaceutical Society was entrusted with the carrying out of the Act.

These provisions, therefore, left the major examinations voluntary, as they also left membership of the society voluntary. Nor did the Act impose an annual registration fee; it, however, gave the society such discretion in regard to examination fees that these have provided more than sufficient money for all the work to be done, and since 1868 about £25,000 (\$75,000) have been saved by the society and invested.

Relations of the Society to the Trade.

This historical resume is necessary to properly understand the relations of the society to the trade. No chemist need join the society unless he please, and the society is independent of the trade, but the Pharmacy Act has united them in bonds of matrimony somewhat on the Mohammedan principle. The society is the husband, the drug trade is four wives, and only one wife (a fourth of the trade) will abide with her lord and master, while the latter woos the others in vain. The foundations of this statement are in the re-

cently issued report of the society, from which I learn that there are 15,166 registered chemists and druggists and pharmaceutical chemists in Great Britain; and of these 4,825 are associates and members of the society. I ought to say that the 15,166 does not mean as many businesses; probably there are not more than 10,000 drug stores in Great Britain. You see from these figures how the Pharmaceutical Society stands as regards the trade, and you may ask how do these two-thirds or three-fourths outside the society regard it? With indifference, I would say. A few may actively oppose the society when they get the chance, but I believe that by far the greater part are men who give little thought to anything but their own business. It is the best portion of the trade that belongs to the society—all men of light and leading, men who think anything of themselves, men who wish to take a part in the progress of British pharmacy belong to the Pharmaceutical Society. I could count on the fingers of one hand the registered pharmacists in Great Britain who have or do investigate pharmaceutical subjects, but are not connected with the society. I would also find it difficult to name a hundred smart business men in the trade, but non-scientific, who are outside the society. I do not say that all the members of the society join it out of love for it; they do it because it is the correct thing. It only costs assistants half a guinea a year (\$2.50), and employers a guinea (\$5), and we can growl *ad infinitum* for that.

What Does the Society Do for the Trade?

This has been a problem for a generation or two, and the answer has yet to come. Once a year, in the month of May (according to charter and statute) the members assemble at 17 Bloomsbury Square, London. Not many of them, say 100. The president of the year proposes that the report of the Council and the financial statement should be taken as read, whereupon the members agree, for they have read it all in print. Then the president gets on his legs and makes a speech, explanatory of the report, and touching upon any topical subjects that may come handy. Following him come seven or eight hardy annuals who let off a lot of gas, mingled now and then with a grievance, but it is not at all exciting and nobody looks important except those who make speeches and those who are there for the first time. At the end of three hours the business is over, and the members adjourn to another part of the building to freshen themselves upon ham-sandwiches and bitter beer and plain soda. It is at these functions that the arrangements for the election of two-thirds of the Council are made. This means that two dozen or so of the members return next day to scrutinize the 2,000 or more voting papers which have been sent in. That done, the Council jogs along for another year.

The Council and Council Meetings.

The Council is an extremely august body. It meets on the first Wednesday of every month to transact business. It is composed of members of the society only, that is pharmaceutical chemists, and chemists and druggists who were in business before 1868. The president is always a London man, but the vice-president is from the provinces. I have been told that Michael Carteighe, who was president for a dozen years or more, devoted half of his business time to the

society's affairs while he was president, and that fairly indicates what is expected of the man who holds that position. I cannot tell you much about the Council meetings, for they are not public. Reporters of the trade press are admitted, it is true, but only formal business is transacted in their presence, because most of the debateable matters are quietly settled the day before at a private meeting. Consequently the reports of the Council meetings are inexpressibly tame, unless for what the ingenuity of reporters happens to infuse into them. It was not always so, but, during Mr. Carteighe's reign as president, the council developed into a cabinet, and orators find the atmosphere of the council chamber too chilling for flights of eloquence. Another thing. The members of the Council are mostly men who have been at it for ten, twenty, thirty, or more years. They seem to think that they have a life-rent of the position, and in presence of such venerable antiquity, new blood is soon coagulated. Also, the business has gradually come to be purely statuesque. The Council will not touch trade matters, or interfere in any way with the topics which are agitating the trade. It has a mind far above cutting, for example; would never dream of taking any notice of the P. A. T. A., although, you may be sure, such things are talked over solemnly on the quiet, for there is not a member of the Council, or a man amongst the officials who is not jealous of the superiority of "the Society." It is this splendid isolation of the Council which may ruin the society as a representative body—given time. How that may be averted must be the subject of another epistle, and then, also, I may tell you more about the work of the society.

A. D.

LONDON, February 24th, 1897.

Salicylic Acid Externally for Rheumatic Fever.

Acid salicylic appears to have given considerable satisfaction for some time past simply as an external application in the treatment of inflamed joints in rheumatic fever and without any friction being applied. Prof. Bourget, of Lausanne, Switzerland, reports having experimented with the following ointment underneath a binding of flannel:

Acid salicylic.....	15 Gm.	(about 4 drachms)
Turpentine	15 Gm.	(" 4 ")
Lanolin	15 Gm.	(" 4 ")
Lard	125 Gm.	(" 4 ounces)

Within half an hour after the application the urine yields a strong reaction of salicylic acid. The result of twenty quantitative examinations shows that the total amount of acid eliminated in the twenty-four hours varied from 20 to 84 Cg. (3 to 14 grains). For two years every case of acute rheumatism admitted into Bourget's ward was treated by the application of this ointment to the exclusion of all other treatment. No salicylate was administered internally. The results are as follows: Pain disappears a few hours after the application of the ointment; swelling diminishes as early as the second day; temperature comes down between the third and fifth day. Lastly, this method of treatment is never attended by any accidents, which are occasionally observed to follow the internal administration of salicylates and allied bodies. This method is also much less expensive than others in general use.—*London Practitioner*.

THE ART OF WINDOW DRESSING.

Prize Essay on the Best Window Display.

By JOHN HURLEY, Ph. G.,

Little Falls, N. Y.

IN window displays it is of the highest importance that the goods shown be in season—that is to say, summer goods in summer, fall lines in fall, etc. The person entrusted with the dressing of the window must possess skill and taste in no ordinary degree, be an artist in a certain sense. If the best effects are sought a little matter of expense must not be allowed to stand in the way, although it often happens that an elegant display can be made at a trifling outlay.

of the bath. Bath sponges, bath soaps, bath towels, bath mittens, in fact everything pertaining to the bath is neatly and conspicuously arranged outside. A placard containing the words:

"WHAT IS MORE REFRESHING THAN THIS?"

suggests to the sweltering crowd on the sidewalk the luxury of a mid-summer bath. This display is inexpensive and is peculiarly appropriate for the hot months.



A BATH WINDOW DISPLAY.

Display Only One Line of Goods at a Time.

The accompanying sketch represents a mode of window display that is most appropriate for summer; it shows a line of goods much in demand at this time. A miniature bath-tub is placed in the window, and a large doll is shown in the water enjoying the refreshing coolness

A Baby-Food Display.

Baby foods and baby goods may also be appropriately displayed at this season. A neat way to do this is to cover a portion of the window bottom with green sods, and enclose this "field" with a toy fence. Place on the green several toy cows, say, six inches high. A small

watering trough, fashioned from the limb of a tree, is also within the enclosure. Here and there are little stacks of wheat or barley for producing malt. In the rear is placed the baby food in stacks surrounding the field, and back of these are placed two or three high chairs, seating large paper dolls, with nursing bottles in their arms. The display should consist not only of baby food, but nursing bottles, nipples, brushes, combs, and baby goods in general.

"FOR THE HEALTH AND COMFORT OF OUR LITTLE ONES" is lettered on a placard.

An Easter Display.

A beautiful Easter display may be arranged in a violet window, since violet perfumes, soaps, toilet waters, and sachets are leaders in their line at Easter. Use an ordinary pair of lace curtains, colored violet, suspended from curtain roller, and reaching from top to bottom of window; long ribbons of violet are hung at intervals on the curtain. The sides, top and bottom should then be covered with cheese-cloth, colored violet. In the rear of all this suspend from the ceiling a second pair of curtains, also colored violet. In the center of the window place a large doll attired in Easter garments, carrying in her hand a small basket of flowers. Electric light globes can be colored violet with a solution of gelatine tinted with aniline violet. The solution should be hot when applied. Place the goods to be displayed (already enumerated) about the window in an artistic manner. Use potted plants and Easter lilies to add attraction. Boiled eggs, colored violet, are then placed in handsome baskets upon a layer of violet cotton. Write the name of the proprietor or firm on each egg with a 5 per cent solution of either muriatic or acetic acid, the words to be as follows:

"EASTER GREETING, JOHN DOE."

The solution will bleach the color from the egg, leaving the letters white and pretty. The words

"EASTER GREETING"

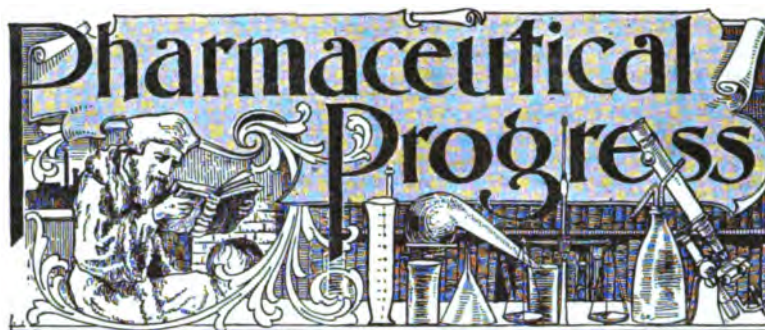
should be painted on white ribbon and tied in a large bow on the handles of the baskets. The eggs should be presented to patrons on Easter Saturday, neatly wrapped in violet paper handkerchiefs.

A Barber's Window

may be dressed by making of wood a large razor, say five feet long. Rest the point of the blade and the end of the handle on the window, showing the razor half open. The razors in stock are then fastened to the handle of the imitation razor, and soaps, strops, hair brushes, etc., are arranged on the sides, bottom and rear in a way to produce the best effect. The handle of the large razor should be covered with white cotton flannel and the blade coated with silver bronze.

To Thaw Frozen Pipes.

As frost may not be done with us for the season just yet, it may be useful to know that a German chemist recommends one to place unslaked lime around pipes, cover with straw, and then pour on water. The heat generated by the slaking of the lime will thaw out the pipe if the operation is properly carried out.



Argentol is a compound of silver with oxychinolin, having the formula $C_8H_5N_2O_2Ag$. The substance is intended for use as an antiseptic in blennorrhoea.

Dynamogen, the name given by a German manufacturer to a preparation similar to haematogen, which has been recommended in the treatment of anaemia.

Cement for Celluloid.—Celluloid may be firmly attached to wood, tin, etc., by using a cement composed of two parts of shellac, three parts of spirit of camphor, and four parts of strong alcohol.

Intoxication by Glycerin.—Antichievich Schellenberg reports eight cases with symptoms of poisoning following the injection of iodoform glycerin, which he refers to glycerin intoxication.

Hydrargyroseptol is an antible-norrhagic compound of mercury chinosol and sodium chloride, which has been placed on the market by a Hamburg manufacturer. It is said to have the composition $C_8H_5N_2O_2SOHg$ plus $2NaCl$.

Decomposition of Iodine Compounds by Paraldehyde.—Dr. Wachhausen directs attention (*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 95) to the character of the decomposition which occurs when paraldehyde is added to a solution of an iodide. This reaction renders the two incompatible.

Eucaïn B.—This very closely resembles eucaïn A., and also resembles tropacocain, but is very much less toxic. The hydrochloride is not decomposed on boiling, the solution has a neutral or very slightly alkaline action and is used in ophthalmology in a two per cent solution. The systematic name of Eucaïn B. is benzoyl-vinyl-diacetone-alkamine.

A Condensation Product of Morphine and Formaldehyde.—A patent has been issued in Germany (No. 90,207) for the preparation of a condensation product by warming morphine in acid solution with formaldehyde. The resulting product is a basic amorphous compound difficultly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol, and melting at 270 degrees C. The hydrochloric acid salt is readily soluble in water and in 90 per cent alcohol.

Cosaprin, a New Antipyretic.—The slight solubility of acetanilid in cold water and its toxic properties (the production of cyanosis) has led a German manufacturer to prepare a compound of acetanilid and sodium sulphanilate, to which they have given the name of cosaprin. The product occurs as a white microcrystalline mass, very soluble in water, less soluble in alcohol, and practically insoluble in

ether. The compound is said to possess antipyretic properties, but details as to its dosage are not yet forthcoming.

Pills of Sodium Iodide.—Those desiring to use sodium iodide in the pill form are recommended (*Squibb's Ephemeris*) to use the following formula:

Anhydrous sodium iodide	4.000 Gm. (61.73 grains)
Powdered sugar	..0.400 Gm. (6.17 ")
Powdered starch	..0.600 Gm. (9.26 ")
Distilled water	...1.000 Gm. (15.43 ")

After rubbing the iodide and sugar together in a mortar, add the whole of the water and mix thoroughly. Finally add the starch and complete the thorough mixing. Place the mass while yet soft on the pill machine, having previously dusted the latter with powdered starch. Roll out the pills rapidly and dry them in a warm capsule.

Rapid Estimation of Caffeine.—Delacour agitates (*Jour. de Pharm. et de Chim.*, 1896, No. 11) 2 Gm. of the powdered substance under examination with 80 to 90 Cc. of water and allows to boil for 10 minutes. He adds 4 Cc. of lead acetate solution to the cooled decoction, makes up to a definite volume, agitates and filters. Fifty Cc. of the filtrate are then put into a separatory funnel, 10 to 15 drops of acetic acid added and the mixture agitated and then shaken out four times with portions of 20 to 25 Cc. of chloroform. The chloroform solutions are collected in a tared flask, the chloroform distilled off and the residue weighed. Caffeine obtained in this manner from green tea or coffee is colorless, but if obtained from the roasted drug is brownish.

Decomposition of Potassium Iodide Solution.—Carles recently referred to the separation of iodine from the solution of potassium iodide and recommended the addition of sodium hyposulphite with a view to preventing the decomposition. Eschbaum objects to this addition as being not permissible on therapeutic grounds. He moreover holds (*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1897, 77), that such an addition is wholly unnecessary since aqueous solutions of potassium iodide can be prepared which are completely permanent. The decomposition observed is attributed by him to impurities in the water used, and he says such decomposition does not occur where the water used in making such preparation is distilled in a glass retort. The distilled water ordinarily found in laboratories and drug stores contains an oxidizing substance acting somewhat like hydrogen peroxide. This disturbing factor is always present in water distilled from a copper retort, while that distilled from iron or tinned retorts is free from this substance and does not decompose potassium iodide. As the sharpest reagent for the detection of the oxidizing

body (termed by Dr. Eschbaum "active oxygen") consists of a mixture of tetramethyl-para-phenylene-diamine (base) 0.1 Gm., hot water 10 Gm., and glacial acetic acid 2 drops. This solution is a decided blue and must be agitated with zinc dust immediately before use. It can be preserved over zinc dust for a long time. One drop of this reagent added to the suspected water turns blue when the disturbing "active oxygen" is present. This blue coloration is neither discharged nor increased by a trace of ferrous sulphate. Hydrogen peroxide produces the same reaction after the lapse of some time, but does not produce the reaction immediately except in the presence of ferrous sulphate.

On the Action of Antitoxin.—Dr. P. Ehrlich states that (*Apoth. Zeit.*, 1897, p. 102), by the original conception of the destruction of poisons through the antibodies, it was considered untenable that in physiologically neutral toxin-antitoxin mixtures both compounds still existed as such, but now two opposite opinions are prominent. According to one view poison and antidote exist in the liquids of the tissues as a kind of copulative double compound, which is, of course, inactive in effect. In opposition to this chemical view it has been held by many, especially Roux and Buchner, that the action of the antitoxins is more indirect, they act on the cells, and these to a certain extent become immunized against the action of the poison. Having in view the complications arising in experiments on animals, and with a view to substituting, as far as possible, the reagent-glass for the animal organism, Ehrlich has experimented with ricin, a vegetable toxalbumin, concerning which he says there is no doubt that in its principal features immunity to it is similar to immunity to diphtheria and tetanus. Ricin possesses the property of coagulating the blood. The blood of a rabbit, treated with a series of mixtures of ricin and anti-ricin in varying proportions, was injected into six mice. In those cases where the mixture gave a precipitate with blood the animal died; in one case where the precipitate was very slight, the result was not fatal; in the three cases where the antitoxin was (according to the blood-test) present in sufficient or excessive quantity to neutralize the toxin, the animal was unharmed. These facts militate against the cellular theory of Roux and Buchner, and tend to confirm the chemical copulative theory of the author (Ehrlich) and Behring. At any rate as far as ricin is concerned.—*B. C. Druggist.*

Laboratory Work in Japan.

From Y. Tahare, director of the Imperial Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, of Tokyo, Japan, we have received a neatly printed pamphlet bearing the title, "A Short History of the Imperial Hygienic Laboratories of Japan." These laboratories are the only institutions of their kind in the East, and the director considers applications for the examination of suspected substances from all quarters without regard to nationality.

Which Book Is the U. S. Pharmacopoeia?

The Supreme Court of the State of Ohio has ruled that the United States

Pharmacopoeia mentioned in connection with a section of the law to prevent the adulteration of drugs, is the Pharmacopoeia then in use at the time of the passage of the act, and, furthermore, that the later revised edition is not competent evidence in the trial of a prosecution under the statute.

A contemporary says that this is presumably good law, although it deprecates its application. For ourselves we must confess that we do not consider it good law, but an example of lawyer's law. The United States Pharmacopoeia is to the medical and pharmaceutical professions always the one last issued, and which was effective on and after a date named by the Committee of Revision. In the seventh decennial revision the following appears: "In accordance with the instructions of the convention, a date has been set on which the present work is to supersede the sixth revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia and to go into effect. The date is January 1st, 1894."

Then the seventh revision is the United States Pharmacopoeia, the sixth being merely a pharmacopoei that once was in force, but is so no longer. A law that refers to the United States Pharmacopoeia means a live book, not a dead one—it means the Pharmacopoeia, which the sixth revision is not. When the maker of official preparations is making his medicaments from the seventh revision he ought not to be subject to prosecution because they will not respond to the tests imposed by the sixth revision.

The Discoverers of Quinine.

A correspondent of the *London Medical Press and Circular*, referring to the movement on foot in France to erect a statue to MM. Pelletier and Caventon, says: "The object is praiseworthy, and no exception can be taken to it, and all those familiar with their work on alkaloids recognize that they deserve the 10,000 francs bestowed on them in 1827 by the Institute de France. But I think that the claims of Senhor Gomez, who made the first attempt to isolate quinine, and succeeded in producing, under the name Cinchonine, a mixed base consisting, as MM. Pelletier and Caventon afterwards showed, "Analyses Chimique des Quinquinas," of quinine and cinchonine, should be recognized. His book, "Ensaio Sobre o Cinchonino," was the first scientific treatise on the cinchonans.

As an original investigator in this field of pharmacology the Einbeck apothecary, F. W. A. Serturner, who isolated morphia, must be mentioned, and to whom the Institute de France in 1831 awarded a prize of 2,000 francs.

In the same group of workers in organic chemistry might be included Dionysius O'Donovan, of Dublin, whose "Annals of Pharmacy" is still studied with pleasure and profit by all who take an interest in the subject.

Not satisfied, however, with pointing out the claims of MM. Pelletier and Caventon to the honor of a statue, some writers have with anything but good taste attempted to belittle the work done by Dr. Maillot, notably M. Lesage, who, writing to *Le Petite Journal*, states that while statues have been erected both in France and Algeria to Dr. Maillot, who only popularized quinine, the discoverers of this alkaloid, MM. Pelletier and

Caventon, have not even a commemorative slab.

I will not occupy your space by writing a biographical sketch of Dr. Maillot, a good one of which was published in the *Virginia Medical Monthly*, vol. XXI.; but I shall with your permission place a very short account of the claims that Dr. Francois Clement Maillot had, not only on the French people, but on all humanity, for honorable recognition, and be it remembered, he made no money by his scientific labors, dying in July, 1894, as he had lived, a poor man. Dr. Maillot studied medicine at Metz, qualified in 1825, and entered the army as assistant medical aide in the same year. In 1832 he was sent to the Military Hospital at Ajaccio, where he commenced his clinical study of intermittent fevers; from Ajaccio he went to Algiers, where he continued his studies. He returned to France, and while stationed in Bonn, in 1835, he published his work, "Recherches sur les fiebres intermittentes du nord de l'Afrique." The following year he published "Traite des fiebres ou irritations cerebro-spinales intermittentes d'apres des observations recueillies en France, en Corse, et en Afrique." For fourteen years he studied the question of the treatment of intermittent fevers, and had many prejudices to fight against, being particularly opposed in his view by the disciples of Broussais, a physician. He finally, however, overcame all opposition, and since 1846, when his "Lettre sur le traitement des fiebres intermittentes de l'Algerie" appeared his views on the subject have been accepted. And this is the man who is said to have merely popularized quinine.

The Manna of the Israelites.

The manna of the Israelites has been supposed to be the sap of a tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica-mannifera*), exuded under the influence of a parasite, but more recently it has been stated by Kerner that an edible lichen (*Lecanora esculenta*, Pall.) should be regarded as the true manna. Writing in *Science Gossip*, M. J. Teedale refers to this statement, and after giving an illustrated description of the lichen and several allied species, concludes by observing that it is much more probable that the actual food of the Israelites consisted of the exudation still known as manna than of the dry and insipid lichen. Edible lichens have been used as food, when no other food was to be obtained, in Asia Minor, Algiers, and elsewhere. When ground into flour, bread has been prepared from them, which was pronounced little inferior to wheat bread, but another account of the same manna was to the effect that it was hard, inodorous, and insipid. French soldiers have used edible lichens as provender for their horses in the Sahara, and this curious natural product has doubtless served as food for both men and animals in several countries. Sweet gummy mannas are yielded by various species of Alhagi, as well as by the tamarisk, the exudation in the latter case being consequent upon punctures by the *Coccus manniparus*, Ehr. It is doubtful if the evidence offered by the author will carry conviction either one way or the other, but the paper is useful for the information given concerning several of these gummy exudations known under the term "manna."—*Pharm. Jour.*

SOUTH AMERICAN DRUGS.

In *La Medicine Moderne*, Gache, presents a report on a number of drugs of South American origin, from which report the following data are taken:

Guaco (*Micania gonoclada*), is a plant which has been used principally as an antidote to snake bites, as has already been mentioned in these columns.

Aguaribay is used as an infusion in coughs and as a plaster in the treatment of bruises. It also is used as an emenagogue.

Granadilla (*Brya ebonus*?) is a plant, the bark of the root of which is used in a decoction with rice water in the treatment of dysentery.

Tasi is used (both the root and the fruit) as a galactagogue.

Guagabo is used as an astringent in diarrhoea and in laryngeal affections.

Yerba del Pollo is used in the form of a decoction as a diuretic and as an aid to digestion.

Una is a shrub-like plant, the leaves of which are applied with oil to wounds and abscesses.

Zarza, the official sarsaparilla, is found in a number of varieties.

Among the drugs taken up in the Mexican Pharmacopoeia, the following are mentioned.

Ajocopagne. This drug consists of the leaves of an unidentified species of gaultheria which have an agreeable odor and exert a diuretic, laxative and anti-rheumatic action.

Amapollo amarilla (*Escholtzia Californica*) contains protopin, which was isolated by Reuter and the action of which is analogous to that of morphine.

Amor de Hortelano (*Galium mexicanum*) is used in the treatment of obesity and cancer.

Balsamo de Guapilla. This is a yellowish green, resinous mass of an agreeable benzoin-like odor, and contains 5.733 per cent of benzoic acid. The balsam exudes at the base of the leaves in the form of a varnish. The leaves themselves, being rich in starch, are eaten. A decoction of the leaves is used in chronic bronchitis.

Boconia contains a principle allied to sanguinarin, which is possessed of poisonous properties.

Cabalonga de Tabasco (*Strychnos triplinervia*). The seed, which resemble those of *Strychnos ignatii*, but are smaller, contain 1.83 per cent of strychnine and brucine.

Canamo del Canada (*Apocynum cannabinum*) is used as a substitute for digitalis and acts as a heart tonic. The apocynum acts like digitalis while apocynin is a heart poison.

Capomo (*Brosimum alicastrum*). The fruit of this urticaceous plant is used as a galactagogue while the milk juice of the fruit is used as a sedative.

Cedron de Oaxaca is composed of the cotyledons of *simaba cedron*, and is used as a tonic and antiperiodic.

Cola de Zorra, a concentrated extract of *Cheilanthes elegans* and *Cheilanthes myriophylla* is used as a sedative in the treatment of chorea.

Contrahierba blanco, the tuberous roots of *Psoralea pentophylla* contain an etherial oil, and also an acid resin. The root is used as an antiperiodic. Care must be taken not to confound this root with the rhizome of *Dorstenia contrayerva*, which is used under the name of "contrahierba."

Contiopatl, the root of *Thalictrum mexicanum*, is used as a diuretic and in ophthalmology.

Espanta vaqueros is the root of *Iponoea stans*, which is utilized in the treatment of epilepsy and hysteria. It has emetic and purgative properties.

Flor de tuna blanco (*Opuntia suna*) consists of the yellowish white flowers of the plant and is used as an expectorant.

Floro Pondio, the leaves of *Datura arborea*, which are used in the same way as belladonna.

Haba de San Antonio. The leaves of *Caesalpinia bonducella* contain benducin, which is given in doses of 10 to 20 Gm. and produces an effect similar to that produced by quinine.

Huele do Noche, the poisonous leaves and fruit of *Cestrum nocturnum*, which are used in treatment of epilepsy.

Jicamilla is the root of *Jatropha purgans* which is powdered and used in doses of two Gm. as an emetic and cathartic.

Manzanillo is the seed of *Hippomane mancinella*, which contain a powerful and poisonous diuretic. This must not be confounded with manzanilla del pais (*Matricaria chamomilla*) and Manzanilla romana (*Anthemis nobilis*), or with manzanita (*Arctostaphylos glauca*).

Mostacilla. This is the fruit and herb of *Eruca sativa*, and is recommended as an anti scorbutic and local epispastic.

Nuez de Cola. This is the name given to the well known kola nuts, which are used as a heart tonic and in certain forms of dyspepsia.

Nutite (*Calamintha macrostema*) is used as a stomachic.

Palillo (*Croton morifolius* Var. *Sphaerocarpus*) is used as an infusion in gastralgia and in the form of a tincture in neuralgia headache.

Panete (*Plumbago pulchella*) is used as an anti-rheumatic and in the treatment of toothache. It is said to contain, in both the leaves and stem, the principle called plumbagin, which, according to Armadarez, is a polyphenol derivative of anthrachinone.

Paraiso, is the Spanish name for the bark of the root of *Melia azedarach*, which is used as an anthelmintic and emetic.

Raiz del Oso. This is the Mexican name for the root of *Valeriana ceratophylla*.

Retama de Escobas (*Spartium junceum*) is a diuretic purgative and emetic.

Rosa Laurel. The leaves of *Nerium oleander*, which can be used with care as a heart tonic.

Siegesbequia. A tincture obtained from the siegesbechia *orientalis*, which is used in dermatology.

Tabaquilla olorosa, the Mexican pepper mint (*Heodeoma piperita*), yields an oil containing 54.268 per cent of menthol, which is used as a local anaesthetic.

Telondilla, the rhizome of *Jatropha spatulata*, which is ordered as an astringent in diarrhoea.

Tencuanete. The seed of *Euphorbia calyculata* contain 30 per cent of a drying oil, two drops of which suffice to induce painless purgation.

Thalcopectate. (*Coriaria atropurpurea*.) This is used as a stimulant to the organs of breathing in cases of asphyxia induced by the administration of chloroform. *Coriaryrtin*, which is extracted from this plant, has the same properties as strychnine.

Thuja, a decoction of the young leaves

of *thuja occidentalis* and also a tincture of the same is used in rheumatism and as an emenagogue.

Xochipile is the Spanish name for *Lobelia laxiflora*, variety *angustifolia* which is said to contain a larger quantity of lobelin than does *Lobelia inflata*.

The Sale of Spices by Druggists.

At the last meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, Herman L. Emmerich read an interesting paper in response to the query, "Does it pay a pharmacist to carry a full line of spices and push the sale of same, and are the spices in general stores of good quality?" In answering this question, Mr. Emmerich said that, clothed in the language of every-day business, the first part of the query might read, "Is there any money in it?" which he considers the American's watchword, his business aim and end, to-day's mighty political issue, the curse and downfall of ethics and professionalism. Mr. Emmerich then proceeds to treat the subject as follows:

We all remember the days when we ground and sifted pepper, mustard, and allspice, and sold them over the counter. Possibly all of us mixed baking-powder every Friday for Saturday's trade in this article. We still have an occasional call for the more expensive spices—cardamom, Ceylon cinnamon, mace, long and white pepper—which the grocer does not carry. Official in our Pharmacopoeia, the spices are all displayed in shelf bottles, in full view of our patrons, but the sense of the query indicates the very little demand felt for them by the pharmacist. Why has it left us? How can we regain it? Would it be worth the struggle? are questions confronting us.

WHY DRUGGISTS HAVE LOST THE SPICE TRADE.

It has simply left us as our patent medicine business of to-day, by the inroads of other callings on our business.

The manufacturers of baking-powders, flavoring extracts, etc., by a liberal use of "printer's ink," created a demand for their manufactures and placed them in the hands of the grocers. Other lines followed in close succession, until to-day virtually none are sold by the pharmacist, the rightful purveyor of the goods, simply because he lost the opportunity to do himself a good turn. Robbed in his professional dignity or too indifferent, he did not even attempt to hold his own, but threw away what might to-day be a source of revenue and advertisement. Why should other callings sell goods which are drugs, chemicals, or pharmaceutical preparations, and the pharmacist, educated to his calling, receive none of the profits accruing from the sale of the same? Wholesale grocers to-day attempt to furnish even pharmacists with spices—yes, even drugs, such as anise, fennel, senna and the like.

In my estimation a pharmacist should sell drugs and chemicals—yes, more, he should sell everything composed of drugs and chemicals. This, to me, is the definition of the proud title, "Family Chemist," which so many of us exhibit on our door plates.

SPICES AS A STIMULANT TO TRADE.

We all sell stamps, carry directories and telephones for the accommodation

of the public, many of us engage in the soda-water specialty, knowing that it only pays indirectly; or, as the selling agents of the fountains claim, "it draws trade, brings people into the store who otherwise may never enter." In other words, it is an advertisement; it may make customers, and we may sell them other goods. This may be called business instinct, it certainly is a play for a man's trade. Cannot the spice trade of a family be made just such an advertisement? The direct sales may not amount to \$5 a year for each family, but would it not bring this family into the shop one hundred times more a year? Would it not give the pharmacist one hundred more chances to sell them other goods? This is my idea of a druggist's spice trade—an advertisement to draw and hold trade, and by their coming more frequently give them a chance to become more intimately acquainted with the druggist's large stock of varied merchandise. What a chance to sell household articles and specialties, from a clothes-cleaner to Easter egg dyes. Mentioning Easter egg dye, what an immense amount of brains and ingenious ideas have been wasted to hold one day's trade by the latter-day druggists—painted chickens, young dogs, cats, rabbits, have all aided in advertising the sale of goods on one day of the year.

HOW TO SELL SPICES.

What a very cheap plan, requiring no capital for investment but his time and salesmanship, is this pushing of spices to draw trade. How does a successful druggist sell any of his many side lines? Good tasty window displays may be arranged frequently, catchy window boards and signs printed and placed, and a vigorous campaign inaugurated, the results of which will not be wanting. This line may be lengthened to include salad oils, flavoring extracts, table wines, etc. Does not the more frequent meeting of a man's customer create a more friendly feeling—a necessity in every business? This plan has had a year's trial in several stores in Milwaukee, and the reports are favorable. Now, when housekeepers pickle and preserve, a spice show will sell them spices; also during the holiday season. This is the experience of those who have tried it.

THE COMPETITION WITH THE GROCER.

Must we enter into competition with the grocer who sells spices? Yes, and no. The class of goods the grocer buys are furnished him at his price. He has no conception of their origin, botany, chemistry, nor can he test their purity. Here is the lever that can regain this trade for the druggist. Bring out pure and tested goods, label them, but let them be pure. People living in glass houses do not throw stones. Explain to your trade that the mustard and pepper they buy of the grocers is largely made up of corn starch, fully 75 per cent of it in some instances. A 25-cents-a-bushel corn for which the consumer pays 20 cents a pound and upward. Show them your goods are cheaper to use because pure, and the quantity required very much less to obtain better results. In some cases it may be well to sample; you cannot help but gain the trade of the discriminating buyer.

EFFECTS OF PHARMACY AND PURE FOOD LAWS.

Section 12 of the Pharmacy Laws must be construed to include spices and such drugs as senna, anise, fennel and a host

of others that are to-day sold by the grocers. Most spices are official drugs, their uses as a condiment make them such; they serve the purposes of drugs and drugs only. Possibly the framers of these laws can remember whether this occurred to them and was debated or not while drafting this section. Again, see that the Pure Food laws on our statute books which are now a dead letter are enforced. They were framed for the people; insist that a drug commission be appointed by the State to enforce them, working hand in hand with our dairy commission. We can all point with pride at the splendid results the State has gained by the faithful and hard work of our State Dairy Commission, headed by Mr. Adams, a good deal of which work must be attributed to our colleague, Andrew Mitchell, Ph.C. The butter and cheese industry of this State must indeed be thankful to these men for their great fight in their interests. What a grand chance for the pharmacist to do likewise, to live true to his calling, to do his neighbor and himself justice, to improve conditions which to-day slap honesty and integrity in the face. Let us all make a decided effort to better these conditions; this is only one chance of many in our calling. Let us show the people that, while we are tradesmen, we are a notch higher because of our training than some other calling that has by a plucky fight usurped a large share of our patronage and profits.

SIXTY-FOUR PER CENT OF SAMPLES EXAMINED WERE ADULTERATED.

Fifty samples of mustard were tested for their purity, obtained from wholesale grocers, druggists and drug millers, retail druggists and grocers from a number of towns, including Milwaukee, Madison, Stevens Point, Mineral Point, Genoa Junction, Keil, Plymouth, Wausaw, and West Bend, thus covering the State quite completely. On analyzing the results obtained, it was found that 32 samples were adulterated, or 64 per cent. The wholesale grocers furnished 50 per cent of adulterated mustard, the wholesale druggists about 70 per cent, the spice millers only 30 per cent. This is a very arbitrary statement and may be misleading. It is simply obtained from the samples I tested; more samples were obtained from the grocers than druggists. It is very probable that many times the amount of cheaper adulterated mustard is sold by the wholesaler than the purest and more expensive. This statement also verifies the belief that pure goods are obtainable, that they are on the market and can be bought.

PRICE NO CRITERION OF PURITY.

Price was found to be no criterion of purity. A 17-cents-a-pound ground yellow mustard was found pure, while samples at 26 cents were adulterated. Again, the good reputation of some houses selling these goods did not prevent them from selling adulterated mustard at 22 cents and 26 cents a pound. The only criterion is the test. Of 18 samples of Milwaukee retail grocers' mustard tested, 3 were found pure, or 85 per cent adulterated. Five cents bought 1½ ounces pure, or as much as 6 ounces of the adulterated article. In Madison, the druggists' samples tested were all pure; the grocers, however, show 70 per cent adulterated goods. Black mustard sold by a pharmacist even showed adulteration, and as this is only used for medicinal purposes, there seems

no excuse for such sophistication, except greed and willful robbery.

CHARACTER OF ADULTERANTS USED.

Adulterants found were mainly starch, corn, pea, barley-starch and capsicum. The microscope revealed the testa of the corn very plainly, showing conclusively that the corn was ground and added wholesale to the mustard.

It is claimed by many that it is necessary to add starch to improve the taste. No such adulterant was found in the higher-priced article. Such, gentlemen, is the competition you engender in re-embarbating in the spice trade. Nobody thinks that the pepper on the market is any better; no druggist thinks the standard of the grocer's flavoring extracts very high. There is endless room for reform work for a future commission and educational campaigning.

In conclusion, I hope that a graduate of next year's class at the University will pursue this work on some other spice, say pepper, as a graduating thesis. Three months of good, honest labor in the chemical and histological laboratory will not only benefit and enthuse him in this line, but may also be a benefit to his profession in showing the public at large the fearful condition of one of the most necessary spices. Or will not some pharmacist who has abundant time and takes pleasure in scientific work, peep into the mysteries of the grocer's 10-cents-a-pound bicarbonate of soda or 30-cents-a-pound cream of tartar? He cannot sacrifice his time to better advantage to himself or his fellow pharmacists.

Photographic Developers.

Formulas for Developing Solutions.

The subject of photographic developers in studied by Frank Edell in an article in the *Western Druggist* on "Photography for Amateurs." He considers three developers, eikonogen, hydrochinone and pyrogallie acid, which are the principal ones in use.

Pyrogallie acid is most commonly employed, owing to the wide latitude it allows in exposure.

Hydrochinone yields black and white negatives, and is an excellent developer for lantern slides and transparencies. Some use it for all-around work. Its solutions keep well, and it can be used over and over again until exhausted. It is, however, slow in action, but when once begun the development proceeds regularly until finished.

Eikonogen works faster than hydrochinone, and yields softer negatives. It can also be used until exhausted.

My own preference is a combination of hydrochinone and eikonogen, and I believe such a developer much preferable to either alone.

Pyro solutions can not be used over and over again like the above, but allow a wide latitude of exposure, and in my own work I much prefer it. Below I give a test of developers that I can vouch for. The one-solution developers are handy, but in my own work I usually keep an accelerator handy in case of under-exposure. This accelerator is as follows:

Accelerator.

Sodium carbonate, cryst.....1 oz.
Water 1 pt.
Mix, make a solution, and filter.

Hydrochinone Developer.

Hydrochinone	1 oz.
Sodium sulphate, cryst	6 oz.
Potassium Carbonate	4 oz.
Water	1 gal.
Potassium bromide.....	24 gr.

Mix, make a solution, and filter. Keep in a well-corked bottle in a dark place. This keeps indefinitely. Use old developer for over-exposure, or dilute with water, and use solution of bromide of potassium to restrain.

Solution of Bromide of Potassium.

Potassium bromide	20 gr.
Water	1 oz.

Mix, make a solution, and filter.

Eikonogen and Hydrochinone Developer.

No. 1.—Eikonogen	144 gr.
Hydrochinone	48 gr.
Sodium sulphite, cryst.....	720 gr.
Water	12 oz.

Dissolve the eikonogen in hot water. When cool add the other chemicals and dissolve by agitation.

No. 2.—Potassium carbonate	192 gr.
Water	12 oz.

Mix equal parts of No. 1 and No. 2 for normal exposures. Hold back developing as with hydrochinone.

Eikonogen Developer.

Eikonogen	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sodium sulphite, cryst.....	3 oz.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Potassium carbonate	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Sodium carbonate, cryst.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Water	Enough to make 40 oz.

Dissolve the eikonogen in a portion of the water heated nearly to boiling. When cool add the rest of the chemicals and dissolve. This should be tightly corked and kept in a dark place. Remarks under hydrochinone apply to this developer.

Owing to the fact that solutions of pyro deteriorate I prefer to use dry pyro, making my solution as wanted. I give, however, one formula for each, one for a two-solution and a one-solution developer, using dry pyro:

No. 1.—Pyrogallie acid.....	1 oz.
Sodium sulphite, cryst.....	4 ozs.
Water	16 ozs.
No. 2.—Sodium carbonate, cryst.....	4 ozs.
Water	16 ozs.

To develop the negative take:

Of No. 1.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Of No. 2.....	1 oz.
Of water	8 ozs.

If over-exposed use less of No. 2; if under-exposed more of No. 2. Hold back by diluting with water and solution of potassium bromide.

Pyro Developer.

Sodium sulphite, cryst.....	4 oz.
Sodium carbonate, cryst	2 oz.
Potassium prussiate (yellow).....	2 oz.
Water	64 oz.

Mix and make a solution.

To each 4 ounces of this as wanted add 10 grains of dry pyro. Hold back development as directed with other developers. This is the developer I use in my own work. From the above formulas a suitable developer can be selected. It is well with them, as with plates, to select one and stick to it, so as to become thoroughly accustomed to its use.

Before proceeding to a consideration of the development of the photographic image, let us turn our attention to fixing the image on the plate. This is done by means of solution of sodium hyposulphite. The plain bath is the one generally used:

Fixing Solution.

Sodium hyposulphite	1 lb.
Water	4 pts.

It is customary to soak the plate in alum solution before fixing. This is done to harden the film and prevent frilling. My own experience has been that it makes

little difference whether the alum solution is used before or after fixing, if only the plate is thoroughly rinsed before being transferred from one to the other. Some prefer an acid fixing and hardening bath together. The following is a good formula for a bath of this kind:

No. 1.—Sodium sulphite, cryst.....	4 ozs.
Sodium hyposulphite, cryst.....	2 lbs.
Water	96 ozs.
No. 2.—Chrome alum	2 ozs.
Sulphuric acid.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.
Water	32 ozs.

Pour solution No. 2 into solution No. 1, with rapid stirring. This solution does not discolor as rapidly as the plain hypo, and no alum-bath is needed.

Now, having selected our developer and prepared our solutions, we are ready for work in the dark room. If possible, it is best to have a water tap and sink; if not, a bucket of clean water will do. It is best to have four glass or rubber trays. One we fill with water; the second we use as a developing tray, and it should be so marked and used for nothing else; the third we use for the hypo solution, and mark it "fixing bath," while the fourth is employed for holding the alum-bath.

DEVELOPING THE IMAGE.

Having poured the developer needed into a glass graduate, and everything being in readiness, we light our ruby lamp and close the door of the dark room. Taking a plate for holder, we either hold it under the tap for a minute, allowing water to flow over it gently, or we place it in tray No. 1 and allow water to move back and forth over it by giving the tray a rocking motion. Then we transfer to the developing tray, film-side uppermost. Apply the developer with one sweep, seeing to it that the plate is entirely covered. Rock the tray gently, and the developer will flow over it in waves. In 20 to 30 seconds the high-lights will begin to appear, then the image will come up gradually. When the image appears distinct, examine the plate by holding it up to the ruby light. Do not expose too long to the ruby lamp, but from time to time you may examine the same. When the high-lights appear quite black and shadows begin to lose their details, take the plate out of the developer, and rinse under the tap or in the bucket. Then place in the hypo-bath.

DEVELOPING A RAPID EXPOSURE.

We will commence with plate No. 1, "Steamboat moving; time, one-hundredth second." In the course of 20 or 30 minutes the sky will begin to appear, and then the water and the outlines of the vessel will come into view, the details of the vessel coming up gradually. Soon the high-lights will appear quite dark when held up before the ruby light, and the details show from the reverse side. Then wash for 15 or 20 minutes under the tap, or, if running water cannot be used, in frequent changes for 20 minutes or more. Then place on the rack to dry in a place as free from dust as possible. After the plate has been put in the hypo-solution for a minute or so, so much care need not be taken as to exposure to light. But no light except the ruby should be allowed to strike the plate until this time. Do not expose too long (any longer than absolutely necessary) to the ruby light, as the red rays are not without effect on the sensitive film.

USE OF THE NORMAL DEVELOPER.

The second exposure, "Cattle grazing; time, one-twenty-fifth second," we have

judged a normal exposure. So we start with a normal developer, and watch the process carefully as we rock the developing tray. The high-lights appear first, next the outlines of cattle and field appear, and in a few seconds the details are complete. We examine the plate by ruby light, and find the sky quite dark, and details show on the other side of the plate; so we consider development complete and put the plate in the hypo-bath and treat as in the first exposure.

UNDER AND OVER DEVELOPING.

Do not under-develop, but see to it that details are all out. Neither over-develop, as the resulting negative will be flat. A little experience is the best guide. Now rinse the plate in bucket or under tap, and place in hypo-bath. Allow to remain in the bath 5 or 10 minutes after all signs of milkiness have disappeared. Then remove from the bath, rinse and place in the alum solution for 5 minutes. Let me say here that it is possible to dry a negative thoroughly in 20 minutes or half an hour by immersing it, after washing, in wood alcohol for 2 or 3 minutes and then putting on a rack to dry.

WHEN TO USE ACCELERATOR.

In the developments we have been considering, should the high-lights have come up slowly and then the outlines, but details still be lacking after 2 or 3 minutes, or even less time, we should then add a little of the accelerator as given above; or, if we use a two-solution developer, solution No. 2. If the plate is not too badly under-exposed this will bring it up. If the exposure had been longer, as in some of the others we considered last month, and the high-lights came up quickly and the rest came up rapidly, it is better to guard against over-exposure by diluting the developer with water or adding a few drops of solution of bromide of potassium.

HOW TO TREAT AN OVER EXPOSED PLATE.

Now let us consider an exposure which we regard as over-exposed in part. We commence with a dilute developer, or a developer weak in No. 2, and watch the development carefully. Should there still be a tendency for all to come up at once, we remove from developer and put in vessel No. 1, containing clean water. We then dilute our developer still further, and add a few drops of bromide solution, and put the plate back into the vessel, pour on dilute developer, and allow development to proceed very slowly. This, if carefully done, often will save an over-exposed plate unless the same has been too badly over-exposed. I prefer to use a developer more or less dilute in all cases, except for instantaneous exposures. In this way I can guard against over exposures, and by bringing the picture up gradually secure more detail. In instantaneous work the accelerator may be used, or an excess of solution No. 2.

The one-solution developers (hydrochinone and eikonogen), when used once, should be put in a separate bottle and used on plates we think have been over-exposed. By using care in developing, together with experience gained by the operator in the dark room, one is able to save many plates which in the beginning would have been lost. In my own work I prefer pyro. While, when I first began with a camera, I lost a goodly number of plates, it is quite the exception now. Never use your developing vessel for any other purpose, for a drop of hypo will ruin the solution and spoil the plate.

The Toothache Remedy.*

In the window of a pharmacy in the north of London there is just now a clever bit of advertising. On one side of a showcard is a bottle of toothache-specific, on the other a pair of tooth-forceps, and the card simply says, "Either will do," and, presumably, the advertiser will do either. It is not in the power of all chemists to strictly follow that example by engaging in dental operations, but we presume that no chemist in the country is not alive to the importance of providing a remedy for such outbursts as that by Robert Burns:—

When fevers burn, or agues freeze us,
Rheumatics gnaw, or colics squeeze us,
Our neighbor's sympathy can ease us,
Wi' pitying moan;
But thee—thou hell o' a' diseases—
Aye mocks our groan!

That "tearing the nerves wi' bitter pang like racking engines" draws little sympathy, because it is not a deadly thing. People do not die of toothache, but some commit suicide when they have it. This indifference on the part of the non-inflicted is an excellent proof of how ignorance may shut our eyes to a real defect; for to-day we know that many of the trifling ailments of modern life are traceable to bad teeth. Moreover, bacteriology has taught us that a decayed tooth may give some pathogenic germs that nidus for reproduction which they do not find in a healthy mouth. The ache is a reminder that there is something wrong which should be put right. The teeth are amongst the most sensitive parts of the body, once they have suffered a slight injury.

COMPOSITION OF A TOOTH.

A tooth consists essentially of three parts—(1) the pulp in the centre, which is a bundle of nerve-tissue, (2) the dentine surrounding it, which, though hard, is cellularly continuous with the pulp, and (3) enamel or non-sensitive flint-like covering. Remove the tiniest bit of enamel by violence or bacterial influence (now recognized to be a common cause of dental decay) and the sensitive dentine becomes exposed and makes its existence felt.

ODONTALGIA.

Thus we get one kind of toothache—indeed, the most frequent. It is odontalgia, and is an intermittent, shooting pain, brought on by cold air, hot and cold fluids, particles of food in the cavity, and so on. Such toothache is not difficult to cure—aromatic oils, anodynes, phenol, cocaine, and other local anaesthetics relieve it at once, and if the cavity is cleaned out and filled with a temporary or permanent stopping the ache generally departs until the decay gets down to the pulp, which will not happen, however, if the stopping has been skillfully inserted after all unhealthy dentine is removed from the cavity.

A few examples of specifics will serve to illustrate the nature of the treatment before stopping can be resorted to:

Ol. caryoph. ½ oz.
Ac. carbol. liq. 3 ozs.
Liq. coeci q. s.
Glycerini ad. 8 ozs.

Directions.—Dry the hollow tooth by putting a piece of absorbent cotton in it, remove and apply one drop of the cure on cotton-wool.

* The Chemist and Druggist.

The main object of drying the hollow of the tooth is to allow the preparation to get into direct contact with the dentine, but it also helps to remove foreign and irritating material. Much-appreciated toothache-specifics are those which form temporary stoppings, and which contain mastic or other substances impenetrable by the saliva. A good example is—

Mastic ¼ oz.
Tannin 2 dram.
Camphor ¼ oz.
Tincture of myrrh. ¼ oz.
Chloroform ¼ oz.
Tincture of opium. ¼ oz.
Alcohol 8 ozs.

Directions.—Dry the hollow of the tooth by stuffing it with absorbent cotton. Remove, and immediately place in the hole a fresh piece of the cotton saturated with the tincture.

The laudanum serves more as a coloring than as an anodyne agent, and it may be replaced by cochineal or tincture of Indian hemp in sufficient quantity to color. Ordinary carbolic colloid (equal parts of collodion and carbolic acid), is an excellent remedy for toothache of all kinds.

Cocaine applications are not so good in this case as in the toothache arising from exposure of the pulp and inflammation therein. This is sometimes called "primary toothache," a term which ought more properly to be applied to that already described.

THE PULP-TOOTHACHE

Is the most distracting kind. There is a constant gnawing in the member, with occasional darts of pain, and any attempt to take hot food aggravates the agony. Then it is that "Either will do," whereas dentine-toothache does not require the forceps, and it is a shame to use them when a tooth is but slightly decayed. Nor will the conservative dentist remove even a pulp-sensitive tooth if he have good tooth-walls to fill and a reasonable chance of subduing immediate pain and devitalizing the pulp. As to the remedy for this kind of toothache, there is some relief in the application of 5 or 10 per cent solution of cocaine hydrochlorate, but the relief does not last long. A better application is—

Cocaine (alkaloid) 10 grs.
Extract of Indian hemp. 5 grs.
Tincture of aconite. 2 dram.
Spirit of chloroform. 2 dram.
Tincture of myrrh. 2 dram.

The directions for the foregoing preparations serve for this also, but it is advisable that the sufferer should wash out his mouth with cold water before drying the hollow of the tooth. Such a preparation as the last is equally good for dentine-toothache.

OTHER FORMS OF TOOTHACHE.

Such as that persistent kind arising from inflammation at the roots, are not amenable to treatment with popular remedies. As to the sale of these preparations, our experience is that the more precious they appear the better their effects are appreciated.

The New Russian Pharmacopoeia.

The fifth edition of the Russian Pharmacopoeia will probably be published very soon. Its editing has been entrusted to a special commission, which has recently caused to be issued all pharmaceutical and medical societies and persons of chemical note in the empire, proof-sheets of the list of articles which it is proposed to incorporate in the Pharmacopoeia. It is understood that no

fewer than 218 preparations mentioned in the present edition of the work are to be eliminated in the new issue. The reason of this is that the Russian pharmacist, like most of his European brethren, is compelled by law to keep in stock all articles mentioned in the Pharmacopoeia, and that this has been found a heavy burden upon the smaller chemists. The principle has been adopted to incorporate only those newer remedies of which the value has been proved by very long practical experience and which have come into general use.

Eye Medicines.*

By H. T. CLOUGH, M.D.

A little reflection will convince one, if it be not already evident, that medicines intended for use in the eye require special preparation. Few have escaped the experience of a cinder or other foreign body in the conjunctival sac, and judging from the pain and inflammation attendant upon such an accident, it is easy to appreciate the truth of the foregoing statement. Then, too, the cornea is a tissue whose nutrition is maintained in a roundabout manner, so that if its epithelial covering suffer an injury a way is open to its invasion by micro-organisms, and perhaps at no other point is the economy less prepared to cope with such a foe.

Without attempting any minute classification of eye-medicines, we may, for the sake of convenience, include them under three broad divisions, viz.: solids, semi-solids, and liquids.

Solids.

In our first class are found the various powders, such as calomel, boric acid, etc. Since we usually expect a certain amount of reaction to follow their installation into the eye, no particular attention is paid to the fact, and even if the eye suffer undue redness afterward the quality of the drug employed is seldom questioned. But when we consider the many accidental impurities such powders may contain, such as, for instance, calomel, in which there is a considerable amount of corrosive sublimate, not to speak of the various intentional impurities used to adulterate them, I think you will all agree as to the importance of an investigation into their purity before applying them to an already inflamed eye.

Semi-solids.

In our second class belong the various ointments that have so wide a range of application both in the eye and about the lids. Of these I shall speak of but one in particular, viz., the yellow oxide of mercury, though there are many others likely to possess equally bad, or even worse, properties when improperly prepared. The yellow-oxide-of-mercury ointment probably has a wider use and abuse about the eye than all the rest combined. It is not the province of this article to discuss its therapeutic abuses, but its pharmaceutical are many and call for critical condemnation. To prove the truth of this assertion, obtain a sample of the ointment as ordinarily prepared, and, having spread a bit of it evenly upon a clean glass slide, examine with a low-power lens. In many cases you will see in your microscopic field what strongly resembles a newly turned piece of New England soil, rocks and all, instead of a smooth homogeneous layer of a yellow color.

* Journal of Medical Science.

The yellow oxide is said to be a perfectly impalpable powder, and no doubt such is the case when it is pure, but adulteration is common and, as the adulterant used is not always of the same impalpable nature as the yellow oxide itself, to say nothing of other irritating qualities it may possess, we have in such impure drug a power for evil which may more than counteract all the good effects expected.

Granting that the oxide is always pure, great care must be exercised in making an ointment from it, else large lumps of the pure powder will be found here and there throughout the mass, thus bringing the agent in an undiluted state into direct contact with the eye. Probably every oculist has noticed that certain of his cases using this ointment progressed favorably to a certain point, and there improvement seemed to come to a standstill. I believe if he will take the trouble in such cases to investigate matters he will find in the ointment, many times, the explanation of the halt in progress; for this ointment, however well prepared, does not keep well. Its rapid deterioration was formerly attributed to a chemical reaction between the mercurial salt and the base used, but recent investigation has shown that sunlight is the agent responsible for the destruction. Though this change be a harmless one so far as injuring the eye is concerned, it is plain that the therapeutic value of the ointment is lessened in proportion to such change and the eye is not getting what it needs. Therefore the proper method to observe when using this ointment is to prescribe but a small quantity at one time, and demand that it be dispensed in wholly opaque jars to protect it from the light. This rule also holds with other ointments, for they all suffer change to a greater or less extent upon standing; especially is this true of all in the mercurial class.

Liquids.

In our third class belongs the eye-waters and various alkaloidal solutions, such as atropine, eserine, cocaine, etc.; and here it is that the lack of pharmaceutical skill is most often displayed. Who has not prescribed something like the following and been disgusted at the unsightly mixture that confronted him when he went to use it?

Argenti nitratis..... 1 Gm.
Aqueae destillatae 100 Gm.

Now the trouble was in the water used in preparing the solution, and could have been avoided entirely by employing distilled water. In fact, no difficulty need be had with any eye-water if two things be observed in the preparation: first, perfect solution; second, purity of solution. If both has been made towards insuring the permanency of a solution, and to prevent its subsequent early deterioration, care should be used to keep it pure and protected from the destructive influences of heat and light. A solution which is chemically perfect at first will not long remain so unless it is kept free from bacteria and decomposing organic matter. Purity of solution is highly essential to permanency. The effects of heat and light may be overcome, the former by keeping in a cool place, the latter by using an opaque receptacle.

DISTILLED WATER.

Of first importance in obtaining a pure solution is pure water. Not spring water, rain water, or boiled water—but distilled water. What the word "distilled" may mean to some druggists it is difficult to

say, for it is common practice with them to dispense receipts calling for "aqua destillata" with tap water or, at most, water which has been filtered, imagining that the filtering renders it absolutely pure. A few years ago a canvass was made among the drug stores of one of the leading cities of New England, to determine which ones, if any, were using distilled water in filling eye-prescriptions calling for that article. Anomalous as it may seem, in no instance was distilled water to be had when desired alone, but when called for with other things in a prescription it was readily obtained.

What are the advantages of distilled water over all other forms in preparing pure and permanent solutions? The answer is, greater solvent power; elimination of inorganic substances which tend to form chemical reactions with medicinal agents in the prescription; freedom from irritating gases, decomposing organic matter, and bacteria which are prone to hasten decomposition.

Rain water collected in the open country away from the contaminating influence of industrial processes and poisonous gases emanating from the haunts of man, would answer very well, but such water is difficult to procure, and when obtained is even then inferior to distilled water.

OBJECTIONS TO ORDINARY WATER.

Other natural waters contain substances either organic, inorganic, or both, varying in kind and amount with the region from which the sample is taken. Now, when medicinal substances are added to such waters, incompatibility begins, the ingredient of therapeutic importance is destroyed and an irritating precipitate is thrown down. The precipitate may not appear for several days, and thus the pharmacist is deceived in believing that his solution is all right, but decomposition sets in sooner or later, and the result is a sediment which diffuses itself throughout the whole body of solution every time the dropper is used, rendering it wholly unfit for application to an inflamed eye.

INCOMPATIBILITIES OF TANNIC ACID.

A drug of great service in many forms of conjunctivitis is tannic acid, but, from a lack of observation of its incompatibilities, most loathsome concoctions have emanated from the dispensing-counter. The following makes a clear and useful collyrium when pure drugs and pure water are employed in its preparation; but let the reverse of these conditions obtain, and the resulting mixture will more resemble boarding-house soup than an eye-water:

Sodii boratis..... 1 Gm.
Glyceriti acidi tannici..... 1 Gm.
Aqueae rosae..... 100 Gm.

In the preparation of medicated waters so much in use about the eye, nothing but distilled water should be employed, and it is an advantage in these waters if they are distilled directly from the plant, instead of adding the essential oil to water as is the common practice. By the latter method some of the astringent principles of the plant are eliminated, and, as these are often the only ingredient of value, their elimination renders such waters inert.

DECOMPOSITION OF SOLUTIONS OF ALKALOIDS.

Solutions of alkaloids are extremely prone to decompose and deposit a fungoid growth at the expense of the alkaloid,

and as best prepared are fit for use in the eye only for a brief time; especially is this the case with cocaine. Therefore only a small quantity of an alkaloidal solution should be prescribed at one time, thus enabling the patient to keep his supply quite fresh. The life of these solutions may be much prolonged by using a perfectly clean receptacle, pure drug, distilled water, and taking care to afterwards protect them from heat, light, and contamination.

Of Stoppers and Bottles.

A fruitful source of contamination of liquid eye-medicines is the common rubber bulb dropper. Many a solution over which much care has been exercised to render it stable soon becomes worthless through these little miscreants. Their mischief lies in the fact that many of them—the white variety in particular—are coated with a flour-like film, which becomes detached the instant any fluid touches it, and diffuses itself in an insalubrious state throughout the contents of the bottle in which it is used. Hence care should be taken that the pharmacist either dispense droppers free from such objection, or else obviate the difficulty by careful cleaning before inserting into the bottle.

Some pharmacists are so careless as to dispense medicines in bottles not wholly free from the hay used in packing. While such unsightly preparations may not be harmful to the stomach, they are certainly revolting to sensitive patients and bespeak an incompetency on the part of the pharmacist. As to their unfitness for application to an eye, no comment is needed.

A Word to the Patient.

Here it might be remarked that patients often undo the careful work of the druggist by a careless manipulation of their medicine-dropper. It is common practice to place it, already wet with the medicine it has been used in, upon a dusty shelf or unclean place; at once all the dust at the point of contact adheres to the dropper, and upon putting the latter into the bottle again the dust is deposited therein. A repetition of this act a few times substitutes for the clear eye-drop a solution of dust. Droppers should, therefore, never be laid down when taken from a bottle, but removed from the bottle and replaced again without coming into contact with anything but air.

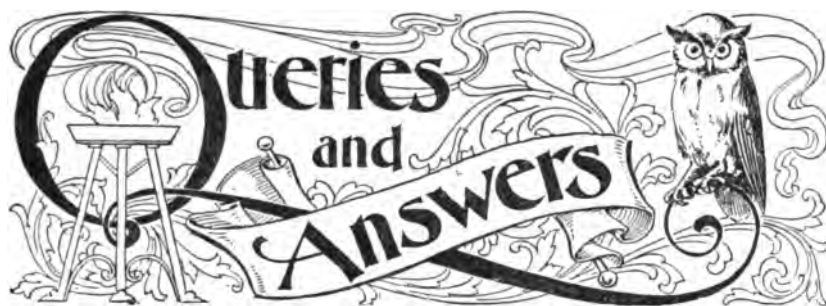
A PATENT BUREAU.

With a view of protecting inventors from catchpenny patent agencies, and unreliable and inexperienced attorneys, the **American Druggist Patent Bureau** has employed competent counsel and opened a Patent Agency in Washington, D. C., directly across the street from the Patent Office.

We are prepared to obtain PATENTS, DESIGN PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, to conduct Interferences, to conduct Infringement Suits in the courts of the United States, to give Opinions as to the Scope and Validity of Patents, and to obtain Foreign Patents, in all countries.

An article on each patent obtained by us will be published in this paper, thereby bringing the invention to the attention of the public. Information free. Address the **American Druggist Patent Bureau** 66 West Broadway, New York City.

Washington office, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Hood building, Washington, D. C.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect. When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Chinese Stink Pot.—G. J. H.—The exact composition of the Chinese Stink-Pot is not given in any of the books at our command. Farrow's Military Encyclopedia defines it as "a shell, often of earthenware, charged with combustibles (pitch, resin, saltpetre, gunpowder, colophony, asafoetida, etc.) which on bursting emits a foul smell and suffocating smoke. It is useful in sieges for driving the garrison from the defences; also in boarding a ship for effecting a diversion while the assailants gain the deck. The Stink-Pot is a favorite weapon of the Chinese. Under the more elegant title of asphyxiated shell the French and other modern nations have experimented considerably on this mode of harassing the enemy."

The term stink-pot has also been applied to a shell supposed to contain phosphorus and sulphur dissolved in carbon bisulphide. On being broken the solvent evaporates and the phosphorus inflames.

Is CO₂ a Germicide?—J. J. P. writes: "Kindly advise me whether the charging of water with carbonic acid gas has any germicidal effect on the bacteria contained in the water."

We fancy not. We are unable to place the reference, but experiments conducted some time ago in Germany by German chemists, demonstrated the fact that certain micro-organisms do flourish in carbonated waters. It is no uncommon thing to find slight growths of confervae in the imported table waters, which contain natural carbonic acid.

Liquid Shampoos.—F. S. S.—You will find a good selection of formulas for the different kinds of shampoo preparations in the back numbers of this journal. For your convenience and that of new subscribers, we publish the following additional formulas:

American Shampoo Liquid.

Ammon. sesquicarb.....	1 dram.
Pot. carb.....	2 dram.
Aqua.....	5 oz.

Dissolve and add:

Tinct. canth.....	1 oz.
Alcohol.....	5 oz.
Rum.....	30 oz.

Rub the hair so as to form a lather, and then wash with cold water.

Honey Water.

Eggs.....	3
Rose water.....	27 oz.
Liniment of soft soap.....	2 oz.
Potassium carbonate.....	150 gr.
Ammonia water.....	3 dram.
Oil of rose.....	2 drops.
Oil of bergamot.....	2 drops.
Oil of rose-geranium.....	1 drop.
Oil of bitter almond.....	1 drop.

Beat the eggs thoroughly, mix with the rose water, add the other ingredients, and strain.

Foaming Shampoo.

White castile soap.....	1 oz.
Water.....	24 oz.
Potassium carbonate.....	30 gr.
Borax.....	120 gr.
Cologne water.....	2 oz.
Bay rum.....	2 oz.

Dissolve the soap in the water by the aid of heat, add the other ingredients, and dissolve.

Tartar Shampoo.

Potassium carbonate.....	1 oz.
Ammonium carbonate.....	90 gr.
Sodium borate.....	1 oz.
Liniment of soft soap.....	½ oz.
Bay rum.....	4 oz.
Distilled water.....	32 oz.

Dissolve the salts in the water and to this add the bay rum and soap liniment.

S. a. Foam.

Liniment of soft soap.....	7 oz.
Rose water.....	8 oz.
Glycerin.....	2½ oz.
Rum.....	2 oz.
Spirit of lavender.....	2 oz.
Alcohol.....	14 oz.
Oil wintergreen.....	2 drops.
Sandal wood powder.....	75 gr.

Filter after standing two days. An agreeable perfume may be imparted to this solution by the addition of about 2 grains of vanilline.

Witch Hazel Ointment.—W. H. F.—Two witch hazel ointments are in use. One made from fluid extract of hamamelis is official in the British Pharmacopoeia and has the following composition. It is used as a plice remedy:

Liquid extract of hamamelis....	50 min.
Simple ointment.....	410 gr.
Mix.	

The other witch hazel ointment is used

more as a cosmetic or toilet salve, being made as follows:

Lanoline.....	4 oz.
Petrolatum.....	12 oz.
Glycerin.....	6 oz.
Hamamelis water.....	3 oz.
Boroglyceride (50 per cent.).....	2 oz.

Mix the lanoline and petrolatum; add the glycerin and boroglyceride, and lastly the witch hazel. Perfume with rose spirit.

Cosmetic Cream—"Creme Margit."

R. R.—The following formula is new:

Stearin.....	14 oz.
Glycerin.....	32 oz.
Distilled water.....	64 oz.
Potassium carbonate.....	7 oz.
Ammoniated mercury.....	1 oz.
Bismuth subnitrate.....	1 oz.
Alcohol.....	8 oz.
Cologne.....	1½ oz.
Tincture benzoïn.....	1 oz.

Mix the stearin, glycerin, water, and potassium carbonate and boil until clear, which will require about two hours. As soon as the glycerin begins to evaporate, which can be detected by the fumes, add 500 Gm. of hot water and stir the mass until cool. When cool, stir in the remaining ingredients.

The Determination of Aloin in Aloes.

An easy and rapid method for the determination of the amount of aloin in aloes, depends upon its property of forming very difficultly soluble compounds with alkaline earths in ammoniacal solutions, which, upon being decomposed with an acid, yield aloin. This reaction is distinctively sensitive in a solution of one part of aloin to 500 parts of menstruum. The following directions for carrying out the test are published by Geo. L. Schaefer, of New York (*Pharm. Zeit.*, 1896, p. 95): 50 Gm. of aloes are dissolved in 300 Cc. of hot water, with the addition of a few drops of hydrochloric acid. On cooling, the solution is decanted from the separated resin mixed rapidly with 50 Cc. of 20 per cent ammonia and a solution of 15 Gm. of calcium chloride in 30 Cc. of water. The precipitate is collected after fifteen minutes, the water either expressed or expelled by means of a centrifuge, and the lime salt decomposed by triturating it in a mortar with a slight excess of hydrochloric acid. The resulting mixture of calcium chloride and aloin is then dissolved in as small a quantity of hot water, as possible, filtered, the filter washed with an additional quantity of hot water, and the aloin crystallized out at a low temperature with the aid of ice. The yield of fine, light yellow crystals obtained from a number of samples of commercial aloes amounted to from fifteen to thirty per cent.

When large quantities of aloes are used and a centrifuge is at hand for drying and washing the crystals, this process yields very pure crystals, and might be utilized for the preparation of aloin on a commercial scale. The mother liquid, when sufficiently cooled in the course of crystallization, contains in addition to the calcium chloride, only a very small quantity of aloin, which can be shaken out by means of amyl alcohol.

The Best Ex ant.

Yours is without doubt the best Drug Journal extant. C. A. SWENSON, Jamestown, N. Y.



ADVERTISING AID. HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticize any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

ABOUT STYLE.

A CORRESPONDENT asks whether "a bright, snappy style doesn't make ads. more effective." The essential thing is to write naturally. If your style is a "bright and snappy one," by all means employ it, but don't strive to imitate the style of some one else. If you do the chances are that the striving after effect will be noticeable and weaken what you say. If you do not naturally turn out terse, epigrammatic sentences, that form of expression is foreign to your thought. It is well to constantly endeavor to improve one's style, but there must be no straining for it. Whenever there is something to tell there is a perfectly natural way to tell it. That natural way is your style and for all practical purposes it may be as good as Addison's.

If perfection of style were essential, a good many of us would score a failure in advertising. What we ought to worry about is ideas.

Criticism and Comment.

Delhi, N. Y.

Ulysses G. Manning.
Dear Sir—Enclosed you will find a few of my advertisements which I run in local weeklies, changing each week. Also a folder which I have been mailing generally. I would be glad to have your criticism of same. The folder, I think, has a trifle too much printer's "monkey business."

Yours sincerely,
F. M. FARRINGTON.

This 4-page folder is very nicely gotten up. There is a trifle too much ornamentation, but the printer has done so well in the main that he can be pardoned for the tendency to display all the resources of his establishment. This circular when folded is about 3x7 inches in size. The first page bears this introduction:

This means business.

It will only take a minute to see that we are quoting prices here that will save you money.

Farrington's Drug Store.

Money back if you want it.

A list of about twenty articles with prices is given on the next page. Following this three or four specialties are mentioned. The last page is devoted to the following:

CRANKY PEOPLE.

Just a word about our little phrase—"Money back if you want it."

You have heard people say: "I bought this at Blank's. It is not what I want, but they are so cranky that I hate to take it back."

Our aim is to make our customers feel that if a purchase is not satisfactory we will exchange it or refund their money as cheerfully as we would accept a gift of \$5 in gold.

PRICES IN CIRCULARS.

The prices in the circular sent me were erased. The effectiveness of the circular depends on them. If the prices were right, I am sure that it will prove good advertising. It is not necessary that cut prices shall be quoted always. Regular prices can be largely used if the advertiser is sure that they are as low or a little lower than those of his competitors. It is a good plan, however, to include a couple of extremely low prices in each list. They should be introduced without comment and then, if familiar with the regular price of these articles, people are apt to think that the entire list is equally low. If Mr. Farrington quotes prices freely and exchanges goods or returns money as cheerfully as he states, he can hardly fail to get results from his circular advertising. Some such sheet as this should be issued monthly.

Mr. Farrington's newspaper ads. are not as good as his circular. This ad. shown here is a fair sample of the style

There's Only One

Cough Syrup
that you need.

That one is

FARRINGTON'S

White Pine,
in full sized
bottles for 20c.,
per bottle at

Farrington's Drug Store.

Your Money Back if You Want It.

employed. These little ads. will be conspicuous in a paper and if changed every issue will bring some results, but would be more effective if they were more complete.

BE BRIEF
BUT NOT
TOO BRIEF.

The value of brevity is a relative one. It is better to be concise than diffuse, but mere brevity is not always desirable. An ad. is too brief if it fails to give complete information, argument or story. It will not answer to simply arrest the attention of people; they must be convinced of the desirability of the article advertised.

Take this cough syrup ad.: "There's only one cough syrup that you need." The mere bold statement that there is but one really needed is neither clear nor convincing enough. The statement might arrest the attention, but it would not convince anyone.

Following the opening sentence should have come the reason or reasons why this is the one desirable cough remedy.

In this simple sentence there is a text for two or three good ads.

The fact that the remedy is supplied in full-sized bottles for 20 cents is not a convincing argument. The size of the bottle or the price proves nothing as to the merit. If some proof as to the merit of the remedy were given, then the price would help.

The latter part of the ad. might also excite the query: "What is a full-sized bottle?" There is the text for another ad. In advertising a remedy, price does not count for much unless the merit is assured. If people are made to believe that the medicine is just as good as can be had, they are then willing to avail themselves of the saving in cost, but not otherwise.

DO NOT
NEGLECT
DETAILS.

What the advertiser means is that there is one remedy that should have preference because it contains no narcotics, or does not dry up a cough, or relieves quicker than other remedies, or for some other reason, and that while it is better than most cough syrups he sells a regular 25 cent amount for 20 cents. All these things should be explained so definitely that everybody will understand. The advertiser who leaves details out of his ad. is omitting something vital. Women are

the principal readers of ads. and women fairly dote on details. I would suggest that Mr. Farrington have his "Money back if you want it" line engraved. If some unique, but readable letter is employed and the engraving is run into all his ads. and circulars, the phrase will become an effective trade-mark.



Shenandoah, Iowa.

Editor, Dept. Business Hints.

Dear Sir—We have been watching your department and wish to submit a small circular for criticism. We enclose our "First Annual Greeting" with ad. for valentines on opposite side of sheet in green. We have had our painter mix up some whitening with ch. green and put some fancy green curtains on front window and a sign reading: "This is the store that wraps in green." We have saved all our small boxes, filled them with advertising matter and wrapped in green paper; so when a lady or gentleman comes in they go out with a green package. We have only used green paper one week. We are going to continue same and have our store front painted green, get some green stationery and also green labels. I (Jim) am wearing a green shirt front, a green tie, and my far-away look has changed to a green one.

Yours very respectfully,

Henderson Drug Co.,

Per JIM.

ESCHEW POLITICAL ALLUSIONS.

The greeting enclosed is of the conventional sort. It thanks customers for past favors, expresses the hope that patronage will be increased during '97, states that the business of the past year was better than could have been expected under present conditions, and ends by soliciting trade and guaranteeing satisfaction. The greeting is very gracefully written and nicely printed. There is nothing to criticize unless it be this portion of a sentence: "With the return of that prosperity which is sure to come." This sounds just a little like politics, and as there are a good many people who bet on the wrong side at the last election and who are not yet prepared to admit that prosperity is sure to come, it might have been as well to have said: "That prosperity which we hope will come." This is rather hair-splitting criticism, but where there are two ways of expressing a thing it is better to choose the one that cannot possibly be received with a "chilly glare," as out Western friends express it. I have my doubts about the advertising value of these old-time greetings, no matter how well they may be written. But they cannot do any harm and as they have become, through long use, one of the stock forms of business literature they may, in some instances, pay. I think it always well to attach to them, as was done in this case, an ad. for some line of goods carried. The back of this greeting was given up to some verses advertising valentines. Incidentally the "bundles wrapped in green" were mentioned.

In common with most advertising poetry, the meter of this does not track to any great extent. This, perhaps, does not matter much, as few readers of advertising verse will take the trouble to scan the lines. Unless the poetry can be made unusually pointed and catchy, it is better to say it in prose. Verse, except to a favored few, is a pretty roundabout method of expression.

The best way to publish advertising rhymes is to run the lines into solid paragraphs like prose. When the reader finds that his prose resolves itself into rhyme he is apt to be pleased and will go ahead and finish it, where he would drop it after a verse or two if it were in the ordinary metrical arrangement.

The plan of employing some striking

or peculiar color for store decoration, and of using wrapping paper of the same tint, can be made an effective ad. The plan need not be elaborated to the extent outlined by our friend "Jim," but if the store front and wrapping paper are uniform, the color becomes so closely associated with your store that people will think of you every time they see it. I know of several stores that employ this scheme; one uses terra cotta paper, another blue, another yellow, and another a salmon shade.



J. W. P. asks criticism of an eight-inch double column ad.

I would advise him not to advertise so many things at a time, or at least to arrange his ad. differently. In this ad. all the various articles are jumbled together and nothing is prominent enough. The cuts employed add nothing to the effectiveness of the ad. because they have no relation to the articles advertised or to the headlines. Would suggest the following plan for a space of this size: Surround the entire ad. with a heavy border. Use about three inches at the top of the space for your introductory talk, using a large headline. Set this talk in type twice the size of that employed in the body of the ad. Run the type clear across the space.

Below this divide your ad. into two columns by an ordinary rule. In these columns give each article a space by itself. Use a small headline over each division and separate the divisions by means of a little white space or a rule.



The enterprising manager of the Astor House Pharmacy, on Broadway, opposite the Post Office, in New York, has started a great run on quinine pills by the use of a placard worded as follows:

A FINANCIAL BAROMETER.

When quinine was discovered
it so'd for
\$18.00 per 100 2-grain pills.
Now we can sell them for
\$0.18 per 100 2-grain pills
and guarantee them pure and soluble.

The words are printed in big uneven letters on a large sheet of paper, which is pasted on the window facing Broadway.

The Window's Influence.

Did you ever think how many people buy things because they see them in the windows, and how many people, when they have concluded to buy a certain article, walk about from store to store until they see what they want in a window? These people, if they don't find it in the window, conclude the merchant hasn't got it. I know that this is a foolish conclusion to come to, but I find it hard to avoid. I find it hard to buy my hats and shoes, for instance, in any other manner than by walking from store to store, until I see what I want in the window. No doubt a very large slice of the dear public goes about the thing in just the way I describe. Not only do people look for things they want in windows, but they buy lots of things they don't need, and had no idea of buying, simply because they see them attractively arranged in the window. Women are particularly apt to do so.—*American Storekeeper.*

A New Form of Advertisement.

The community is threatened with a dreadful visitation in the shape of pavement advertisements. The apparatus, which is already decorating the streets of Paris in some profusion, is just like an ordinary harmless hanging-lamp, and not unhandsome. But its interior harbors a clockwork iniquity, by which lettered or pictorial advertisements are magnified and thrown onto the pavement or floor. Each contains a number of advertisements—56 is the most convenient—and the works can be set either for half-a-minute or one-minute exhibitions of each advertisement. The reflection on the ground, says the *Daily Chronicle*, makes a clear and bold picture of from 3 feet to 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, according to the height of the lamp from the ground.

Theory in Advertising.

The man who is constantly deprecating "theory" in advertising and lauding practice, talks more than he thinks. Theory is a generalization from facts, and upon the correctness of an advertiser's theory his success, in a great measure, depends. Facts, either in life or advertising, are of little value, save as they illustrate and confirm general principles. The advertiser who has no theories upon which to work is like a ship without a rudder. All intelligent practice is founded on theory, which is the directing force. When you hear a man sneer at theory in advertising, you may put him down as a Gradgrind who has no idea how vast the subject is.

A Psychological Art.

The more we study advertising, the more must we come to the conclusion that it is a psychological art, and that no man who has not the faculty of reading his fellows will ever make much of a success of it. And because it is founded on the science of the mind, it will never become an exact science, because the science of the mind can never become mathematically accurate while human nature retains its present diversity and complexity.—*Fame.*

Not to Be Built That Way.

The man who makes inferior goods has to keep on finding new customers for them. You can't build up a business that way. If the goods are not right, they ought not to be advertised.—*Printer's Ink.*

A rather drastic, but wholesome law has gone into operation in Germany. It makes it a penal offense to compare prices, in public advertisements, with those of a competitor; to use the firm name or device of a competitor in a misleading manner; to induce an employee of a competitor to disclose any information which may have been confided to him; to retail certain goods contrary to agreement with the manufacturer, etc.—*The Spatula.*

Many supply houses advertise a "free dark room for amateurs." One would hardly suppose such a notice could be misunderstood, yet there is hardly a dealer in New York who so advertises, says the *Photo-American*, that has not had orders which wound up something like this: "Please send me also one of those free dark rooms you advertise."

[Written for the American Druggist]

PHARMACY ON VARIED LINES.

Anything to relieve what Carlyle calls the "thick, serene opacity" of life in the drug store, ought to be a welcome subject for consideration, and, possibly, philosophic reflections.

A Pharmacist-Physician in Philadelphia.

On the corner of Tenth and Arch streets, in the festive town of Philadelphia, stands the store of a pharmacist who has succeeded in offending the doctors and druggists, one and all, but has, nevertheless, brought the crowd to his door, and seems to be in train to grow rich. He is a graduate of pharmacy and of medicine—and he combines the practice of both branches in his own person and in his own shop.

According to his own story, Dr. B. L. Brown (for so is he cylept) began business in 1890, at Seventh and Arch streets, with two diplomas and not a cent of lucre. Up to 1894, when he bought out the business at the corner of Tenth and Arch, he had gained a bare subsistence—but, as he says himself, had developed his one idea to a point of feasibility. This idea was to give medical advice gratis and charge an ordinary price for dispensing his own prescriptions. Of course, so far as the latter was concerned, it was Hobson's choice, for he never got any other prescriptions to dispense. The doctors of the City of Brotherly Love had no love, brotherly or otherwise, for him. And the pharmacists passed by on the other side. In fact, he was the boss Ishmaelite from 'way back. But, the crowd liked him well enough after they discovered that, like a certain unnameablegent, he was not nearly so black as he was painted. And so, instead of dispensing other people's "proprietarys," and other people's fluid extracts, pills, and so forth, he dispenses those of his own manufacture, and has, in consequence, a clean, salable stock, and no "shelvers." As he expresses the matter himself, "I caper to no man's fiddling save my own." Further, he says he is writing an average of a thousand prescriptions a month, and now, at last, making money. For which he thanks his goodness gracious, and, incidentally, his mother wit. But the other fellows say there isn't a word of truth in it. There are others like him both in Philadelphia and elsewhere. Is this to be the final solution of the vexed question of the relations of the pharmacist and the physician?

A Pharmacist Who Refuses to Dispense.

Another curiosity in the practice of pharmacy is to be found at 45 Chauncy street, Boston, in the person and the shop of Mr. Charles H. Bassett. Mr. Bassett succeeded to the old-established business of Joseph T. Brown, on Washington street. By reason of the old site having to be torn down, Mr. Bassett moved to Tremont street, into the middle of a long block, where old customers speedily forgot him and new ones were scarce. As a natural consequence, he failed to succeed, or succeeded to fail, whichever way you like to put it—and went his way practically empty handed. Then, after much thought there came, as the fruit of bitter experience, a new idea.

Chauncy street is the heart of a wholesale section of the city—the last place in the world, one would think, where a drug

store could possibly succeed. But just there is where Mr. Bassett determined to exploit his new idea. His experience had taught him that one of the rocks upon which he had split had been the dispensing of physicians' prescriptions, with the inevitable piling up of goods for which demand had died out. Therefore, he determined that he would refuse to dispense. Item, he would steer clear of "patents" as far as possible—they being, according to experience, a way of doing business for fun, "pour passer le temps." And he thought he could pass the time to better advantage. Item, go easy on the soda fountain. Too much "muss" and trouble—and profits doubtful.

He equipped a small laboratory in the suburbs and set a couple of men to work making a salable line of ready-made remedies, perfumes, toilet articles, and odds and ends of things which people would be likely to want. In a short time his little shop on Chauncy street was stocked with these, and a small "goose neck" soda fountain, and two or three popular fruit flavors. To quote his own words, "I open at half past eight, and I close at six sharp. I take all the Sundays and all the holidays for the delight of my own soul, with the front door on Chauncy street battened down and utterly deaf to appeals from profitless Sunday flaneurs in need of 5 cents' worth of something or other. I am saved the expense of a couple of registered clerks, and, in fact, of all clerks whatsoever, for I am my own man in the shop, and the best and most conscientious salesman I ever had. I began this venture last spring, and have found it a paying venture almost from the outset. Is it ethical? you ask. No, perhaps it isn't. But it is chock full of comfort, and I haven't so far discovered that it impairs my self-respect. Anyhow, I'd rather be a live dog than a dead lion. So there!"

An Apothecary of the Good Old Days.

"When I was a lad," said Mr. Joseph Cave, of the Philadelphia house of French, Cave & Co., "I was at one time clerk to Mr. William Robinson, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, England. I believe the shop had been founded by Mr. Robinson's father, and is now conducted by Mr. Robinson's grandson. Apothecaries, like other people of England, are conservative, and business locations are apt to descend from father to son, and consequently, shops, and signs, and trademarks acquire a value and a meaning which Americans cannot comprehend. Old Mr. Robinson was as proud of his shop and of his name, and his standing in the community, as any aristocrat could have been of his armorial bearings and his ancestral hall. There was never any approach to familiarity in his bearing towards any one with whom he came in contact. He was just the same to social inferiors as to social superiors—strictly, formally polite. Of course, he set no claim to being any more than he was—an apothecary. He would have laughed had he heard himself described as a gentleman. That was in 1867. Perhaps they do things differently nowadays. To my mind, however, then as now, he was a very perfect type of well-bred, well-educated Christian, who spoke no evil, and did no wrong. Under a Republican form of government people are a little more enlightened on the subject, and if old Mr. Robinson had lived in the United States, he could never have been called anything else than a gentleman, and he would have been too kindly to have made

any serious objection. Back of the shop was a kind of parlor, where Mr. Robinson took his ease when customers were not plenty and the work not urgent. Overhead were the living rooms of the Robinson family. In addition to compounding the prescriptions of physicians, we did a large business in prescribing for sick cows, horses, and dogs. There were several packs of fox hounds in the neighborhood, and great quantities of cattle and horses. A doctor would, naturally, not stoop to treat the beasts when they needed treatment—for that would never have been forgiven in a community where social lines were drawn with such strict nicety. Consequently it fell to the apothecaries to wash and dress the torn dew-claw of a hound or physic a cow with the tummy-ache. Many a time I have been called out of my bed in the middle of the night to minister to some suffering brute. Mr. Robinson's business amounted to about £12,000 per annum, I should judge, and was undoubtedly a profitable one. He bought all his goods from three houses, the representatives of which called on him once a quarter, when they collected the amount owing on the previous quarter, and entered such orders as he had for them. Though he had a bank account, he never paid by check, but always in currency. I have often wondered since why he did this—though it seemed natural enough at the time. I can well remember the quarterly visits of the representative of Hearn, McCulloch, Squire & Francis, of London. He came invariably in a handsome cab, and as he entered, he shook hands with me and managed to adroitly leave in my hand a half sovereign. Then he proceeded to the back parlor, where Mr. Robinson received him with stately dignity. There they would sit for an hour or more, discussing sherry and business, and when they came out Mr. Robinson would say to me in his slow, formal way, 'Joseph, you will be good enough to look over the stock and see what goods we need of Messrs. Hearn, McCulloch, Squire & Francis, of London, and when you have done so, give it to Mr. John Osborn, my esteemed friend, their representative.' He would then bow to Mr. Osborn and to me, and retire to the parlor. He always said this in about the same words and in the same way. It could not have been that he fancied I might have forgotten who Mr. Osborn was, or what business brought him to our shop. It was just his formal, polite way—and I never could, then or now, find any fault with it. It was part of the dear old man himself. We buy our goods nowadays from any cheapest-John of them who comes along, and have no sentiment or politeness to waste on anybody. It was different in those days."

W. E. A.

"There was a strange man here to see you to-day, Papa," said little Ethel, who met her father in the hall as he came home on Wednesday night.

"Did he have a bill?" asked Binks.

"No, Papa. He had just a plain nose."

Mrs. Newwife—I bought a lovely bottle of medicine to-day, warranted to cure St. Vitus' dance. I only paid thirty-six cents for it. Her Hubby—But neither of us has that disease. Mrs. Newwife—I know, but it was marked down from fifty cents.



The Eighth International Pharmaceutical Congress.

The Eighth International Pharmaceutical Congress will be held in Brussels, Belgium, August 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, and 19th, this year, in connection with the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the General Pharmaceutical Association of Belgium. The following is a copy of the regulations as sent out by the secretary of the Congress, M. Maurice Duyk, 102 Chaussée de Wavre, Brussels.

REGULATIONS OF THE EIGHTH INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS AND THE SCIENCES APPERTAINING THERETO.

Article 1. The Eighth International Pharmaceutical Congress will be held in Brussels, and will last six days: August 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19, 1897.

Art. 2. The Congress will consist of active and honorary members. The first, who are chemists or persons interested in pharmaceutical science, pay a subscription of ten francs (2.00). Any person or society participating in the expenses by gift. All these persons will have the right of taking part in the debates of the Congress, and will receive all the printed documents.

Art. 3. The object of the congress is to discuss all questions appertaining to the pharmaceutical profession, viz., practical chemistry (medicines, food, toxicology, biology), medical matter, sanitary matters and public health, bacteriology, the microscope, pharmaceutical legislation, deontology, and the interests of the profession.

Art. 4. The questions and desiderata introduced by Congress may proceed from any pharmaceutical society, either of scientific turn, or of those who only uphold our professional interests. Any member taking part in the Congress may send in for discussion any paper that he will previously have sent in to the executive committee or in a condensed form to the general secretary. Any question standing over from the Congress of 1886 and still showing a point of interest may still be discussed.

Art. 5. All papers must be sent to the committee of organization, who is sole judge of their merits, and will class and produce them at certain dates. They must be in the secretary's hands on or before July the 15th, after that date the committee will not be responsible for their being printed and presented at the assemblies.

PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

Art. 6. Six months before the opening of the Congress the executive committee will publish the questions of professional interest which will be discussed.

Three questions of a scientific and three of a professional nature will be sent to every chemist and doctor through their respective professional societies. All members of Congress may take part in this contest. All papers, without any signature, must be sent to the general secretary before July the 15th, enclosed in two envelopes, the inner one bearing a motto. A special jury will examine them and class them by their work. The prizes will be given at one of the full assemblies of Congress and will consist of diplomas and valuable medals.

Any person taking part in the competition will, on applying for it, receive a commemorative diploma.

Art. 7. The Congress will hold grand meetings, meetings of sections and full meetings.

Grand meetings: There will be two grand meetings: the opening and closing of the Congress. Meetings of sections: These meetings will be held in the morning. The sections, of six in number, will discuss all questions laid before them by the general secretary. The secretary of each section will send a report of

the deliberations of his section to the general secretary before the full meetings. Full meetings: These will be held in the afternoon, and will consist of a general discussion of the different reports. No paper will be examined that has not previously been passed by a section.

Art. 8. The committee of organization will appoint the temporary committees of the sections, will officially open the Congress and will constitute, at the first meeting, the permanent committee of the Congress.

Art. 9. The committee of the Congress will conduct the labors of the Congress, and will indicate the work for each meeting of sections. The sections will name their own permanent committees.

Art. 10. The president of the Congress and the president of sections will be responsible, for the maintenance of order, will name the speakers and call them to order should they digress from the subject, if their speech lasts longer than fifteen minutes, or if they should attempt to speak twice on the same subject.

In case of any contest the president will appeal to the assembly.

Art. 11. All speakers are requested to use the French language if possible. They must hand the secretary a notice, translated or not, of the papers and works they present.

TOPICS FOR PAPERS.

The committee suggests as examples the following questions:

1. Give a concise and practical treatise for a summary of the drugs and medicines employed in pharmacy.

2. What is the most practical mode of pharmaceutical book-keeping? Produce a specimen register answering these desiderata.

3. Present a complete treatise on the different species of aconite-root.

4. Give a practical formula for the preparation of formol.

5. What is the value of the substances called "Essential oils without terpenes"?

6. Present the advantages of an universal pharmacopoeia, and give the means of obtaining this result.

7. Resume the principal arguments in favor of the suppression of the united medico-pharmaceutical profession.

8. Propose a good way of estimating the active principles in oily infusions.

9. Show the actual state of our acquaintance with the alkaloids, ptomaines, and the leucomaines. Explain the difference as between the ptomaines and the leucomaines and natural alkaloids.

10. Is it not necessary to modify the legal formalities as actually applied to pharmaceutical apprenticeship? If so, state the possible changes. If a jury for the examination of apprentices be necessary, give its composition and the subjects for examination. State what you know of the study of this question in other European countries.

11. Is professional dignity compromised by the examination by Government inspectors or by private agents on their delivery? Is there any way of opposing this examination?

12. Is there any danger in occasionally freeing the chemist from his civil responsibility? If so, where could this exemption be granted? What warranty would the substitute be required to give?

13. Propose a legal way of preventing patent medicines from being sold under marked price.

14. Indicate the rules for supplying medicines to the poor in all European countries. Show the advantages of each system from general and pharmaceutical points of view.

15. Is it not advisable to put doctors under the obligation of adding to their prescription the manner in which the medicine is to be taken and mention the age and sex of the patient? Without this knowledge, can the chemist estimate the doses with accuracy?

16. The different actions of chloroform mentioned by authors appear insufficient: most of the common chloroforms in trade are sufficient for their purpose, but it would be imprudent to use them for anesthesia. Define the necessary qualities of a perfect drug.

17. Researches on the purity of naphthol B and of benzonaphthol.

18. Show a practical way of taking from simple drugs for the preparation of galenical medicines, the pectical, gummy, mucilaginous matters they contain, without destroying their therapeutical properties.

19. Would it not be better to suppress from the official codex all hard or soft extracts, and to replace them by dry extracts? Show by comparative dosages if evaporation has any effect on the active principles contained.

20. Show the most certain ways of discovering abortives in complex mixtures (milk, tea, coffee, chocolate, powders, medicines, etc., etc.).

The Belgian pharmacists have the pleasant reputation of being princely entertainers, and the opportunity for social enjoyment which a visit to the capital of Belgium affords will doubtless be taken full advantage of by American pharmacists, who are invited to make application for literature concerning the Congress to the address of the secretary as above.

Enforcing the Pennsylvania Pharmacy Law.

The Pharmaceutical Examining Board of Pennsylvania is after violators of the Pharmacy Act laws. On the 23d of February, in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, before Judge Audenreid, were tried three cases. The prosecutions were instigated by the reports that in the southeastern portion of the city were a number of drug stores conducted in defiance of law. This neighborhood is peopled largely by Russian and Polish Jews, Italians and other foreigners and by the lower classes, who are particularly liable to be made the victims of unskilled druggists.

The first case was that of Samuel K. Loder, at the corner of Fifth and Carpenter streets. The evidence was to the effect that on the 2d of October the defendant put up a prescription for the witness; that he was the only man in the store, took the money and filled the bottle and compounded the mixture. The secretary of the board, Charles T. George, of Harrisburg, testified from the records that the defendant was not registered. The defendant denied that he put the prescription up and his brother, who was a registered pharmacist, said that he himself put it up. The jury, however, convicted the defendant, and he was sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and the costs of the prosecution.

The second case tried was that of Pinus Rovno, who carried on the Reliance Pharmacy, at Third and Monroe streets. In this case the witnesses for the prosecution testified that while one man went into the store, the other waited outside, so as to look in through the window which gave a view back of the prescription counter. They both saw that the defendant alone put up the prescription. That was on the 21st of October, 1896. The defense offered to prove that the defendant was a graduate of the College of Pharmacy and had been registered in New York, but the judge refused to permit this, on the ground that that was no excuse for not having a regular certificate from the State Board. The defendant also offered to prove that he obtained a certificate as a qualified assistant from the State Board on October 31st, 1896, or ten days later than when the prescription was put up. This offer was also refused. The defendant then went on the stand and denied putting up the prescription. A Mr. Cornfield, a registered pharmacist, said that he put up the prescription, although the defendant brought him

the ingredients, and another witness swore that he had already tried to look through the hole or window before spoken of and he could see only with the greatest difficulty. The defendant was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of \$50 and costs of prosecution.

The Judge held in another case that the act only provided for the punishment of managers who were not registered, or who employed unregistered clerks, but that the clerks or employees themselves were not liable under the act.

These prosecutions have had a most salutary effect in causing others to go out of business who were suspected and of deterring others from like violations.

The few prosecutions which have been brought for violations of the act of 1895 in not displaying certificates in a conspicuous part of the store are also having a good effect in stirring up the pharmacists to put up their certificates. The board has been very active in Philadelphia, and there are many more violations which will be prosecuted when discovered. The District Attorney's office has pushed the cases and has given the private counsel every assistance, and the judge and jury seem to be in sympathy with a vigorous enforcement of the laws.

A. Cressy Morrison, Vice-President of the L. A. W.

A. Cressy Morrison, the advertising manager for the Pabst Brewing Co., who has made such a brilliant record for himself in the successful introduction of Pabst's Malt Extract to the drug trade, is very prominent in wheeling circles, and at the last meeting of the L. A. W. at Albany, was elected first vice-president. This places Mr. Morrison in line as



the logical candidate for president of this body next year. Mr. Morrison is very well known in the jobbing and wholesale drug trade and is a regular and very popular attendant upon the meetings of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association. He is now in this city and is frequently seen at the Commercial Club.

Pennsylvania Board.

The next meeting of the Pennsylvania State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, for the examination of applicants for registration, is to be held at Pittsburg, Pa., on Thursday, April 15, 1897, in Municipal Hall, between 12 and 5 o'clock, p. m., and at Harrisburg, Pa., on Saturday, April 17th, 1897, in the Central High School Building, corner of Capital and Foster streets, between 12 and 5 o'clock, p. m. Blanks and further information can be had on application to Charles T. George, Harrisburg, Pa., secretary.

Tribute to F. L. Lasier.

The following tribute to the memory of Frederick L. Lasier, auditor for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, who died in that city February 1, has been adopted

by the Board of Directors of Parke, Davis & Co., at a special meeting:

Frederick L. Lasier, whose sudden death on the evening of February 1, 1897, has brought grief to an extensive circle of friends and associates, devoted the last nine and a half years of his life to his duties as chief of our counting room. The marked ability and conspicuous success with which he fulfilled every requirement of his responsible post accordingly render it more than fitting that this house give formal testimony to the energy, the zeal, the loyalty, the large-minded capacity, the firm and comprehensive grasp, which are plainly manifested in and between the lines of his official record. But Frederick Lasier was more than an accomplished merchant; he was a man! He taught us all the lessons of dignity, honor and gentleness. In him was illustrated that difficult art of conduct which wins the common tribute from employer, associate and subordinate—conduct respectful but never servile; punctilious but never arrogant; masterful, yet ever gentle and kind.

His official work is embodied in the success of the house to which he devoted nearly a decade of his career; his personal memory is enshrined in the hearts of all who respected and loved him during life, and who in death lament him and cherish his memory. Exemplary father and husband, honorable merchant, faithful servitor, as friend, as citizen, as gentleman we deplore his untimely end. May the earth rest lightly upon him; may every solace of religious conviction comfort the grief of his kindred, and may time heal the wound inflicted by this sudden blow.

Samuel J. Bendiner.

We regret to have to announce the death of Samuel J. Bendiner, the senior member of the firm of Bendiner & Schlesinger, druggists, corner of Third avenue and Tenth street, this city, which occurred, after a lingering illness, on February 20. Mr. Bendiner was a native of Budapest, Hungary, where he was born 59 years ago. After graduating from the University of Vienna, he was engaged for a time editing a paper in his native town. When 22 years of age he emigrated to New York City and soon after purchased a drug store on West Third street, now Amity street. In 1872 he purchased the store at the corner of Third avenue and Tenth street, which he conducted until 1890, when he took into partnership Maurice Schlesinger, a graduate of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, who had begun as an apprentice with him some years before, the firm name becoming Bendiner & Schlesinger.

The deceased was an active member of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, and of the German Apothecaries' Society, and it was through his efforts that the conference was held between these two organizations and the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society which resulted in the compilation of the New York and Brooklyn Formulary of Unofficial Preparations. Mr. Bendiner represented the College on the joint committee of 15 and was one of the five which constituted the editing committee. This work was published in 1884, and a second edition followed. This Formulary was offered to and accepted by the American Pharmaceutical Association at its meeting held at Pittsburg in 1885, the offer being made by Mr. Bendiner, for the committee. His membership in both the American Pharmaceutical Association and the State Association dated back to the beginning of his work on the National Formulary in 1882. He was a trustee of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

The deceased gentleman was of an eminently sociable nature, and had a wide acquaintance among the druggists of the Greater New York, by whom his loss will be severely felt.

Charles Shivers Dead.

FAMED FOR HIS PLASTERS.

Charles Shivers, widely known both in this country and in Europe as the inventor of Shiver's Adhesive Plaster, died at his home in the city of Philadelphia, on February 23d, at the advanced age of 82.

He was born July 14th, 1814, on the outskirts of Camden, on the farm of his father, Isaac Shivers, a prominent resident of that vicinity. His father reached the advanced age of 100 years, and the son inherited with his rugged constitution, his systematic, thoughtful mode of life. The boy, after receiving his education in the Friends' school near his home, was apprenticed to Thomas Evans, a Quaker apothecary, who had kept his shop, at Second and Spruce streets, for nearly fifty years. After serving a term of four years, Shivers was employed for a time as clerk, and left the old store to embark in his first independent business venture with D. S. Harker. Harker & Shivers had their store at (old) 45 Arch street, and after several years of successful business, Shivers retired, in 1841, to buy out the business of Christopher Marshall, at the northeast corner of Seventh and Spruce streets. Marshall, who like Evans, was a Quaker, was to his neighborhood what Evans was to Second street.

In that store Mr. Shivers spent most of his useful life. He trained a score or more of drug clerks who, as proprietors, now own stores in all parts of the United States. The building, already an old one, was torn down after he had occupied it for a few years and was rebuilt. He hoped to lengthen his years in the old laboratory, and to leave the business he had built up there to his son, Charles Shivers, Jr., who was with him as assistant, but last year the First Presbyterian Church, which owned the property, decided that the house would have to be torn down to make way for the Barnes Memorial, and reluctantly the old pharmacist moved from the old stand. He intended to continue the manufacture of the adhesive plasters, which had carried his name all over the United States, to all parts of the world, in fact, but the move had made a break in his life that nothing could remedy. His discontent and regret at last brought about the illness which resulted in his death. The adhesive plasters were once manufactured by him in the Seventh and Spruce streets building at the rate of 50,000 yards a week. The plaster was not his discovery, but he invented the spreading machinery, and was the first to launch into such wholesale manufacture of the article. He was not a member of any organization, excepting the Franklin Institute and the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. He had resigned his membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1890.

Henry B. Shaw.

Henry B. Shaw, a veteran of the Civil War and an old member of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at his home in San Francisco, February 10. He had been engaged in the drug business since 1867. His last location, in which he conducted business to the time of his death, was at 3 Montgomery street. Death was caused by severe neuralgic attacks, the second of which affected his spine. The deceased was 55 years of age, married, but without children.



Geo. Bley, the druggist at the corner of 116th street and First avenue, has returned from a honeymoon vacation.

John Ketterle, Jr., N. Y. C. P. '94, is a senior student at the Bellevue Hospital Medical School, and expects to graduate this spring.

The Douglas pharmacy corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, has changed hands, and is now owned by Dr. Galvez Guillian.

Charles L. Engel, N. Y. C. P. '96, who was formerly in the drug business at Parkersburg, West Virginia, is now located at Uvalde, Texas.

Charles B. Prior, N. Y. C. P. '94, has accepted a position at Walter S. Rockey's pharmacy, Eighth avenue near Thirty-fifth street, New York City.

Mr. Bailey, the head clerk at J. C. Denners' pharmacy, corner of Sixty-ninth street and Columbus avenue, is very ill with an attack of pneumonia.

Arthur Baselow, the druggist at corner of 112th street and Madison avenue, was married March 8th, in Philadelphia. The honeymoon will be spent South.

Fred Egger, N. Y. C. P. '96, has resigned his position at W. H. Poir's pharmacy at 145th street and Amsterdam avenue, and has taken a position with Bendiner & Schlessinger.

Robert F. Collins, for the past six years the head man at Benjamin Rosenzweig's pharmacy, corner of Fulton and St. Felix streets, Brooklyn, has sent in his resignation and same has been accepted.

T. R. Reeves of Florida, for the past year the prescriptionist at VanWyck & Meykrantz Bros. pharmacy, corner of Tompkins avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn, has resigned his position at said store.

John G. Miller, N. Y. C. P. '96, for the past six years in the employ of Hunt & Gregorius, druggists at the corner of Thirty-second street and Eighth avenue, has just resigned his position at this pharmacy.

C. K. Suydam, formerly with Dr. Heller, druggist at Factoryville, Pa., and more recently in the employ of G. H. Ankerson & Co., druggists at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., has resigned his position at the last named store.

William H. Timken, who is in charge of the European export department at McKesson & Robbins, was made happy on Friday February 26th, by being presented with a little girl. Mother and child are doing well.

George Hall, formerly with Clarence O. Bigelow, druggist at No. 102 Sixth avenue, New York City, has been relieving at John H. Morey's pharmacy for the past week, as Mr. Morey was confined to his house with the grip.

Charles Lenz, who recently resigned his position at F. C. Seither's pharmacy, at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., is now in the employ of George Huether & Co., druggists at the corner of 169th street and Third avenue, New York City.

Francis S. Warner, druggist at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, New York City, is one of the fortunate retail druggists who attended the inauguration ceremonies at Washington on the fourth of March.

Charles Wells, N. Y. C. P. '91, formerly with Guemaer & Britting's Manhattan Pharmacy, 780 Third avenue, New York City, is temporarily employed at Peter DeLoughry's pharmacy corner of Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue.

Armin Richter, N. Y. C. P. '88, at present an instructor in the Preparatory School in East Forty-third street, New York City, was made happy a few days ago, when his wife presented him with a son. Mother and child are doing well.

Dr. William T. Jones, N. Y. C. P. '81, apothecary of the U. S. S. Marblehead, met with a mishap by breaking his ankle. His vessel is at present stationed at Key West, Florida, but they expect to return to Brooklyn Navy Yard shortly.

Arthur Jackson, formerly in the employ of J. Davern, druggist on Jackson avenue, Long Island City, and more recently at A. J. Swiedler's pharmacy corner of Rutgers and Madison streets, New York City, has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy.

C. Wesley Smith, N. Y. C. P. '96, formerly with F. W. Muchmore, druggist at East Hampton, Long Island, and more recently at H. L. Behren's pharmacy at No. 220 Columbus avenue, New York City, has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy.

Max J. Breitenbach, of the Max J. Breitenbach Company, proprietors of Gude's Pepto Mangan, has so far improved in health, that he has undertaken a trip to his mother and sisters, at Albany, Ga. It is his intention to take a European trip later on.

Herman Schmidt has bought out the interest of his partner, John Kremer Jr., and will hereafter conduct the pharmacy located at 923 Third avenue, New York City, in his own name. His brother, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Pharmacy, will assist him.

Harry E. Scott has just resigned his position at C. E. Vetter's pharmacy, corner of 116th street and Madison avenue, New York City, in order to devote his entire time and attention to his studies at the New York College of Pharmacy, where he is junior student.

John J. Benson, druggist at the corner of Hicks and Summit streets, Brooklyn, is mourning the loss of his brother, P. F. Benson, who had been salesman for the past five years at Park & Tilford's store on Sixth avenue near Eighth street, New York City.

E. A. Klapp, formerly at Lyons & Ziegler's pharmacy, Jersey City, and more recently at Hetherington's pharmacy, corner of Forty-second street and Vanderbilt avenue, New York City, has just accepted a position with H. L. Behrens, druggist at 220 Columbus avenue.

Wilfred E. Shuit, N. Y. C. P. '85, who was in the drug business on Main street, Passaic, N. J., for the past five years, had his store sold about a week ago by mortgage foreclosure, and same was purchased by his mother-in-law, and he is now established there as manager.

J. W. Millstone, formerly in the retail drug business in Brooklyn, but more recently the manager of S. Cisins' pharmacy corner of Atlantic and Brooklyn avenues, Brooklyn, has accepted a position with Van Wyck & Meykrantz Bros., Tompkins avenue and Fulton street.

J. F. Wolf, formerly with E. A. Slote, druggist at Hackensack, N. J., and lately with Frank E. Hatch, Rutherford, N. J., has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy, owing to his poor health. He will be succeeded by Mr. McGill, a previous manager of the Hatch pharmacy.

A carboy of sulphuric ether exploded the other day in the Bolton Drug Company's laboratory, at 278 Fulton street, Brooklyn. James Ryan was knocked down, but not severely injured. The room took fire, and Ryan was obliged to escape by the window. The damage did not exceed \$60.

John H. Morcy, N. Y. C. P. '89, druggist at the corner of 104th street and Boulevard, New York City, has been confined to his home for a week, with a severe attack of the grip, but is now on the mend, and has so far improved as to be enabled to resume his duties at his store.

Joseph P. Lavalaye, N. Y. C. P. '96, who resigned from his position at J. K. Brater's pharmacy, corner of Seventy-sixth street and Park avenue, about a month ago, has accepted a position with John Sidley, druggist at the corner of Ninety-fourth street and Columbus avenue, New York City.

H. Kreuzler, who was obliged to leave his position at Otto H. Schaeffer's pharmacy, 1241 Fulton street, Brooklyn, a few months ago, on account of his health, and who had to undergo an operation, has been discharged from Prof. Lange's Sanitarium, as cured. He has in contemplation a trip to California.

The law committees of the New York and the Buffalo Colleges of Pharmacy were among the numerous protestants against a bill which has recently been introduced in the New York Legislature, the effects of which have been to enable a particular school to lower the standard requirements for a degree in law.

Martin Krom, one of the junior students at the New York College of Pharmacy, formerly in the employ of F. C. Heckel, druggist at No. 389 Manhattan avenue, between Kent and Java streets, Brooklyn, has just accepted a position at Dr. William Stemmermann's pharmacy, on the corner of Main and Passaic streets, Passaic, N. J.

Daniel Keppler, one of the assistants in the City Department of McKesson & Robbins, was fortunate enough to be enabled to attend the inaugural celebration in Washington on March 4th, he going with the Naval Reserves, Battalion of the East, State of New Jersey. He came back very much sunburnt, and reports that fans were at a premium.

T. F. Hammond, who came to New York in the Fall of '96 from the State of Iowa, in order to attend the lectures at the New York College of Pharmacy, and who has been in the employ of Clarence O. Bigelow at 102 Sixth avenue, has just resigned his position there in order to devote his entire time to his studies from now until the examination.]

Max Krueger, N. Y. C. P. '91, who matriculated at the Bellevue Hospital Medical School last fall, where he has since been a student, has accepted the position as manager of the Van der Emde pharmacy, corner of Second street and the Bowery. Mr. Krueger is to move from his present location, to the middle of the block, about the first of April.

F. H. Moyer, an alumnus of the Buffalo University, class of '96, and who was formerly with A. W. Stewart & Co., corner of Thirty-eighth street and Broadway, New York City, where he was obliged to resign last Fall on account of sickness, at which time he went to his home in Buffalo, has returned entirely cured, and expects to take a metropolitan position shortly.

George Decker, who was a Junior student at the New York College of Pharmacy last year, was obliged to resign his position at George H. Bernard's pharmacy, corner of Clinton and Paterson avenues, Hoboken, N. J., where he has been employed for the past six months, owing to sickness. His health has improved since he gave up his work so he expects to take a position shortly.

Frank C. Reighter, an alumnus of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of '86, formerly with Chas. T. White, druggist at the corner of Fifty-third street and Madison avenue, New York City, and for the past six months a salesman for Johnson & Johnson, plaster manufacturers, has accepted a position at F. K. James' pharmacy, corner of Fifty-eighth street and Eighth avenue.

Burton R. Austin, who came from Eastport, Maine, to attend the junior lectures at the New York College of Pharmacy, has resigned the position which he has held for the past four months at Charles B. Tiernan's pharmacy at Roselle, N. J., in order to accept a junior position in this city, and he is now located at Robert E. Mulligan's pharmacy at No. 60 Fulton street, New York City.

At the last examination of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, held February 16th, there were 28 applicants, of which number 4 passed as pharmacists and three as assistant pharmacists. The next examination will take place March 16th, at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. All applications must be made previous to that date, to the Secretary L. T. Perkins, 19 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

George P. Lehritter, N. Y. C. P. '86, who bought out the C. W. Smith pharmacy, at Islip Long Island, last spring, has been doing so well that he has decided to open another store at Bay Shore Long Island. The branch store will be under the supervision of John Benjamin Pyne, N. Y. C. P. '91, who has lately resigned his position at Richard Hudnut's pharmacy in this city, in order to accept former position.

Peter DeLoughry, druggist corner of Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue, New York City, who went to the Catskills for his health about a month ago, has not improved materially, and has therefore gone to a sanitarium at Stamford, Conn. Mr. Bailey, who runs a store at Tannersville in the Catskills during the summer season, is assisting Oscar Wirth, at Mr. DeLoughry's pharmacy, during Mr. De Loughry's absence.

F. W. Schnitzlein is mourning the loss of \$64.00 in cash and a lot of perfumes and other small articles, same having been taken by thieves that broke into his store at 81 Catherine street, New York City, on Saturday night or early on the morning of Sunday February 28th. Mr. Schnitzlein had a similar experience about two years ago, when about \$30.00 was the booty carried off. In both instances the money was taken from the cash register.

Louis A. Bates, druggist on Sixth avenue, near Forty-second street, New York City, has formed a stock company under the name of the Louis A. Bates Company, he retaining a controlling interest in the business. He will retire from the active management, in order to give his time and attention to his hotel business at Nashville, Tenn. C. D. Bowman, N. Y. C. P. '84, and until recently with Henry Evans, No. 833 F. street, Washington, D. C., is to be the manager of the company and is also one of the stock holders.

Frank Hill of the firm of Mackenzie Bros. & Hill, 52 Water street, New York City, has caught in the machinery at their factory in Bloomfield, N. J., on last Friday and before he could be released his arm was broken. One of his partners, M. Mackenzie, happened to be present and but for Mr. Mackenzie's presence of mind in stopping the machinery instantly the injuries inflicted would have undoubtedly been very much more serious than they were. Mr. Hill is rapidly improving.

THE WAR IN CUBA AFFECTS CUBEBES.

A New York drug clerk is entitled to the belt. When a lady inquired for cubeb cigarettes and he knew there were none in the store, he excused it by telling her that owing to the war in Cuba it was impossible to get any more of the 'bebs and she, the dear, sweet thing, went away with a pained expression on her face, after exclaiming, "Oh, that terrible Cuban war! Will it never end?"

Shyster Doctors on the East Side.

James B. Reynolds, the superintendent of the Delancey street branch of the University Settlement, has just published his annual report, and in it he enumerates an imposing list of evils that he thinks calls for corrective action.

The manner in which the health of the populace in that part of the city is looked after is one of the things that disturbs him. There are twenty-two regular practising physicians in the ward, he explains, and thirty-three drug stores—a ratio of three pharmacies to two physicians. The ratio for the entire city is about one pharmacy to one physician.

Concerning the causes back of this abnormal supply of drug stores in the Tenth Ward, Mr. Reynolds says:

"Doctors having no practice will sometimes start a drug store and give their services free, expecting to get their pay in the price of drugs. As a natural result of the excessive number of such stores competition is sharp, and while a few of them are excellent and entirely reputable, many lead a precarious life, become a semi-medical establishment, go into the patent medicine business or encroach on other trades. One druggist of our ward admits that medicines are often put up at prices which make it impossible for them to be pure. One drug store was discovered by a physician to have substituted sugar for antipyrine.

"A class of practitioners peculiar to our section is the Felshur. They are Russian barbers, and treat by bleeding and cupping. It is needless to say that they are ignorant and unqualified,

They do not practice openly, but are often called in at the beginning of a sickness."

As a result of his observations, Mr. Reynolds thus sums up the evils of the Tenth Ward:

"One impression gained from personal study of the life of the people is that poverty is not the only affliction of the poor. The poor are the victims of the drags of every trade and profession, of shysters and tricksters, who prey upon them and help to keep them in their present state. Many of these bloodsuckers, which are of recent origin and do not exist in other countries, ought to be cleaned from our midst. Our medical authorities should see that the drug stores are watched, and the felshurs and unlicensed midwives driven out of their trade. We might then feel that the Tenth ward would be in a position to appreciate the spirit of true liberty and true democracy."

Herbert D. Robbins to Wed a Daughter of Ex-Governor Carroll of Maryland.

The engagement has been announced from Paris of Miss Helen M. Carroll to Herbert D. Robbins. Miss Helen M. Carroll is a daughter of ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland. Her great grandfather was Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Miss Carroll is well known in New York and Newport society, and her American homes are at Doughoragan Manor, Howard County, Md., and at Washington, D. C. Herbert Delano Robbins is the second son of the late Daniel C. Robbins and a brother of Mrs. Henry Sloane. He is a partner in the wholesale drug house of McKesson & Robbins, at 91 Fulton street, New York City, also treasurer of the New York College of Pharmacy, a member of the Knickerbocker, Metropolitan and other clubs, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1884.

Decided Against Schieffelin & Co.

A press despatch from Denver, Col., dated March 6, states that an application for an injunction to restrain H. L. Tinsling from offering phenacetine brought from Canada for sale, was denied by Judge Hallett, of the Federal Court. The application was made by Schieffelin & Co., of New York, who claim the exclusive right to sell phenacetine in the United States.

Ed. Wells' Latest Joke.

Below is the business card presented by

EDWARD G. WELLS,
Chemist and Pharmaceutist.
Editor
Haemoglobinogenetic.

The word haemoglobinogenetic is the invention of the M. J. Breitenbach Co., of which the genial Ed. Wells is the secretary. His titles, Chemist and Pharmaceutist, were assumed at the time he actively identified himself with the firm. We are informed that Haemoglobinogenetic will not be exchanged with other journals.

J. C. Rushton, for many years head chemist of the laboratories of the H. H. Warner Company of Rochester, N. Y., has gone to Springfield, Mass., to take charge of the laboratory of the Frost Homeopathic Remedy Company.

Election of Officers for the New York College of Pharmacy.

March 16th is the day set for the annual election of officers in the New York College of Pharmacy. The committee on nominations presented the following list of nominations:

President, Edward Kemp; First Vice-President, Charles F. Chandler; Second Vice-President, John R. Caswell; Third Vice-President, Gustavus Ramsperger; Treasurer, Clarence O. Bigelow; Secretary, Thomas F. Main; Assistant Secretary, O. J. Griffin; Trustees to serve three years: Charles Rice, William M. Massey, Herbert D. Robbins (new), Julius Jungmann (new) and F. W. Carpenter (new); term to end in 1899, Charles S. Erb; term to end in 1898, Charles A. Osmun.

AN INDEPENDENT TICKET.

Under date of March 6th, Assistant Secretary Griffin sent out the following note:

I enclose a ballot containing a list of the candidates placed in nomination for the offices to be filled at the Annual Meeting of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, to be held Tuesday, March 16, 1897, at Eight o'clock p. m. These candidates have been placed in nomination according to Article III., Section 14 of the By-Laws, by the following members of the College:

Bern. G. Amend, Oscar Goldmann, A. A. Merritt, Nelson S. Kirk, Charles H. Klippert, Carl E. Kessler, Robert F. Amend, C. Ernst Vetter, Thomas M. Davies, Henry A. Vogt, Herman Orlewitz, Carl Schur, Sidney Faber, C. A. L. Amend, H. A. Herold, W. H. Madison, C. A. Marsh, Felix Hirsman, John Pfeiffer.

For president, Edward Kemp; for first vice-president, Charles F. Chandler; for second vice-president, Hermon W. Atwood; for third vice-president, Gustavus Ramsperger; for treasurer, Arthur C. Seales; for secretary, George B. Wray; for assistant secretary, O. J. Griffin; for trustees to serve three years, Charles Rice, William M. Massey, Herbert D. Robbins, Thomas J. Macmahon, Victor Kostka; for trustee (term to end in 1899), Charles S. Erb; for trustee (term to end in 1898), Otto P. Amend.

AN ECHO OF THE NICHOLS CASE.

An Important Decision by Judge McAdam.

New York druggists have been greatly interested in the progress of a suit in the Supreme Court of this County, in which it was sought to recover \$5,000 damages for the poisoning of one Martin M. Mundt, in June, 1892, by a clerk in the employment of Gertrude Glockner, who had a drug store at 2285 Eighth avenue. It will be remembered that the arrest and sentence of the clerk (Thomas Nichols) to Elmira Reformatory was the means of starting a friendly organization among the drug clerks and proprietors of this city under the name "The New York Society of Apothecaries."

The history of the poisoning is a simple one: Martin M. Mundt went to Glockner's drug store on June 25, 1892, and ordered ten grains of quinine. The clerk, Thomas Nichols, gave him a package labeled quinine, which he took home. He swallowed the dose that night, and next day died. It was found that the clerk had dispensed morphine for quinine.

The father of the deceased was appointed administrator and brought the present action, but he died in 1896, and the brother was then made administrator. The action was continued in his name.

In deciding against the plaintiff, Judge McAdam delivered the following opinion:

"Actions for damages by reason of injuries resulting in death were unknown to the common law, and are founded wholly upon the statute. The cause of action is no part of the assets of the estate of the deceased. * * * The statute gives but one right of action, and where the person to be benefited by it dies, and there is, as in this case, no survivorship in respect to it, the right of action terminates. This is not a case where the right to participate in a recovery accrued to several next of kin as a class, for in that event the action would not abate by the death of one of them. The effect would simply be to reduce the number of persons who would share in the recovery.

"At the time of the son's death his mother was dead, so that under the statute of distribution the entire recovery went to the father. In order that there may be a recovery it is necessary that the statutory beneficiaries exist at the time the action is brought. The father had a complete cause of action, and, although the suit was nominally in his name as administrator of his son, recovery would have been his own exclusively. The action abated on the death of the father."

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY'S PETTY WORK.

A Rebuke from the Bench.

The New York County Medical Society have been displaying more than the usual amount of pernicious activity of late in the direction of enticing retail druggists to prescribe over the counter and thus violate the medical law. It is hinted that the agent employed by the society is paid for every conviction he secures, and he is not to be blamed, of course, for adding all he can to his income. Many druggists claim that they are being persecuted by the society, and a good instance of such persecution came up in the Jefferson Market Court, on March 4th. Oscar Krause, a pharmacist who has been doing business in Seventh avenue for the last sixteen years, was accused by Agent Laurie, of the County Medical Society, of having prescribed as a physician. Magistrate Cornell listened patiently to the evidence of the agent and his female detective, and then gave vent to his indignation in the following words:

"This man has done only what thousands of other druggists are doing every day," exclaimed the Magistrate. "He has not violated any law. If you want to make a test case, why don't you go into Hudnut's, Hegeman's, or Perry's or any other of the leading druggists, and get evidence against them. They will be able to make a fight that will settle the question. Why do you always select poor men?"

The evidence showed that on the night of December 19th, 1896, Clara Wittig, a detective in the employ of Agent Laurie, pretended that she was ill and that the child she had with her was also ill. She begged him to prescribe for both, and he gave her a bottle of lime water and some simple prescriptions. One bottle contained a standard prescription for rheumatics sold by all druggists. On these prescriptions a warrant was obtained. He told the Magistrate how he had prescribed at the earnest solicitation of the detective, who claimed to be a poor woman suffering from various ailments and whose child was also ill.

"If I had been a rich man and could put my prescriptions up in fine bottles and call them patent medicines, I could sell hundreds of bottles a day, and no one would interfere with me, but I am poor and cannot make any great display, cannot fight a case like this as it should be fought, and I am singled out for an attack," he exclaimed after he had finished his statement.

Magistrate Cornell coincided with Mr. Krause and discharged him.

As Mr. Krause was leaving the court room Agent Laurie gave him a violent push down the steps.

Several of the reporters who saw Laurie's act urged Krause to have Laurie arrested, but he declined to do so, fearing, he said, the New York County Medical Society.

ANGRY BROOKLYN DRUGGISTS.

The Kings County Pharmaceutical Society Holds an "Extraordinary Session" to Discuss the Pharmacy Chapter of the New Charter—A Strong Protest Sent to Albany—Pharmacy Chapter Described as "Absolutely Unjust to the Druggists of Kings County."

The druggists of Brooklyn are in a very angry mood over the injustice done them by the framers of the new charter for the Greater City of New York, and this found expression at an "extraordinary session" of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society held at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy on the afternoon of Tuesday, March 2d. The call for the meeting was worded as follows:

EXTRAORDINARY SESSION.

A special meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society is called for Tuesday, March 2d, at the College, 229 Franklin Avenue, to discuss bills now in the Legislature, seriously affecting every pharmacist in the City of Brooklyn, with regard to registration under the new charter of the Greater New York. You are personally concerned in this matter. Attend promptly at 2 p. m., as this will be an important meeting.

F. N. BLISS, Secretary.

WM. MUIR, President.

There was a large attendance of members facing President Muir when he called the meeting to order shortly after 2 p. m. After briefly reciting the objects of the meeting, President Muir acted upon a suggestion made by L. T. Perkins, the secretary of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy, and invited Dr. E. H. Bartley, who is the dean of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, professor of organic chemistry in the Long Island Medical College and president of the board of pharmacy, to read the pharmacy chapter of the new charter and to make a statement respecting its provisions.

Dr. Bartley stated that he first learned of the introduction of title 5 of chapter 22 (General Statutes) the day following its adoption by the Commission on Greater New York. It was kept out of the draft until the last moment and received little or no consideration on the part of the Commission. He called the Hon. Seth Low's attention to it as soon as he learned of its adoption, but it was then too late to make a change. The secretary of the Commission had called up Dr. Bartley by telephone to inquire

as to the disposition of the fees from registration, etc. The secretary of the Commission was under the impression that the fees collected in Brooklyn were paid over to the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, as is the custom in New York City, and he was surprised to learn that such was not the case, the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy having no connection whatever with the Board of Pharmacy. The secretary understood that the Brooklyn Board of Pharmacy had general supervision over the pharmacists of Brooklyn, as the New York College has over those in New York County.

Dr. Bartley said it was well understood that the charter was to be passed as it was, without amendment, and that he had very little faith in any change at the present time. Both Commissioners Low and Dutcher told him that the whole matter had escaped their attention. A day or two following the final adoption of the charter by the Commission, Secretary Pinney called him up by telephone, and somewhat apologetically referred to the section, saying that some of the provisions might be unjust, but that the whole matter had escaped the notice of the Commission. Dr. Bartley then sent a letter to the Commission, which was read at the meeting on last Saturday, too late for any action, because the draft had already been transmitted to the Legislature. He called up Mr. Pinney again by telephone, and asked whether the matter had been considered. Mr. Pinney changed his tone from one of apology to one of defiance, and said the sections would remain as they were, the Commission having decided to stand by the charter as it stood.

Dr. Bartley explained that the pharmacy chapter was simply the pharmacy act now in force in New York County, adopted without change and with all its imperfections. Taking up the different sections of the law, he criticised them in detail. Many of the members were provided with copies of the complete charter and were able to compare the text as quoted. He first considered Section 1513.

Section 1513 practically constitutes the Board of Pharmacy from the faculty of the New York College of Pharmacy," he said, "for under it the members of the Board cannot be taken from any other college. The section also allows all foreigners who present any sort of a certificate to register as expert pharmacists, whether they can speak English or not. We in Kings County exercised the right to reject any one who could not speak English.

"Section 1514 provides that all druggists now doing business or who shall be doing business at the time the act shall take effect, must register with the new Board and pay a fee of \$2 for themselves and \$1 for assistant pharmacists. I estimate that there are fully 2,500 pharmacists in the Greater New York territory, of which 750 are in Brooklyn. The income from that source to the New York College of Pharmacy would exceed \$6,000 during the first month. It is provided only that the secretary shall pay the expenses of the Board, and the balance goes to the college."

"Section 1515 provides that retail druggists shall be responsible for the purity of the drugs sold by them. If a pharmacist shall be found to violate this rule his name must be stricken from the registry list. It in no way holds the whole-

salers responsible for the purity of the drugs sold retailers. This leaves the retailers liable to prosecution by wholesalers for selling adulterated goods. This law I may mildly suggest is in the interest of the wholesalers and in the interest of a private corporation which is largely controlled by the wholesalers of New York.

"Section 1519 provides that penalties are to go to the trustees of the New York College of Pharmacy and gives the college an inducement to prosecute. As the wholesalers are protected and the retailers are liable, I do not think I am going too far in saying that the New York City Board is controlled by the wholesale firms. The tendency, then, is very strong to squeeze retailers who refuse to buy goods of this firm or corporation. It is a dangerous provision of the law and a serious matter to the whole of Greater New York. I advise that this matter be taken calmly. It is evident that whoever framed these sections didn't exercise a great deal of care. It is the present New York City law, body, boots and breeches."

In answer to a question by B. F. Hays, Dr. Bartley said that it was evident that the subject of the law was to require every druggist to register over again and so enrich the New York College of Pharmacy.

L. T. Perkins said: "The edict has gone forth that this thing shall be adopted as it is. It seems rather ridiculous to make any effort about it just now. One of the most unjust processes is that with reference to registration. We must be constantly on the lookout. It is an unjust and outrageous proceeding. I say that we ought to spend millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute. I repeat, it is an outrageous piece of chicanery to palm off on a respectable class of citizens."

Dr. R. G. Eccles made a carefully considered speech, the burden of which was "Be calm; be vigilant; be watchful." He dwelt upon the injustice which had been done to the druggists of Brooklyn by the abolishment of the local Board of Pharmacy and the transfer of its authority to the College of Pharmacy of New York. He urged the society to send a representative to the State Capitol without delay, there to enter a solemn protest against the enactment of the chapter. He favored a single Board of Pharmacy for the entire State, as he had been informed that even the Law Committee of the New York College of Pharmacy were objecting to certain provisions of the chapter.

W. P. De Forrest spoke of the former efforts of members of the faculty of the New York College of Pharmacy to bring about such a law, and of the organization of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, and the passage of a better law than the one now in force in New York. He also advocated a State Board.

T. D. McElhenie offered a proposed substitute for the chapter as adopted for the new charter, providing for a convention to be held on January 15 next, to elect a Board of Pharmacy of seven for the greater city. He had prepared a letter to Lieutenant Governor Woodruff which he intended privately to send to him asking him for his assistance in the matter and rehearsing the good the society had already done, and he would read it if there was no objection.

"Read it by all means; we all sell 'Tim's' Maltine," said a voice.

Everyone laughed. Mr. McElhenie read the letter, and President Muir thought it would be well to send it.

L. T. Perkins said that a substitute for the chapter would be passed by the Legislature and the Legislative Committee of the society should be sent to Albany to rush such a measure through. "To do this," he continued, "requires money, and I am willing to subscribe \$1 towards paying expenses. We haven't \$5 in the treasury and we need money."

Mr. Perkin's well-known success as a subscription-raiser did not fail him here, and the sum of \$50 was handed in in as many seconds, the members crowding around the secretary to deposit their cash. When this stage of the proceedings was reached, Wm. Reading, of 146 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, started a commotion in the room by suggesting that Dr. Robert G. Eccles be selected to represent the society at Albany. "I move," said Mr. Reading, "that some druggist be selected for the committee to go to Albany who is not a member of the society. I believe that Dr. Eccles would make an able representative."

President Muir immediately resigned the chair to T. F. France, and actively opposed the idea of selecting Dr. Eccles as the representative of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society. Such a procedure would be a slight on the legislative committee, which had done good work before. He instanced their successful opposition of the Higbie bill, which had been conducted by the standing committee of the society.

Dr. Eccles said he was not anxious to go to Albany. He was a very busy man; his editorial work demanded most of his time. He would, however, serve if asked.

Professors Brundage and Anderson supported the president in impassioned speeches, not unmarked by evidences of a certain rancor of spirit. Professor Anderson opposed the selection of Dr. Eccles on the grounds of Dr. Eccles' alleged opposition to the sending of a committee to Albany, which brought forth a spirited reply from Dr. Eccles, who repelled the charge of being unfavorable to a protest.

The resolution was, after some further discussion, tabled, and it was then decided that the Legislative Committee should be empowered to represent the society at Albany. The delegates chosen were: Wm. Muir, A. H. Brundage, and L. T. Perkins.

The following resolution by T. D. Perkins was adopted:

"Resolved, That this society use its influence to have introduced into the Legislature of the State and passed at its present session an amendment to the State Pharmacy Act, eliminating the clause exempting the counties of New York, Kings and Erie, and increasing the Board to nine instead of six members."

Dr. A. H. Brundage then offered this resolution:

"Resolved, That the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, representing the pharmacists of Kings County, hereby protests against the adoption by the Legislature of the State of New York of Title 5, Chapter 22 of the proposed charter of the Greater New York, except section 1526, and added, on the suggestion of Dr. Eccles, 'because of its absolute injustice to the pharmacists of the County of Kings.'"

The resolution was ordered entered on the minutes and to be offered by the Legislative Committee of the society at Albany as a basis for the committee's plea against the chapter. The meeting then adjourned.

The committee charged with the duty of opposing the passage of the pharmacy chapter of the Greater New York charter, consisting of Messrs. Muir, Perkins and Brundage, went to Albany on the 9th to oppose that chapter before the Legislature.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

Business Good in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 4.—Druggists are still of the opinion that business is improving slowly. Sales increase and the tone is decidedly better than it was last year. There is no particular epidemic and the sales of no class of drugs or medicines has materially increased, so that the better condition of things will have to be set down as owing to a general improvement in business, which, though not large is still plainly better than it was a year ago. Besides, it is expected to continue to improve.

TROUBLES OF A HEALTH COMMISSIONER.

Health Commissioner Wende, of Buffalo, is engaged in a series of small campaigns against certain doctors who persist in violating the quarantine regulations. In one instance a woman doctor on the east side is in limbo for letting a scarlet fever patient return to school with the skin peeling from his person, the worst possible time for communicating disease. A second struggle is over a case that the Health Commissioner and three members of his staff pronounced scarlet fever. The attending physician differed and refused to placard the house. In the third case, a man had scarlet fever, and when officers called to inspect the case to learn if it was time to take the placard down it was found that the patient was missing. He had broken quarantine on his own account. A second visit failed to find him, so the department waited. Soon a lawyer appeared at the office and demanded the removal of the placard. Dr. Wende declined. He must examine the patient first. Then the lawyer threatened. He ordered the Commissioner to come and take the placard down before the next noon or it would be taken down without his authority. Then the Commissioner threatened. If that placard was taken down without leave somebody would go to jail and it would go back and stay there till the patient could be examined. If it remained till it was worn out he would put up another. The lawyer weakened. He went back to his client and told him that there was no use talking to the Commissioner. He would have to submit to examination. This was done and the placard came down.

ERIE COUNTY VS. STATE BOARD.

The heads of the College of Pharmacy, as well as the County Board, are reported as being scandalized over the transactions of the State Board of Pharmacy. There was an examination given in Rochester by the State Board lately and a large delegation went down from the college and took the examination. Though some of the students had been put back in their studies for failing to come up to the standard and all are some time short of completing their course practically, all passed and received a full pharmacy certificate. Some of them bragged when they came back of the "easy" examiner, saying that when they couldn't answer a question they

asked him and got information that helped them out. One of them says he obtained help to answer three questions. One student had no idea what was meant by "cumulative poisons," but dug it out of the examiner. The local authorities are said to be in a state of indignation that the careful enforcement of the pharmacy law here should be neutralized in such wholesale fashion, but they can do nothing.

SOCIAL AMENITIES.

Buffalo pharmacists have been prominent socially of late. On March 25th Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Stoddart gave a reception at their Prospect avenue home, to which 350 guests were invited. The adjoining house being that of Charles Stoddart, they were connected by awnings and treated as one, which greatly added to the pleasure of the entertainment.

Many city pharmacists and their wives were present. On the 24th Mr. and Mrs. George Reimann celebrated the fifth anniversary of their wedding at the Chapter House. The appointments were very elaborate. About 300 guests attended.

Buffalo Notes.

George H. Fish, son of Chas. Fish, pharmacist, of Saratoga, is attending the Union Medical College at Albany.

T. H. S. Pennington, for a number of years prescriptionist for Gnadendorff's Pharmacy of Troy, is now employed by Chas. Fish, Saratoga, N. Y.

Dr. H. T. Preston, Proprietor of the Albany Pharmacy, Utica, has sold the same to Harry B. Mitchell, recently employed by A. H. Williams & Co.

W. H. Rogers of Middletown the polished and able representative of the "rural districts" at the recent hearing at Albany, made a flying visit to New York City recently, where he has a son engaged in the practice of law.

The Buffalo druggists are so well pleased with the appointment of the annual meeting of the State society at Manhattan Beach next Summer that they are already negotiating for transportation and are sure to turn out a large delegation.

The city druggists have been running a bowling alley all winter, having caught the prevailing craze, and now as the spring approaches they have converted it into a dancing class. Among those prominent in the club are Messrs. Smither, Reimann, Lockie, Perkins and Liebetritt.

W. H. Signor & Co. have purchased the Pearson drug store at Auburn, N. Y. Mr. Signor is not new to the drug trade of Auburn, having been manager of Hamilton's branch store in that city for some time. For the past two years he has been manager of H. G. Piersonson's branch at Hornellsville, N. Y.

John A. McCann, editor of the Coopers' Journal, the only publication of its kind in the country, has for sometime been connected with the advertising department of Munyon's homeopathic specialties, and has now gone to Philadelphia to take entire charge of that branch of the business.

The annual commencement of the Buffalo College of Pharmacy takes place April 28th. The executive committee of the alumni is now negotiating with a celebrated pharmacist for the formal address to be made on the occasion. The eighth annual dinner of the Alpha chapter of the Beta Phi Sigma society, so far the only Greek letter society in the pharmacy colleges, takes place March 10th. It is already a proud society and is likely to be followed by others in the various pharmacy colleges of the country. Some complications have so far prevented.

The very handsome store of the Dake Drug Co., of Rochester, has been entirely refitted in a most elaborate manner by Porter Farley of that city. The store has been enlarged by taking in the adjacent store-room and giving a total floor space of 28x70 feet with a window frontage of 41 feet. In its new form the store is probably the largest and most handsomely fitted up store between New York and Chicago and is the only drug store between those two points that has a cash railway system. Some

idea of the size of the business carried on may be gathered from the fact that though only a strictly retail business is transacted the pay roll bears the names of nineteen people. The wall cases are made of ebony and plate glass, with plate glass mirrors at the back, and the counters are made of ebony and plate glass, the glass coming down to the floor. The effect of the ebony and plate glass is quite unique and striking and is most creditable to both the taste and the workmanship of the builder, Porter Farley. The Dake Drug Co. are very enterprising people and believe firmly in conducting the drug business in a businesslike way. They carry a line of fine candies from which they make a very handsome profit.

MASSACHUSETTS.

OBJECT TO A SPECIAL LIQUOR INSPECTOR.

BOSTON, March 5.—Boston druggists are not in favor of an inspector of liquors, as proposed by a number of petitioners. A hearing was held this week before the Legislative Committee on Liquor Law, and a number of druggists presented their objections, including W. F. Sawyer, president of the State Pharmaceutical Association, William C. Dilke, of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, and Prof. Babcock, a former State Assayer, and William W. Bartlett, of the Massachusetts Druggists' Alliance.

SIX WERE SUCCESSFUL.

At the meetings of the State Board of Pharmacy, held this week, thirty-eight candidates were examined. Of this number six were fortunate enough to get the required percentage and the coveted parchment. They are: Thomas F. Fallon, of Boston; Edmond Bazin, Haverhill; Louis F. Ruder, Northampton; George F. Campbell, Boston; J. Henry Hartnett, Worcester; Henry F. Weir, Wakefield.

Heard Around Boston.

The Low Art Tile Company has filed its annual statement at the State House. The assets are: Land, \$15,000; buildings, \$39,536; machinery, \$62,264; cash and debts receivable, \$167,078; manufactures and merchandise, \$122,356; company stock \$1,000; total \$407,336. Liabilities. Capital stock, \$250,000; debts, \$149,070; profit and loss \$8,266, total \$407,336.

The officers of the Heath Drug Company in Portland street are open for business, which is being conducted by the assignee, William G. Reed. It is understood that the assignment of the company was part of the plan of reorganization which the company had for some time in contemplation. As soon as the assignee has the affairs straightened out, a meeting of creditors will be called, at which the condition of the concern will be made known and the plans divulged.

Paul C. Klein, proprietor of the Pelham Pharmacy at Boylston and Tremont streets, was a sufferer by the great gas explosion of last Thursday, in which ten lives were lost and seventy persons more or less injured. The force of the explosion drove in every one of the plate glass windows, smashed every bottle in the windows, tore down the shelving, emptying all the bottles on the marble floor and otherwise damaging the interior. Mr. Klein was cut about the head with broken glass. His loss will reach about \$2,500, not to mention the interruption to his business. The soda fountain was injured to some extent, the jar causing a settling of the foundations. Mr. Klein's trio of clerks were unhurt, but all had close calls. The explosion occurred within fifteen feet of the doors of the pharmacy.

New England Affairs.

J. E. Knight has taken possession of the new drug store in the Folsom block, Exeter, N. H.

There was a \$1,000 fire in the Vinal Haven drug store, in Rockland, Me., on the morning of March 1st.

At the last meeting of the State Commissioners of Pharmacy, held at Portland, Me., one week ago, twelve candidates were accepted. One was given a clerk's license.

C. W. Folsom of Monson, Mass., has sold out his drug business to R. M. Hiscock & Co.,

and the purchasers have taken possession. Mr. Folsom has bought the R. T. Patten pharmacy in Skowhegan, Me., and will take possession next week.

Deane Robinson, who bought the F. M. Noyes drug store in Gardener, Me., has taken possession. Mr. Noyes was connected with the old "Family Drug Store" as his pharmacy was familiarly known, for thirty one years. He retires to give his attention to his post office duties, he being the postmaster of the town.

Massachusetts Matters.

Thomas Sharpe's drug store in Bridge street, Salem, is to be enlarged.

Ernest C. Marshall, commissioner of public institutions, formerly a Charlestown druggist, is ill.

L. D. O'Connell of Hopkinton, has removed his drug store in that town to the corner of Main and Cedar streets.

The Winthrop Pharmacy, at the corner of High and Cabot streets, Springfield, has been opened by the Curran Brothers.

Every member of the Massachusetts State Legislature, has received from John I. Brown Sons, a box of Brown's Bronchial Troches.

L. D. Buffington & Co., were heavy sufferers in the Worcester fire last Friday. Not alone was the stock a complete loss, but all their valuable prescriptions and recipes were destroyed.

At the February meeting of the Druggists' Association held at Young's, an interesting description of the methods of handling cattle on the great Western ranges was given by Captain S. E. Howard of Newton.

And now the enforcement of the Sunday law has invaded Lawrence. The City Marshal has notified the druggists to discontinue the sale of soda and cigars on the Sabbath. He says he proposes to enforce the law as strictly as possible.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Condition of Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—During the past week there has been a considerable improvement in the wholesale and retail drug trade in this city. The volume of business is larger in all branches, and the orders are not only coming in faster, but they are of a larger size, and besides, payments are also being made more promptly. This is a good sign, as when the druggists are busy, their remittances are more prompt.

WHOLESALESALE INTERVIEWED.

A number of the prominent wholesale druggists in this city were seen, and following are some of the remarks made by them:

Smith, Kline & French Co., state: "Business is good, and during the last few days has considerably increased. Besides this, collections are better, and there is a general improvement all over."

Schandein & Lind say their business is picking up every day, and orders are coming in faster than they have for some time past. Recently they have made large sales of their new perfume, "Bouquet de Violet." Mr. Bryan, their Eastern manager, who is on here, stated that the business in his section is considerably better, and that he looked for good times from now on. Mr. Lind has just returned from a very successful southern trip, and he looks for a large spring business. This house is working full time, and they are kept busy getting their orders out on time.

John Lucas & Co.—"Our business is about the average for this time of the year, though our correspondence is heavier than ever, and a few good days would see a considerable improvement. We have made extensive improvements

to our warehouses, and at our factory at Gibsboro, where we have increased our facilities for shipment so that the cars can run almost into the room where the goods are packed. We have a large room for the filling of orders which is called the Assembly Room, and it is fitted up with modern appliances, and there is considerable improvement in the quick handling of goods." Mr. John Lucas, who has been indisposed for some time, is now able to come down town to business every day.

Samuel French & Co.—"More inquiries are made now than for some time past. The paint business is very quiet, which is owing to the unsettled weather. During recent years there is very little business done in the drug trade, as most of the paints are now being handled by hardware concerns."

Benjamin Shoemaker says: "There is not much difference in trade, but the prospects are brighter. The glass factories are not working up to their full capacity, but prices are being fairly well held, and the supply is equal to the demand."

Robert Shoemaker—"The drug trade is very good, and we are kept very busy filling our orders; the paint business, however, is restricted owing to the weather."

PHILADELPHIANS ALIVE TO THE DEPARTMENT STORE EVIL.

The druggists of Philadelphia are considering the advisability of securing legislation to deter the department stores from dealing in such things as belong exclusively to the drug trade. The competition from this source has become very disastrous of late, and there have been repeated attempts made by individual concerns to overcome the damage done. Some have endeavored to diminish the evil by bringing pressure on manufacturers with a view to deterring them from selling to department stores, but with little success. The essential feature of the agitation is to attack the stores in the Legislature, a move which the dealers hope will deal a vital blow to the stores. It is the object of the promoters of this scheme to get all the druggists in the city interested, and to hold a big meeting at some future time, at which plans can be mapped out and acted upon.

Philadelphia Items.

J. Ellsworth Wilson has bought the store which was formerly conducted by VanDyke Bros. at Tioga.

H. R. Hipple has bought the drug store at Preston and Brown streets, West Philadelphia, from W. B. Gleim.

Druggist Lee, of Brown street west of Twenty-third, is well thought of. He has a large prescription trade and is very obliging.

William Schofield, Fifteenth and Susquehanna avenue, is contemplating a number of changes to his store during the coming year. Since he had this store his business has greatly increased and now he is doing a flourishing trade.

There is to be a meeting of the Committee on Legislation of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association in Harrisburg, on March 8, to consider the proposed amendments to the Pharmacy laws that may be introduced during this session.

J. D. Taylor formerly of 130 Snyder avenue has opened a store at Twenty-second and Morris streets. W. Pettijohn formerly of Pettijohn & Co., has sold his interest in the store at 130 Snyder avenue and has returned to his home in Peoria, Ill.

George B. Evans has made another department to his store and from now on he will deal in fine candies. During the week of March 1st, he has had one of his large show windows filled with all kinds of drugs and he has termed it the International drug exhibition.

J. B. Moore has bought the store formerly conducted by Dr. Roger Keys, deceased, at Twelfth and Pine streets. Mr. Moore is one of the well-known druggists in the southern section of the city, and for a number of years he has conducted the store at Thirteenth and Lombard streets. He will now have control over both stores.

On February 23d, the old drug store which was formerly conducted by the late Dr. Macpherson at Fourth and Wharton streets was put up at public sale, but as \$400 was the highest bid made, it was not disposed of. It is claimed that it is one of the best stocked stores in the city, and the drugs alone are worth considerably more than the amount of the bid.

George W. Burk of the firm of William B. Burk & Co., who has been confined to his house for some time past with a serious illness, has recovered and is now visiting his mother at Flemington, N. J. Mr. Burk will remain there for some time and will not enter into the discharge of his duties until his strength has returned and he is able to perform his work.

Crother Bros. at Twentieth street and Fairmount avenue, are looking out for more room and recently they made an offer for a store up town but as the owner wanted too much the deal was not consummated. Later the store was bought by another druggist and he has not quit complaining. He found that more than half of the goods on hand were unfit for use and the rest were antiquated.

Under the management of Mr. Pickett the Broad street station pharmacy is doing a flourishing business. During the last year there has been several additions made to this store and its soda water fountain is considered one of the features of the drug trade. The soda water department of this store is well patronized and two clerks are kept busy dispensing all kinds of non-intoxicating drinks to the thirsty.

One of the most enterprising druggists in the Central Northwestern section of the city is Charles Heintzelman who conducts the drug store at Twentieth street and Ridge avenue. His store is always stocked with a fresh line of goods and besides he is always doing something to make it attractive. Lately he has had a number of Welshbach lights distributed throughout the store and it is now at night as light as day.

William F. Siddall, for many years manager for Mr. E. H. Fahey at Tenth and Green streets and lately manager for Dr. Macpherson at Fourth and Wharton streets has bought out the store conducted by the Shock Brothers at Twenty-third and Parrish streets. Mr. Siddall has laid in a new stock as he is compelled to, as there is very little in the store that is of any use. He intends to make a feature of the soda water business as well as meeting the cut rates of the stores in the vicinity.

THE LATE DR. GROSS.

Dr. Henry S. Gross, who has, since the close of the war, conducted a drug store in the southern section of the city, died on February 21st, and was buried on February 25th. The funeral was largely attended as Dr. Gross was one of the best known physicians in the southern section of this city. He was a surgeon of the 26th Pennsylvania Regiment, a Mason of high degree and well known member of a number of societies and lodges. He was buried from his late residence, 1433 South Sixth street, and laid to rest in Mt. Moriah Cemetery. Dr. Gross was born in Montgomery county, near Collegeville in 1840. He came of an old Pennsylvania family and his father was a General in the war of 1812. In 1861 Dr. Gross graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and immediately enlisted in the Union Army. The services at the house were conducted by Rev. William Hutton of the Greenwich Presbyterian Church assisted by the Rev. Mr. Christy. The following associations sent flowers as well as having delegations present: Washington Lodge, No. 59, F. & A. M.; Harmony R. A. Chapter, Corinthian Chasseur Commandery; Philadelphia Lodge, B. P. O. Elks, No. 2 and the Tincum Rod and Gun Club.

The Indiana Law Vetoed.

As we go to press, we learn that the Governor has vetoed the Indiana pharmacy law.

OHIO.

The New Chemist to the Food Commissioner.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, March 5.—Louis Schmidt, of this city, has been appointed chief chemist of the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission, with headquarters at Columbus. Mr. Schmidt is the youngest of the chemists in the employ of the commission. He is 28 years of age, and has been in business for himself as an analytical chemist for the past seven years, with a laboratory on West Fourth street, near Main. After being appointed to his present position, he resigned as chemist of the Health Department of the City of Cincinnati, a position which he had held for several years.

Mr. Schmidt has risen rapidly in his chosen profession, and has been engaged in a number of noted cases as an expert. He is chemist for the Cincinnati branch of the Standard Oil Company, for the National Lead Company, and a number of other important concerns. For a number of years he was the chemist for the cities of Covington and Newport, Ky. His practice has been principally in corporation and court work, and the experience gained eminently fits Mr. Schmidt for his new position. The appointment is a two-year one, and will entail upon Mr. Schmidt much traveling about the State. He will also be in Columbus, at the headquarters of the commission, much of his time. He will, however, be able to retain the most important of his local clients. Mr. Schmidt is a bachelor and lives with his mother on Riddle street, Clifton. His father was the well-known capitalist, Clarence Schmidt, whose death occurred about a year ago. Mr. Schmidt was educated in the schools and university of this city, from whence he graduated with high honors, and finished his scientific studies at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Boston.

ALBERT MEININGER RETURNS TO STAY.

To conclude a romance full of stormy chapters, Albert Meininger, the Cumminsville druggist and ex-member of the Ohio State Board of Pharmacy, yesterday donned his best suit, the somberness of which was relieved by an immaculate white tie, and for the second time in his life appeared before the marriage license clerk at the Probate Court. After the necessary questions and answers, a document was issued to him which permitted any minister of the gospel or public officer authorized by law to unite Mr. Albert Meininger and Mrs. Katherine M. Ellis in the holy bonds of wedlock. To those of his many friends who have sympathized with Mr. Meininger in his late domestic troubles, which culminated in a divorce from his first wife, this second matrimonial venture will not be in the nature of a surprise. The second Mrs. Meininger is herself a divorcee, and was on a friendly footing with her present husband when his domestic troubles overwhelmed him, and he left his business and the city in order to await the legal developments away from home. Mr. Meininger returned last Saturday and at once re-established himself at his old place of business on Case and Hamilton streets, in Cumminsville, and the marriage of yesterday was the final act to convince his friends that he has come back to stay.

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Crusade Against Department Stores.

Chicago Druggists Interested in a Plan to
Suppress Them.

A LAW TO REGULATE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS.

Text of the Classification of Trades.

THE movement of the smaller merchants of Chicago against the department stores continues to grow. The druggists of Chicago are actively interested, and largely attended meetings of the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association have been held, with the view of securing the passage of the Salomon bill, which has been introduced into the State Senate. The Salomon bill does not differ from the Schwab bill, which is entitled, "An act relating to trade and commerce in the State of Illinois." The first section of the Schwab bill makes the following classification of trades for the purpose of regulating, prohibiting, taxing, licensing or other purpose.

Classification of Trades.

- Class 1. Fabrics in pieces and manufactures of silk, ramie and other vegetable fibre.
2. Cotton, linen, wool woven and felted, and mixtures of wool and fabrics of hair, alpaca, rubber, etc.
3. Ready made dresses, gowns for ladies and children, habits and costumes.
4. Knit goods, hosiery and corsets.
5. Gloves, woven, of leather and skins.
6. Laces, embroideries, notions, trimmings, artificial flowers, fans, hand or needle work, etc.
7. Parasols and umbrellas.
8. Rubber goods, caoutchouc, gutta percha, celluloid and zylonite clothing, mackintoshes, capes, coats, etc.
9. Men's and boys' ready made clothing.
10. Shirts, collars, cuffs, cravats, suspenders, braces, etc.
11. Gloves and mittens.
12. Draper and tailor and trimmings for tailors.
13. Hats and caps and felt goods.
14. Furs and fur clothing.
15. Traveling equipments, valises, trunks, toilet cases, fancy leather work.
16. Umbrellas and canes.
17. Boots and shoes and shoe findings.
18. Watches, clocks, spectacles, eye glasses, opera glasses.
19. Jewelry and ornaments; gold and silver mounted umbrellas, canes, pens, pencils and pocketbooks.
20. Gold and silver and bronze ornaments, statuary, diamonds, precious stones.
21. Cereals, flour, bread, biscuits, starches, baking powders, etc.
22. Sugar, syrups, confectionery.

23. Vegetables, potatoes, tubers, and other root crops and culinary vegetables; fruits and nuts.
24. Preserved meats and food preparations.
25. Preserved fish and preparations.
26. Dairy products, milk, butter, cheese and eggs.
27. Aromatics and condiments, coffee, chocolate, tea, spices, flavoring extracts, essences.
28. Fats, oils, laundry soaps, candles, kerosene, vinegar.
29. Preserved fruits and vegetables, jams, jellies, etc.
30. Detergents and apparatus, alkalies, brushes, sponges, brooms, etc.
31. Meats, fresh, smoked, preserved, and preparations of meats.
32. Fish, live and preserved; shell fish, dried, smoked, cured, salted, tinned, etc.
33. Farm products and garden vegetables.
34. Poultry and game.
35. Whiskies, brandies, wines, liquors, cordials, malt liquors and alcoholic liquids.
36. Mineral waters, aerated waters, and non-alcoholic beverages generally and cigars.
37. Tobacco, all manufactures of smokers' articles.
38. Floriculture, arboriculture and seeds.
39. Live animals, domestic, monkeys, parrots, canary and other birds.
40. Furniture of interiors, tables, chairs, beds, suits, refrigerators, etc.
41. Upholstery, tapestries, curtains, portieres.
42. Artistic decorations, artistic furnishings, mirrors.
43. Art work, china, metal, wood.
44. Mats and matting, floor oilcloths, carpets and rugs, baby carriages and manufacturers of rattan.
45. Dining room appurtenances, china, crockery, glassware, cutlery, plated ware, etc.
46. Petroleum, lighting apparatus and appliances, lamps.
47. Heating and cooking apparatus and appliances, cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, gas and petroleum stoves, kitchen utensils, culinary articles and lanterns.
48. Refrigerators, hollow metal ware, tinware, enameled ware, of copper, nickel, tin plate, aluminum, iron and porcelain lined, wooden and willow ware.
49. Wire goods and screens, perforated sheets, lattice work, fencing, etc.
50. Builders' hardware, edge tools, cutlery, firearms and accessories.
51. Plumbing and sanitary materials, bathtubs, laundry tubs, gas, hot water and steam appliances, and plumbing fixtures.
52. Combustible materials, coal, coke, petroleum, natural gas.
53. Vehicles, and methods of transportation on common roads, wagons, carriages, sleighs, etc.
54. Bicycles, tricycles, tandems and sundries.
55. Harness, saddlery, and horse goods and accessories of the stable.
56. Baby carriages, invalid carriages, manufactures of rattan.
57. Sewing machines and accessories.
58. Books and periodicals, newspapers.

59. Stationery, stationery goods, typewriters and typewriter materials, games and appliances for games, toys, fancy articles, notions and confectionery.

60. Paints, varnishes, window glass, colors, wall paper, artists' colors, artists' materials.

61. Toys and fancy articles, Japanese articles, notions.

62. Fine arts, painting, sculpture, decorations, drawings, engravings, etchings and carvings picture frames, drawing materials.

63. Athletic goods, firearms and accessories, games, bicycles, sporting goods generally.

64. Drugs and medicines, chemicals, chemical preparations and compounds, pharmaceutical preparations and compounds, dietetic preparations, mineral waters and aerated beverages.

65. Perfumery and toilet articles, cosmetics, dentifrices, toilet soaps, cigars and cigarettes.

66. Surgical instruments and appliances, trusses, supporters, brushes, combs, druggists' sundries.

67. Photography and optical goods.

68. Instruments of precision, experiment and research for metrology, meteorology and astronomy.

69. Apparatus, chronometric, optical, thermometric, electric, magnetic and acoustic, and electrical supplies.

70. Music and musical instruments and musical merchandise.

71. Restaurant, cafe, lunch counter, cigars.

72. Bank, savings, general, loan bank.

73. Bonnets and millinery.

74. Hair goods, coiffures, and accessories of the toilet.

75. Any and all other commodities not hereinbefore classified.

Upon complying with the laws of the State or ordinances of any city or town, Sec. 2 makes it lawful for any person, firm or corporation to conduct trade in any building or connected buildings where the premises are used for the purpose of offering for sale and selling at wholesale or retail, or both, wares mentioned in any one of the classes designated in Sec. 1.

Grouping of Classes.

The grouping of classes will give merchants the right to deal in articles of the same general line. The combining of the classes into groups will also probably follow the plan suggested by the North Side Association, which allows a dry goods store to carry everything designated in classes 1 to 8 inclusive. Classes which could be carried by other dealers under this grouping would be as follows:

Clothiers and furnisners, classes 9 to 16 inclusive; shoe dealers, boots and shoes and shoe findings, class 17; jewelers, everything in 18, 19 and 20; grocers, everything in classes 21 to 30 inclusive; meat markets, all the articles named in classes 31, 32, 33 and 34; liquor merchants, classes 35 and 36. Tobacco and smokers' articles form one distinct line, class 37.

The same man may sell trees and other articles mentioned in class 38 in the same store that he disposes of live animals, birds, &c. Classes 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44 go to make up a furniture store. Classes 45 and 46 make another group, while a hardware dealer can handle all the articles described in classes 47 to 50 inclusive.

The plumber, the coal dealer, the wagon dealer, the bicycle agent, the harnessman, the rattan manufacturer and dealer in baby buggies, and the sewing machine agent, each have a class to themselves. So has the man who sells footballs, boxing gloves and other athletic goods.

The druggist may sell all the articles mentioned in classes 64, 65 and 66, and may also continue in the stamp selling business. The same man may sell spectacles, magnetic supplies and the different things mentioned in classes 67, 68 and 69. The same dealer who supplies hats and other millinery may also deal in false hair and toilet articles, such as are named in classes 73 and 74. Class 75 embraces

all commodities not mentioned in the other classes.

Against Department Stores.

It is in Section 3 that the law strikes at the "department store." That section is as follows:

Upon and after the taking effect of this act no store building or buildings or premises situated in cities of 100,000 population shall be used or occupied by any person, firm, or corporation, or under a unit of management or superintendency, for the sale of goods, wares and merchandise at wholesale or retail where other goods, wares and merchandise are kept for sale and sold than is comprised in any one class of Sec. 1 of this act, or in the classes designated in any group mentioned in Sec. 2 of this act.

The measure as it stands would apply to cities of 100,000 population or over only, but the men favoring the bill expect eventually to have it apply to cities and towns of even 10,000 population.

The fourth section provides for a department store license. Under it any one may, upon the payment of a license, keep for sale and sell in any building or connected buildings goods and wares designated in a "department store plan," which is part of the bill.

Section 5 provides that it shall not be lawful for the corporate authorities of any city in the State to grant a license for the keeping of a department store, except upon the payment in advance of such sums as may be determined, but not less than \$500 per annum. Application for the license must be made in the same manner as is now provided by city ordinance for the issuing of a dram shop license. All licenses may be revoked.

Section 8 provides that all stores, buildings, or other premises where goods are kept or sold in violation of the law, shall be declared public nuisances, and "whoever shall keep any such place shall for each day said nuisance is maintained or permitted be fined not less than \$5 and no more than \$200, and confined in the county jail not less than one day nor more than one year, and it shall be part of the judgment upon the conviction of the keeper that the place so kept shall be shut up and abated until the keeper shall give bond that he will not sell merchandise contrary to the laws of the State."

THE PROPOSED DEPARTMENT STORE LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.

Senator Martin's resolution in the New York Legislature calling upon the Trust Investigating Committee to investigate the alleged discrimination of large department stores against small stores, was taken up for consideration, and has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

FREE ALCOHOL AND DEPARTMENT STORES.

Action by the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association.

CHICAGO, March 3.—For the first time in many months the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association has held a meeting which was well attended and interesting. The meeting was called to order by President T. V. Wooten at Handel Hall at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of February 23. Before he declared the meeting adjourned President Wooten announced the regular annual meeting, to be held in two months, and said at that time he would thankfully lay aside the cares of the chief executive

office of the Association of the Chicago druggists. Probably the most interesting feature of the meeting was the set of resolutions on free alcohol, which appear below.

CHICAGO RETAILERS DECLARE AGAINST FREE ALCOHOL.

The following is the full text of the resolutions:

Whereas, the clause in the general tariff law providing for tax free alcohol proved by common consent so ruinously discriminating in its prospective effects upon retail druggists and other smaller manufacturers that its unconditional repeal was demanded and secured through the practically unanimous protest against it of the imperiled interests, and

Whereas, the patent medicine and other monopoly interests of the country propose in effect the re-enactment of the infamously discriminating law just repealed under the pretense that it will be so modified as to guard against discrimination and that it will afford equal advantages to large and small manufacturers, and

Whereas, no plan has been proposed indicating the nature of the vaunted non-discriminating regulations, and it is believed from the experience of this and other countries that no such plan can be formulated. Therefore be it:

Resolved, that the Chicago Retail Druggists' Association denounces the present effort for taxing free alcohol by the rebate method as conceived, directed and supported primarily by patent medicines and other monopolies which have mulions to gain and nothing to lose by the remission of the alcohol tax under whatsoever regulations.

Resolved, that the remission of the said tax, even under non-discriminating regulations, assuming them to be possible, would be without advantage to retail druggists in that competition would inevitably more than neutralize the saving in tax while it would be fraught with untold evils arising from the incentive to manufacture intoxicating liquors under the disguise of cordials, elixirs and other forms of alleged medicines.

Resolved, that the annoyance and expense of any effective regulations for tax free potable alcohol would inevitably cost the retail druggist more than he possibly could save in tax rebates; he would therefore prefer to continue to pay the tax with the result that the large manufacturers, by reason of the small ratio of expense to the rebates represented in the large quantities of alcohol consumed by them, would secure their alcohol practically tax free to their immense advantage, but with corresponding loss and ruin to retail druggists.

Resolved, that we denounce such proposed legislation as an assault upon the interests of retail druggists, as a fraud upon the people who would inevitably find no reduction in the prices of proprietary preparations, and as a perpetual menace and heavy loss to the national revenues.

Resolved, that while patent medicines do not merit and have no need of governmental benevolence, relief to most legitimate industries may be given, if necessary, through the system of methylation which prevails in other countries.

These resolutions were the cause of a lively debate. Albert E. Ebert, William Bodemann and G. P. Englehardt spoke in their behalf and the resolutions were finally adopted. A resolution asking support for the State Board of Pharmacy in its prosecutions of violators of the law was seized upon by Druggist Frerksen as an opportunity to attack the officers of the Association for not sooner calling a meeting. President Wooten replied that his ill health had prevented him from doing so and then he added the remark that he would gladly be freed from the cares of his position. The resolution in regard to free alcohol was adopted.

THE CONDITION OF THE RETAIL TRADE.

The following resolution, which plainly indicates the condition of the drug trade of Chicago, was adopted:

Resolved, that it is the sense of this board that concerted action ought to be taken by Chicago druggists to demand that the rents now paid by them be materially reduced until such time as relief from the unjust and ruinous competition of department stores shall be removed.

THE WAR ON DEPARTMENT STORES.

The department store question was taken up and thoroughly discussed, the following resolutions being adopted:

Whereas the members of this association and others engaged in the retail drug business have been and are yet unjust sufferers, caused by the unfair and unscrupulous methods resorted to by the department stores in selling goods and filling prescriptions in competition with our line of business, and:

Whereas, we have for a long time and with unusual patience submitted to the many impositions to which we have been subjected:

Whereas, at the last session of the legislature a bill was framed and introduced by Senator Saloman, which we believe will restore business to a fair, just and honorable position:

Whereas, there is now being formed an association of all interests affected by the department stores whose purpose and object it is to obtain relief from the same conditions from which we suffer:

Be it therefore:

Resolved, that this association unqualifiedly and earnestly pledges itself to secure the passage of the Saloman bill. Be it further:

Resolved, that committees be appointed which shall act in concert and in harmony with the committees of other associations and each member of this association pledges himself to use every honorable means within his power with persons who are not members of this association and with members of the legislature to secure the passage of this measure.

FOR REVISION OF THE SCHWAB BILL.

A committee was appointed to revive the Schwab-Lundeen bill, which is the same as the Saloman bill, Senator Saloman not being a member of the present Senate.

A resolution was adopted in which the members agreed to attempt to secure an amendment of the garnishment law, so that 25 per cent of a wage-earner's wages could be attached for debt in order to cope with dead beats.

After the transaction of sundry routine business, a thoughtful and instructive paper was read by James H. Wells on the subject of "Monopoly; its Influence on the Public Welfare," which received an attentive hearing and appeared to fully meet the views of the members.

The paper presented by Mr. Wells is as follows:

MONOPOLY; ITS INFLUENCE UPON THE PUBLIC WELFARE.

It is not my intention to go into a general discussion of the subject of monopoly, as you are all fully aware of its baneful influence upon the public welfare. But it is my desire to bring to your notice some of the forms of the monster, which being somewhat disguised may have escaped recognition by you.

DEPARTMENT STORES.

I refer to that form which it assumes under the name of so-called department stores. If you were not in the retail mercantile business you would probably say, if you had given the subject no particular consideration, why, the department store does not tend to monopoly, rather the reverse; it sells things for less profit and is thus a benefit to the public who is the consumer. Let us see if this is true. In the first place it is exceedingly doubtful whether on the average they sell goods any cheaper than the smaller retailers. In fact I believe their profits average larger, take it all the way through. By making dishonest and fake prices on a few well known staples, they succeed in deluding a large number of credulous, gullible people into believing that they sell all goods at a proportionately low price; but I leave it to your own experience, if you ever bought anything at one of these stores, of such a nature that you could not judge accurately of its value, and had to trust to the honor of the seller, were you not almost invariably cheated? You, as business men, know that a business cannot pay enormous rents, employ large numbers of people and make multi-mil-

lionaires of its proprietors in a few years unless it makes a profit on the goods sold, and a pretty good profit too. But I believe that a majority of the women of Chicago actually think they never pay any profit to the retailer. No, they watch the advertisements in the newspapers and buy everything at less than cost. There are more reasons for selling things below cost than would fill a book. The enterprising manager of the department store lies awake nights trying to think of some excuse for selling his goods for less money than he pays for them. He is so good (?)

DEPARTMENT STORE BAIT FOR GUDGEONS.

For many years past certain stores have been selling their merchandise at a loss. We know that, for haven't they told us so themselves, and haven't the newspapers said so? But their stocks, like the widow's oil, do not diminish and their bank accounts grow larger and yet larger. But you will say, of course we know that they make a profit on some goods while they lose money on others. Now that is the point. In order to sell some goods at a loss they must make a correspondingly greater profit on some others. In other words they use articles whose value is well known, or can be easily determined, as a bait at the end of their line of inferior and high-priced articles, and when the greedy gudgeon sees the bait, he swallows it, line and all, and is eventually landed on the rocks of imposition and robbery. To make it stronger, he is the victim of that most despicable class of thieves—those who obtain money under false pretenses. They are the most to be feared, because while the work the meanest of "confidence games," they do it under the implied sanction of the law, or at least the law seems powerless to reach them at present.

ONE METHOD OF DRAWING TRADE.

I believe that when a man advertises to sell an article which costs him, say 70 cents for, say, 69 cents or 59 cents, he should be compelled to do one of these things: Either he should sell everything else in his stock at the same rate of loss or he should say in his advertisement that the article is damaged, or that he is only offering it to them at that price in order to get them into his store, so that he may sell them something else for more than it is worth. If he did that no one would be deceived. Let me give you a single instance which will serve to illustrate a very common practice. The makers of Wright's and Palmer's perfumes will not sell their goods to department stores and in order to keep control of their own goods, they will not even sell to jobbers. The reason they give is, that it is so easy to adulterate perfumes by the addition of alcohol and they are afraid to trust them to people who do business upon principles to which the word honor is a perfect stranger. Now does that keep the fakirs from trying to use the well known quality and price of those perfumes as a bait to deceive the people? No, they simply go to some retail store and buy at retail a small bottle of, say, Alfred Wright's perfume, paying not less than 37½ cents an ounce for it. Then they will fill up valuable space in the newspaper to tell the people that they are selling Alfred Wright's Mary Stuart for 25 cents an ounce. The first customers that come are supplied with a limited quantity, but late-comers are told that they have had such a rush that their supply is exhausted, but that they have

another kind equally as good for even less price.

DECEPTIVE PRACTICES.

Another common and contemptible scheme of theirs is to advertise some well known patent medicine at about half what it costs them and then limit the quantity which each customer can buy to a very small amount. People who do not see very far below the surface (and there are lots of them), argue that the house which offers goods at so much below the prices of competitors surely must be on the inside in regard to buying goods and that they are satisfied to sell them at a smaller profit and they naturally think that the same proportion extends to the entire business. Even the shallow subterfuges to which I have alluded catch thousands and thousands of suckers. And that is where the deception comes in—obtaining money under false pretenses. But this is only a minor point to consider. The real point I wish to discuss is this—admitting to be true the claim that they sell somewhat lower than the smaller retailers, is it a benefit to the public? In other words, is it sound public policy to allow combined and concentrated wealth to use its own methods of crushing out competition? What those methods are you need not be told. One of them is the old and well-tried one of underselling their adversaries who haven't the capital to stand a losing business even for a short time and who have themselves, and often families, to support, until their opposition is so weakened that the monopolist is able to restore his prices and need pay but little attention to the now scattered and helpless competitors who bark at him from a distance. I contend that it is against sound public policy, not because of the individual wrong which is done to the little fellows, but because of this maxim of economics, viz., that the prosperity of a country is the prosperity of the people and that prosperity bears a direct relation to the proportion of people engaged in doing its business. The principle is that we are all dependent upon each other. We cannot expect to become rich and prosperous while every one about us is in hard luck.

PROTECTION TO SMALL DEALERS.

That is my idea of protection to home industry, protect us from our own rapacious millionaires and not protect them that they may grind us deeper in the dust. Their control of wealth makes the contest an unequal one, and the tendency is to enable the rich to grow richer while the poor and moderately well-to-do find the struggle harder and harder each succeeding year. You may say that when it gets so that a few large department stores do practically all of the business, and that is what we are surely coming to, not only in the largest cities, for the octopus is reaching out for the smaller ones very rapidly, that the old proprietors of the now defunct institutions which have been killed by that greedy monster, can find employment under the said monster, and remain practically the same, the only difference being that the number of independent people is reduced and the number of hired men is increased; that the public is not interested in the fact that they may have less money to spend than formerly or that they can no longer enjoy any of the luxuries of life. But I contend that the public has an interest and a vital one, too, in the general distribution of wealth, prosperity and business. I think that statement so self-evi-

dently true that it is not necessary to dwell upon it.

THE CURSE OF MONOPOLY.

Mr. Wells brought his paper to a conclusion by reviewing some of the effects of monopoly, and competition with monopoly. He then said:

"Gentlemen, as citizens of this great State, you are intrusted with a solemn responsibility. It is your duty to find out the true cause of the evils which afflict us and to strike at the root of the cause and not waste time vainly attacking some of the manifest effects of that cause. It is your duty to help lift from your brother the burdens and sorrows which may rest heavily upon him. May you lay aside human selfishness and work for the interests of the race, mankind, to curb that power which now rests in the few to oppress and grind into dust the many."

ILLINOIS.

The Chicago Druggists' War on Department Stores.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Developments in the fight against department stores have been coming on at such a rapid rate that if an effort were made to chronicle one-half of them it would be necessary to run an edition of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST double the ordinary size. The daily papers have printed accounts of the meetings three or four columns in length, but the agitators feel the necessity of having a special organ, and intend to start a paper of their own. Almost every association of business men has engaged an attorney to aid in drafting bills and advising the legislators, and some of the best lawyers in Chicago are now interested in the movement. The question of checking the department stores has become a live issue in politics. Aldermen and members of the Assembly are introducing many measures meant to satisfy the demands of the voters. Druggists are in the front rank of the agitators; the main plan for the success of which all are working is the idea of Albert E. Ebert.

The principal difficulty in the way of securing legislation against the department stores seems to come from the country members of the Legislature, who apparently fear that the "general store" will be doomed. The city men are unanimous in their desire to take action. The Republicans especially are interested, and it is expected that a plank favorable to anti-department-store legislation will be inserted in the party platform. According to present indications there will be an uprising of business men during the present month, it being expected that about 1,000 will go to Springfield in order to impress the law makers with the fact that they are in earnest. The men plan to go in a special train and to make all the demonstration possible.

ALDERMEN INTERESTED.

An ordinance providing for the taxing of department stores has been introduced in the City Council by Alderman Stuckart. The measure contains a list of all the branches of retail business, and provides that a tax be paid by every store, the amounts to increase in geometrical ratio with the number of branches of business engaged in. The success of this measure is greatly doubted, as the city is

said not to have the right to impose such a tax. It nevertheless shows the temper of the Aldermen and their desire to join in the popular movement. It is to Springfield, then, that the tradesmen look for relief, and it is announced that the leading Republicans there are preparing a bill which they believe will evade all legal objections and satisfy the agitators. The department store managers are bristling with defiance and threaten to use every possible method to fight any law that may be passed.

MEETING OF THE CHICAGO APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY.

The Chicago Apothecaries' Society held its monthly meeting at the Bismarck Cafe the evening of February 19, and many matters to be acted upon at the Retail Druggists' Association meeting were discussed. William Bodemann presented a resolution in regard to a united effort being made to secure a reduction of rent, which was favorably considered and afterwards passed at the Retail Druggists' session. The committee on legislation was given instructions to do everything possible to secure action at Springfield in regard to department stores in order that the passage of laws favorable to druggists might be aided. Mr. Wells also read the paper on "Monopolies," which he again presented at the larger meeting.

PHENACETINE SUITS.

The suit brought by Dickerson and Brown, attorneys for E. N. Dickerson, against Humiston, Keeling & Co., will come up in the United States Court next week. The charge is that of selling phenacetine not secured through Schiefelin & Co., the American agents of the patentee. Several Chicago concerns, against which similar action has been brought, have settled, but Mr. Keeling refuses to state what his policy will be. The case against Kerth and Dougherty will soon be heard.

Bits of Western News.

Wheaton & Goodall, of Battle Creek, Mich., have sold out.

Heaton Brothers, of Fort Wayne, Ind., have been succeeded by Dr. H. W. Neeswonger.

Mrs. Charles Schaefer, of Morocco, Ind., who has been long in the drug business, is dead. The business will be carried on by her estate.

The Hill-Garwood Drug and Candy Company, of Evanston, is adding a complete stock of drugs to the concern's establishment.

J. C. Taylor, of Independence, Wis., recently deceased, has been succeeded by Hutchins & Arnold.

Clark & Barker, of Rochelle, Ind., have been succeeded by Frank Barker, who was for many years junior manager of the firm.

Harry Craig, Savanna, Ill., is rusticated at Fitzgerald, Ga., and expects to visit other points of interest in the sunny South.

W. P. Hallett has purchased the Leslie Williams drug store at Fulton, Ill., and has moved the stock to Sterling, Ill., where he has opened a new drug store.

A. C. Williamson, Fulton, Ill., has moved his drug store into the Leslie Williams building where he has a better location and a very attractive drug store.

T. N. Jamieson.

Over the doors of two modest little drug stores on the south side in Chicago appears the name of T. N. Jamieson. There are many similar establishments in Chicago that are better known but it is certain that there is no active Chicago druggist whose name is connected with the affairs that attract national attention as closely as that of Mr. Jamieson.

For not only is the subject of this sketch an old time dispenser of drugs and herbs, but he is even more prominent as a politician. Any Chicago druggist who sticks to his business for twenty years becomes more or less well known, still there are thousands of men who know of

the Illinois member of the Republican National Executive Committee who are not aware of the fact that the sign of his craft is a mortar and pestle.

After the expiration of his five-year term as a member of the Illinois Board of Pharmacy, the last year as its president, Mr. Jamieson appears to have paid but little attention to the affairs of druggists, for his name is not often mentioned in that connection. Since he has devoted his attention to politics he has risen steadily in the ranks until he is now credited as being one of the chief wheels in the local Republican machine. He is a machine man to the extent that he believes in the power of organization to overthrow the foes of good government. He is a close friend of John R. Tanner, Illinois' newly elected Governor. He is one of the better class of politicians and his name is always spoken of favorably in the press reports, although some of his colleagues come in for severe condemnation. In spite of all the outcry against "boodling" and corrupt government, Mr. Jamieson is not attacked and he appears to be able to keep himself free from contamination. He is now clerk of the Appellate Court and has held numerous positions at the City Hall. One of these positions



was that of dispenser of patronage, it being his duty to lift all such work from the Mayor's shoulders. Needless to say, his influence was greatly increased while he held such power. One of the characteristics of Mr. Jamieson is that he works quietly; he does not often speak for publication, but his influence is strong and its effect is often noted.

MICHIGAN.

Revival of Business in Detroit.

DETROIT, MICH., March 3.—Detroit wholesale druggists and manufacturers have been as busy as bees during the last two weeks, business in all lines having shown a marked revival. Stocks in the country are reported low, and these have been replenished, although there is plenty of room yet on the shelves. Considerable activity in the way of changes of firms and new stores was displayed. An unusual number of these took place in this State.

CAUSTIC SODA INTERESTS TO BE DEVELOPED.

The already immense manufacturing interests growing out of the rock salt beds at Detroit are to be added to in the form of a large plant for the manufacture of caustic soda at Wyandotte, about five miles south of the city limits. The Michigan Alkali Co. already has two large plants there, which turn out nearly 400 tons of soda ash daily, and the new concern, for which ground was broken the

last week in February, will yield 200 tons of the caustic soda per day. The building will be 200x400 in size, and is to be in readiness to commence operations June 1st. The present works will furnish the soda ash, of which the new factory will make the caustic soda.

A PROFESSIONAL-DRUGGIST WHEELMAN.

Tommy Cooper, the Detroit ex-druggist, who last year came out as a professional bicyclist and made several thousand dollars, besides winning the championship of America, has made engagements for the present season with bicycle manufacturers which will bring him about \$6,000 for advertising their goods, besides what he will make in the way of prizes. Mr. Cooper is economical and thrifty, and has the greater part of his earnings invested safely and profitably. He went from the wholesale house of Williams, Davis, Brooks & Co., of Detroit, when he joined the ranks of professional wheelmen.

Michigan News Notes.

F. W. Van Wickle, of Shelby, has sold a half interest in his business to C. D. Lewis, and the new firm is called Van Wickle & Lewis.

J. R. Hamilton has purchased the drug stock of Charles Moreland, at Fairgrove.

The Wastell drug stock, at Port Huron, has been purchased by H. Adams.

H. P. French and A. P. Hart, of Eagle, have engaged in the drug business at that place.

The firm of H. G. Colman & Co., at Kalamazoo, has been changed to Colman Bros. & Co.

Judson H. Scott has succeeded Walker & Scott in the drug business at Shepherd.

The Baker & Hall drug stock, at Tecumseh, which was recently taken possession of by a Detroit firm, has been placed under the charge of Ben Culver.

C. D. Rahl, formerly in charge of the drug store of Burnatt & Williams, at Union City, has accepted a similar position in the store of Loud & Leclerc, at Gould City.

Albert E. Stalley, of Stanton, has gone to St. Johns, to take charge of the store of Travis & Baker.

F. E. Bushman, who recently took charge of the Fred. Whitney drug stock, at Plainwell, has sold it to W. W. Briggs, who will continue the business.

W. L. Robson has opened a drug store at Delray, a suburb of Detroit.

F. Younglove has sold his stock at Constantine to H. Jacobs.

Sinclair & Lee have embarked in the drug business at Homer.

W. E. Kelsey, a druggist of Ionia, has moved to Lenox.

C. A. Zeigler has succeeded Frank Waack, at Plank Road.

C. E. Stow, of Muskegon Heights, has been succeeded by Clifford Bramble.

Fred. Keith & Co., is the style of a firm which has started a new store at Lansing.

L. E. Myers, of Amara, has been succeeded in business by Edwards Bros.

J. C. Hartz, formerly secretary for H. J. Milburn & Co., Detroit, has opened a handsome place at 268 Woodward avenue, for the sale of surgical appliances.

Joseph Waltz, of the firm of Waltz & Zeigler, at Waltz, has sold his interest in the business to his brother, Robert Waltz.

F. W. Whitney, of Plainwell, has sold his drug store to F. E. Bushman.

F. F. Ford of Eaton Rapids, has bought the store of L. T. White.

Nelson, Baker & Co. of Detroit, are now running overtime to catch up with their orders.

Schimmel & Kuhlman have opened a physicians' supply house at 203 Jefferson avenue, Detroit.

J. W. Armstrong at Middleville, has purchased a brick building from Dr. Hanlon, and after remodeling it, will remove his stock of drugs and wall paper into it.

Otto Emil, who married Mrs. Doeblar, a Detroit widow, and obtained \$2,000 from her under pretense that he was going to buy a drug store at Mt. Clamens, and then skipped with the money, has been tried in Detroit and given a sentence of four years in the State prison.



AMONG THE TRAVELING SALESMEN.

He never rests, scarcely ever stops to sleep;
He talks by day, by night he rides or writes;
Thus onward up the hill of commerce climbs
From steep to steep unto its very heights.

With a smile for those who love him
With a tear for those who hate,
And whatever sky's above him,
Has a heart for every fate.

Contributions for this column are invited. For available articles dealing with the news of traveling salesmen payment will be made.



LEWIS E. TREAT,
With
Johnson & Johnson, New York



J. P. JONES
("He pays the freight"),
With Sharpe & Dohme, New York.

TWO POPULAR TRAVELING SALESMEN.

BUFFALO. Frank R. Kurtz, formerly cashier for the drug house of F. S. Hubbard & Co., engaged with the new Empire State Drug Company when Hubbard & Co. closed up and is now covering Buffalo in good shape for the new concern. The canvassing for the company out of the city has been placed in the hands of E. S. A. McLeod, a member of the firm of McLeod & McLeod, manufacturing chemists.

The New York house of Johnson & Johnson is this week represented in Buffalo by Lewis E. Treat, who is still adding to his reputation as an accomplished joker as well as salesman. The druggist who has not had some innocent pleasantry worked off on him by this jolly plaster man has not been in the trade very long.

Fred S. Estelle, the widely known and amiable representative of John Wyeth & Bro., has been working Buffalo for the past month and taking his rations at the Mansion House. Fred says he is not in the firm yet but he hopes to be soon now that McKinley has hold of the helm at Washington, D. C.

PHILADELPHIA. J. Add Bowne, who represents the Standard Brush Co., of New York was in this city recently. He reported business better and seemed satisfied with his trip.

Fred. G. Meyer, of Meyer Bros. Drug Co., New York, is visiting his many customers here.

William McDaniel, Jr., of Keasby & Mattison has returned from a successful trip through Virginia.

W. T. Wallace, of this city is very enthusiastic over the increase in business during the last few days and predicts a phenomenal trade.

H. H. Cheney of L. J. Glaenzier & Co., New York, who are the American agents of the Dupont brushes, is getting rid of a large line in this city.

F. H. Jones of the Tyer Rubber Co., of Andover, Mass., is here with his line of extensions. His goods are well known and he does a large business.

DETROIT. A. C. Fay, formerly with the Williamson & McPhail Manufacturing Co., Detroit, has entered the employ of Williams, Davis, Brooks & Co., and travels in the East, representing the perfumery department, making a specialty of their preparation known as "Bath Fume".

Howard Nichols, formerly a druggist at Saline, Mich., but now a traveling agent for Williams, Davis, Brooks & Co., of Detroit, has been for some time sick with typhoid fever, but is now convalescent. He represents the perfumery department, and his place is being temporarily filled by M. O. Williams.

DENVER. Jas. I. Gulick, the gentlemanly representative of Ed Pinauds, Paris and New York, has been calling on the large trade of Denver; he reports his trade as good.

Oscar A. Brown, Parke, Davis & Co.'s new man, has just paid Denver a flying visit.

I. L. Bevis, with the Anheuser Busch Brewing Co., has been advertising their tonic "Malt Nutrine" in this city and booming the sale of it.

T. A. Twiman, the ever welcome representative of Seeley & Co., perfumers, is doing the town this week.

Edward C. Fowell, representing Schieffelin & Co., New York, has just completed a very successful period of detail work in Denver.

L. J. Braine with Alfred Wright, the perfumer, has just done the trade in this section, and left them all well pleased; they all like to see Braine, and treat him well.

R. S. Rahte with the Sulphume Co., Chicago, Ill., has opened an office at 1638 Curtis street, this city, and is booming the sale of Sulphume. Mr Rahte is a very pleasant gentleman, and we welcome him heartily.

E. J. Ishan was calling on his numerous Denver friends recently, on his way to his new field of labor for Bauer & Black, Chicago, he having very recently signed with that house; he formerly represented The J. Ellwood Lee Co. Bauer & Black are to be congratulated on their choice.

Miscellaneous Notes.

Geo. Evans formerly with Keasby & Mattison is now with Parke, Davis & Co., and expects to go out on the road.

Miss Minnie Mesler with C. G. Bacon & Co., of New York, was at Storr's drug store in New Britain, Conn., last week, where she demonstrated the value of hot beef tea, as made from Anker's Bouillon Capsules.

D. Chandler, who has been representing Colgate & Co., in Chicago, is no longer connected with the firm, having resigned last month.

Martin L. Bush, of Rogers Park, Chicago, who has been away for a long time has decided to remain in Arkansas, and his daughter, Miss Laura C. Bush, will run the store.

W. T. Egler, clerk in the store at 1935 Wabash avenue, consented to hold stakes for two politicians during the late primary election. He now regrets his action, for the wrong man secured possession of the money, and Mr. Egler has begun suit in a police court to recover it.

The Traveling Man.

First in the crowded car is he to offer—
This traveling man unhonored and unsung—
The seat he paid for to some woman young
Or old or wrinkled; first is he to proffer
Something, a trifle from his samples maybe,
To please the fancy of a crying baby.

He lifts the window or he drops the curtain
For unaccustomed hands. He lends his case
To bolster up a sleeping child, not certain
But his mamma will frown him in the face,
So anxiously some women seek for danger
In every courteous act of every stranger.

Well versed is he in all those ways conducive
To comfort, where least comfort can be found;

He turns the seat unasked, yet unobtrusive
His little deeds of thoughtfulness abound.
Is glad to please you, or to have you please him.
Yet takes it very calmly, if you freeze him.

He smoothes the Jove-like frown of some official,
By paying fare for one who cannot pay.
True modesty he knows from artificial;
Will "flirt," of course, if you are inclined
that way.

And if you are, be sure that he detects you,
And if you are not, be sure that he respects you.

The sorrows of the moving world distress him.
He never fails to lend what aid he can.

A thousand hearts to-day have cause to bless
him—
This much-abused, mis-used commercial
man.

I do not strive to cast a halo 'round him,
But speak of him precisely as I found him.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Western Items.

MICHIGAN.—The Hibbard stock of drugs at Menominee, Mich., was sold at sheriff sale to Fuller & Fuller, for \$1,100 and the firm will continue with Mr. Hibbard in charge. The stock inventoried \$2,838.—H. M. Gannon has sold his interest in the drug firm of Thatcher & Gannon at Ravenna, Mich., to W. E. Patterson. Mr. Gannon is out for the postmastership of Ravenna.

SOUTH DAKOTA.—The Plock & Ackerman stock at Huron has been bought by A. J. Bick. The firm was closed up on a chattel mortgage held by the First National Bank. Mr. Plock has gone to Europe.—The store of N. J. Blesser at Milbank suffered heavy loss in a fire that swept through a central business block.—H. G. C. Rosin's store and stock were also damaged several thousand dollars.

NORTH DAKOTA.—G. W. Marshall of Crystal, N. D. has purchased the Crystal drug store at Grafton.—Whitmer & Derby of Hamilton are about to remove their stock into a brick building purchased by them.—Hogue & Whitford have purchased the City Drug Store at Steele.—Young & Byer, of Kulm, talk of putting in a pharmaceutical laboratory, and manufacturing patent medicines.



Review of the Wholesale Drug Market.

NEW YORK, MARCH 10, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid for retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

A GENERAL improvement is to be noted in the market for Drugs, Dyestuffs, and Chemicals. While there is always a quickening in the demand with the approach of the spring season, the conditions this year are slightly exceptional, and a very hopeful feeling prevails among both importers and jobbers. While there is yet a complete absence of speculative interest, and the trade throughout the country is still disposed to buy in small quantities, the movement of goods since the month opened has been fairly satisfactory and the indications are that the trade for the next twenty-one days will exceed in the aggregate that of the corresponding period of the previous year. The feature of the fortnight's trade has been the break in cod liver oil prices, the article having declined \$10 per barrel since the opening of the year. The causes for this decline are purely natural, however, and no one in the trade is surprised at the turn. The catch this year has been unusually good, and the present demoralization in prices is due almost entirely to the favorable reports from the fisheries. The market for fresh kola nuts has fallen very flat, and few consignments of the nut now reach this market. The use of the fresh nut never advanced much beyond the fad stage, and when it was found that the vegetable did not keep well under the best of conditions, importations began to fall off. Some in the trade estimate that over 1,000 pounds of the fresh nut have been allowed to rot and go to waste in this market alone, and the article appears to be gradually falling into disrepute. Ordinary staple drugs continue without much change; such as have oc-

curred during the interval are fully commented upon in the succeeding paragraphs.

DRUGS.

Acetanilid offers from second hands down to 34c., but the price from manufacturers remains 37c. to 38c.

Alcohol continues in an unsettled condition, owing to competition between distillers, and the quotation in this market ranges from \$2.24 to \$2.30 for lots of ten bbls. Car load lots could, it is said, have been purchased for a shade less. Present indications point to an early agreement between producers, which will, of course, be followed by higher prices.

Balsams.—*Copaiba* has weakened in price, owing to freer deliveries of Central American, values being forced down 10c. with the present quotation 42½c. to 45c. *Para* shares the weakness of Central American, and is quoted lower, or say 50c. to 52½c. *Peru*, on the contrary, has hardened; firmer advices from the London market sending prices up. It is reported that the small available supply in London is under good control and held at 8s.; the last sales in this market were at \$1.90 to \$1.95. *Tolu* has appreciated in value as a result of good export demand, and the market closed firm, with sales at 55c. to 60c., and holders firm in their views.

Bark, Soap, is held with increased firmness, second hands asking 3½c. for small parcels. The small available supply in this market is under good control, and values are firm.

Cantharides, Chinese, continue to reflect a firm market, with 33c. to 35c. the common quotation for prime quality; firm bids on quantities might buy at about 30c.; Russian is steady at 50c. to 55c.

Caffeine is not inquired for to any extent, and while \$5.10 upward is generally quoted, \$5 would probably buy.

Cassia Buds continue noticeably firm at the recent advance, and the current sales,

which are usually restricted to small lots, are at the range of 24c. to 25c.

Cacao Butter sold lower at the foreign auction sales, and this finds reflection in the New York market, small parcels being sold and offered at 29½c. from store, and down to 28½c. quoted on large lots.

Cod Liver Oil continues to weaken under the influence of reports from the fisheries of a large catch. The price for prime Norwegian for single barrel lots is now \$34, but \$32 would probably be accepted for large lots on a firm bid.

Glycerin, C. P., is held higher in some quarters, but is still quoted nominal by the leading manufacturers, and with the price of crude a shade lower, an advance is hardly to be expected.

Juniper Berries have sold fairly in the interval in a jobbing way at 2½c. to 2¾c., though less has been accepted for fair-sized lots.

Manna, small flake, has eased off a trifle, and 27c. has been accepted in some instances, but important interest in the article is lacking.

Opium does not appear to be held with any increased confidence; the demand does not rise above jobbing proportions, and sales of broken lots have been at \$2; powdered has declined, and is quoted \$2.55. The market is wholly lacking in interest, little confidence being placed in the possibility of a duty being imposed by the Senate Tariff Committee.

Quinine has not been inquired for to any extent since our last, but deliveries are being made in a larger way by American manufacturers. The quotation from second hand remains at 18c. to 19c., with most supplies coming from outside holders.

Saffron, American, is in improved position, the small spot supply being under good control, and held at 23c. Small lots offered in instances from outside sources a shade less, or say 20c.

DYESTUFFS.

Aniline Oil and Salt continue inactive at the previous range.

Cutch, in bales, continues quiet, with the sales at 4½c. to 5½c.

Gambier has been active in the interval, but values are nominally unchanged.

Indigo continues held and selling at 22½c. to 35c. to Madras, and prime Bengal \$1.30. The present season's crop has turned out very satisfactory, a fact which may influence prices later.

Nut Galls, Blue Aleppo, have been selling fairly in the interval, with 12½c. to 12¾c. the range.

Sumac has sold quite freely during the interval, in view of the possibility of the duty on ground being increased. We quote the range at \$40 to \$45 for Sicily.

CHEMICALS.

Arsenic, White, continues to meet with moderate sales, at 5½c.

Citric Acid is easier, without, however, any quotable change in price.

Cream Tartar remains quiet, notwithstanding crystals and powdered are both offered freely from the hands of the manufacturers at 22½c. and 23c.

Epsom Salt has been reduced by the manufacturers, and quantity lots are now obtainable at 90c. and $\frac{1}{2}$ l.

Brimstone, crude seconds, is firmer in the face of a rising tendency abroad, and nothing offers here below \$20 to \$20.25.

Chlorate Potash continues weak and unsettled, with large sales on the dock at $7\frac{1}{2}$ c., while jobbing parcels command $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 8c.

Saltpetre, crude, is held firmly on the spot at $3\frac{1}{2}$ c. The supply is held under fair control in the face of a limited demand.

Quicksilver continues held at 51c. to 52c., but the demand at the moment is lacking in spirit.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise is held with increased confidence in view of the firmer tone which has characterized the market of late. The intimation of an early advance given in our last issue has been confirmed during the interval, and the article has gained in statistical strength. Some small sales have been made at the previous quotation of \$1.70, but \$1.75 is now generally asked for round lots, with no very free offerings at this figure.

Cassia Oil is developing a firmer tendency, but prices are steady at the old range, as the demand does not rise above small jobbing proportions.

Citronella is a shade firmer, though prices are nominally unchanged.

Clove is dull, and the market retains an easy appearance, with the sales of bud at 40c. to 45c., as to quality and quantity.

Peppermint offers more freely from some quarters, and the disposition to force sales is more apparent, with bulk quoted \$1.20 to \$1.35; H. G. H., in bottles, held at \$1.60 to \$1.65.

Sesame is higher in view of the increased cost of raw material, and the widening use for this oil. Up to 70c. is now asked, though a few sales have been made as low as 65c.

GUMS.

There is nothing new to report in the general line of druggists' gums. *Aloes*, *Cape*, offers more freely, perhaps, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. would now be accepted. Our quotations for *Chicle* is revised to a lower range, freer deliveries and a lessened demand causing the usual seasonable fluctuation. *Shellac* prices are generally lower, and a decline is to be noted all along the line. The *crude camphor* market is developing symptoms of firmness, it being hinted that an agreement has been arrived at between the two syndicates which control the output. An early advance in *refined camphor* is regarded as one of the possibilities. Present quotations are bbls., 39c., cases, 40c.; compressed, 40c. to 42c.; English, 40c. to 43c.; and Japan, 42c. to 44c.

ROOTS.

Blood continues to reflect an advancing tendency, owing to scarcity; supplies held at 15@18c.

Calamus, bleached, is held with greater firmness, 25c. now being quoted.

Ginger, new crop, Jamaica, continues to arrive, and prices show a weaker tendency, with 14c. to 16c. now quoted; bleached is scarce, and held firm.

Golden Seal is inquired for to some extent, and holders are firmer in their views, with 27c. and 28c. quoted for spot stock.

Orris has declined a notch or two under the influence of slightly freer offerings, and Florentine in ton lots is quoted 16c.; Verona, 12c. to 13c.

SEEDS

There is very little doing in the general line of seeds. Celery has been attracting some attention, by reports that the new crop will be in excess of recent estimates. As low as $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. has been accepted for round lots.

NEW GOODS.

A Practical Tablet Machine for the Prescription Counter.

Compressed tablets are very cheap just now; yet in spite of that fact a pharmacist who has to purchase an original package of tablets every time he requires a dozen or two to fill a prescription, soon has a large amount of old, worthless stock on hand. The comparative uselessness of many of the tablet machines intended for use at the prescription counter has prevented many pharmacists from purchasing tablet machines of any

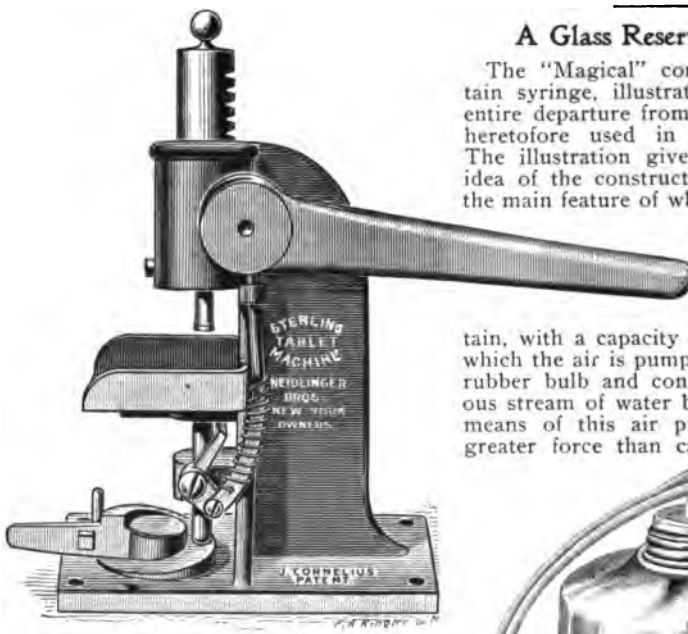
form weight and thickness by simply filling the mould to the top.

The powder is compressed by steady pressure of the handle, and the tablet is delivered automatically below the die, and clear of all dirt, and not on the platform where it is covered with the loose powder as in other machines. This seems to be a decided improvement over hitherto existing methods.

The two plungers and die can be removed from this machine and a new set substituted within two minutes' time, and the size of the tablet cannot vary unless there is a deliberate effort to so change it. The machine is the invention of James Cornelius, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has turned out a great many different machines for similar purposes, but he stakes his reputation on his latest effort. Neidlinger Brothers, the owners of the Sterling graduate—the one with an unbreakable base—have purchased outright the patents of Mr. Cornelius, and have placed the machines on the market. They will also have very shortly, in connection with the Sterling machine, a set of dies and plungers for making mixtures "a la the Hance Idea," believing that there is a large field for the sale of various drugs in lozenge form. These dies will work in this machine.

A Glass Reservoir Syringe.

The "Magical" continuous-flow fountain syringe, illustrated herewith, is an entire departure from any of the models heretofore used in fountain syringes. The illustration gives a fairly accurate idea of the construction of the syringe, the main feature of which is a glass foun-



THE STERLING TABLET MACHINE.

tain, with a capacity of two quarts, into which the air is pumped by means of the rubber bulb and connection, a continuous stream of water being forced out by means of this air pressure with much greater force than can be obtained by

kind. There are small and comparatively inexpensive machines which can do good work, and the newest of these is the "Sterling," made by Neidlinger Brothers, New York, which is illustrated above.

The working parts of the Sterling tablet machine are made of finest steel, and all parts are interchangeable, but none will break unless greatly abused.

Each machine is supplied with two sets of moulds and plungers, making tablets respectively of 5-16 and 6-16 inches diameter, and of any thickness required. Other sizes are made to order at a limited cost.

The depth of the recess in which the tablet is compressed is regulated by means of a simple device called a cam. After weighing out the powder for one tablet and adjusting the cam so the mould will contain just the amount of powder required, the tablets will be made of uni-



"MAGNETIC" CONTINUOUS-FLOW SYRINGE.

gravity alone, as exerted in the ordinary fountain syringe. By pressing on the small valve near the bulb, which is shown in the engraving, the flow can be arrested at once, a matter of no small moment under some circumstances. All the parts of this new candidate for the druggists' trade are made of the very best material. Full description and quotations can be obtained by addressing the manufacturers, Fox, Fultz & Co., 52 Park Place, New York.

For Easter.

Make the children happy and money for yourself by selling



The most popular and satisfactory Egg Dyes on the market. Attractive packages. Two kinds original colored posters and other matter in each box. Handsome display boxes holding $\frac{1}{2}$ gross, \$1.00 each, or 4 boxes for \$3.75. Order now from your Jobber, or will send Dyes by prepaid Express on receipt of price. J. J. Fleck, Tiffin, O.

Faxon, Horton & Gallagher Succeed Woodward, Faxon & Co.

B. W. Woodward has retired from the firm of Woodward, Faxon & Co., of Kansas City, and the remaining partners, Frank A. Faxon, and James C. Horton, with J. A. Gallagher, formerly of Evans-Gallagher Drug Company, have formed a copartnership under the style of Faxon, Horton & Gallagher, to succeed Woodward, Faxon & Co.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

L. W. Giles, 124 Chambers street, has recently obtained control of some very interesting druggists' specialties, descriptive matter of which he would be pleased to send to correspondents mentioning this journal.

T. P. Dunn, proprietor of Sen Sen, has procured an injunction against the Trix Manufacturing Company, restraining them from the use of the new form of package which, it is claimed, resembles that used for Sen Sen.

The Crandall & Godley Co., 157 Franklin street, New York, have a very interesting "chat about soda water," which they will send free of charge to all druggists who want to keep up with the procession in soda water business. Write them for a copy.

Dr. Hepburn's skin soap is being introduced to the drug trade on terms which are very favorable to the druggist. Full particulars of the terms with free advertising matter can be obtained by writing to Dr. James H. Hepburn, Eleventh and F streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

You can save money on one of the best and most convenient cigar cases ever placed on the market by buying the special combination cigar-case made by the Enterprise Fixture Company, 97 N. Desplaines street, Chicago. Write them for an illustration of their special combination cigar-case, which they sell at \$11 f. o. b. Chicago.

To realize \$3.60 on an investment of 85c. is about as liberal a margin as can be expected in the line of legitimate goods. This is the margin afforded by the special offer of the Giant Chemical Company, Philadelphia, on their Acorn Salve. If you have not seen this offer you should write to them at once for full particulars.

By confining their attention to a comparatively restricted line of chemicals, R. W. Phair & Co., of 16 Platt street, New York City, are able to offer the trade the very bottom rates on cocaine, acetanilid salicylic acid, chloral hydrate, and salacetol, of guaranteed purity, and would be pleased to quote prices to our readers on these specialties.

The Champion Dry Cell Battery, which is illustrated on Page 4 of this issue, is one of the most economically constructed and thoroughly satisfactory Faradic batteries ever placed upon the market for medical use. For illustrated description of this battery, with prices, etc., our readers should address F. G. Otto & Sons, 44 Sherman avenue, Jersey City.

The Botu Pappazoglu otto of roses has won for itself a most enviable position in the estimation of the largest consumers of this most important essential oil. By purchasing this brand the druggist will make sure that he has secured full value for his investment. Quotations can be obtained from the sole American agent, W. P. Ungerer, 18 Cedar street, New York City.

The American Store Fixture Company, 9 Bond street, New York City, have a very interesting book for druggists in their catalogue "A," which gives descriptions and illustrations of handsome designs for store fixtures. Any of our readers who wish to see the latest thing in the line of store fixtures should not fail to write to the firm named for their catalogue "A."

The Olean Glass Company, of Olean, N. Y., have a sanitary combination in their bent neck nurseries with "Clean-fast" nipples, which has met with the approval of all the boards of health which have examined it. These are furnished, a gross of each, just for a starter, at \$6 for the lot. For illustration and description of these and other specialties, address the Olean Glass Co., Olean, N. Y.

The Deep Rock Mineral Springs Water has been found by druggists to be one of the most profitable mineral waters that can be carried in stock. It is cheaper than most carbonated waters and gives greater satisfaction to consumers. Full particulars as to the best method of introducing it can be obtained by addressing a postal card to the Deep Rock Mineral Spring Company, Oswego, N. Y.

The Fly Button Co., of Maumee, Ohio, have devised a very tempting offer to induce druggists to stock up with their fly buttons, which offer includes a very handy pneumatic ink bottle free of charge, a display mortar in very bright colors, together with other things which render an investment in fly buttons a safely profitable one. Write them for full particulars regarding their offer.

Listerine is so frequently recommended by dentists as a mouth wash and general corrective in diseased conditions of the teeth and gums that the druggist is per-

fectly safe in giving it similar preference in the many minor cases in which his advice is solicited. Literature bearing upon this particular application of Listerine will be sent upon application to the Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Louis.

The Merz elastic capsules for fluid occupy a unique position in pharmacy, for they fill a vacancy (or they furnish a vacancy to fill) which is not filled by any other pharmaceutical whatever. By use of these capsules it is feasible to give liquids of a disagreeable taste without subjecting the patient to the taste at all. They are easy to fill and where once introduced always hold their own. Free samples and full directions may be had by addressing the Merz Capsule Co., Detroit, Mich.

The small presses made by Kelsey & Co., Meriden, Conn., have been used by many druggists for doing their own printing and with very good results, for with these presses cards, circulars, etc., can be printed at odd times at nearly nominal cost. The setting up of the matter and the operation of the press furnishes interesting and profitable diversion from the ordinary routine of the drug store.

The Tilden Company, New Lebanon, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo., have just issued a very handsomely illustrated book, descriptive of the use of their great alterative, Elixir Iodo Bromide of Calcium Comp. in the treatment of leprosy, syphilis, etc., in India. The book is written in a most entertaining vein and many curious superstitions, habits, etc., of the natives are given. Copies will be furnished upon application.

The "Goodenough" truss is one which is well suited to the bulk of the druggists' trade, for it is simple, cheap, durable, and good enough in thousands of cases for all practical purposes. These trusses have been recommended by 28 of the leading physicians of Rochester, N. Y., in which town they are made by Geo. R. Fuller, who will be pleased to quote prices and send illustrated circulars upon inquiry.

Henry H. Sheip & Co., 1702 Randolph street, Philadelphia, make fancy wooden boxes for all kinds of special purposes, such as syringe boxes, instrument boxes, etc., and since they are probably the largest specialists in this line, they can quote inside prices. Their wide experience also places them in a position to offer valuable advice to druggists about to launch specialties in putting up which wood boxes can be used to advantage.

A straightforward, sensible business talk is published on page 23, which puts in a clear, concise, and convincing way the proprietors' claim to the co-operation and good will of the druggists. This kind of business talk will undoubtedly have weight with the thinking business men, and will, we feel confident, be much more efficacious in securing the co-operation of the drug trade than would the threats which some proprietors are so profuse with.

American Egg Dyes, made by the American Egg Dye Company, of Tiffin, Ohio, have proven to be among the most popular of Easter egg dyes placed on the market. Each of the packages contains, in addition to six tablets of bright colors, six sheets of paper of different de-

signs of Brownies, in different colors, which can be transferred to the eggs. Free samples can be obtained from the manufacturers by mentioning this journal when writing them.

The soft rubber tip on Maris's 202 syringe renders it one of the most valuable and useful forms of glass syringes yet placed on the market, for it can be used even in the most irritated conditions of the mucous membranes without the least possible danger of producing additional irritation. Druggists who have not got it in stock should not fail to write to John M. Maris & Co., Philadelphia and New York, for illustrated description of their 202 syringe.

This is the time when the druggists should stock up with insecticides, and by buying the proper thing in the proper way, money can be saved. The special offer made by the Stearns Electric Paste Co., on page 4, is one of the best ways in which a druggist can save money on insecticides, for if this offer is taken up before April 1st, the druggist will get a very substantial discount in the way of additional goods. The very liberal advertising which this firm will do during the incoming season will surely make a good market for the goods.

The introduction of tiles into the manufacture of soda fountains undoubtedly marked an era in the artistic development of the fountains, and the Low Art Tile Company has carried out this idea in the most effective and attractive manner in their later designs which combine a richness of coloring and an excellence of design which are sure to appeal to the artistic taste of everyone. Some idea of the good work they are doing in this direction can be obtained by writing to them for their catalogue and mentioning this journal when writing. Their address is Chelsea, Mass.

Dr. Simpson's Maternity Packet holds in compact form every appliance needed in maternity cases. By its use the physician is assured that the proper articles in cleanly form will be at hand when needed. The great convenience and safety from septic infection which is afforded by the use of these packets commend them to the use of all obstetricians, and wide-awake druggists would do well to bring them to the attention of friends in the medical profession. Write to Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., mentioning this journal, and get quotations, illustrations, etc.

An exhaustive report by the well known physiological chemist, Prof. R. H. Chittenden, of Yale, would seem to justify the claims set forth by the American Ferment Company regarding their new vegetable digestive agent "Caroid." This report shows the digestive activity of Caroid in various mediums and in comparison with other well known digestive agents. It would seem that Caroid, which is a highly concentrated extract from the Pawpaw plant, is not restricted as to class of food, medium: or combination with other drugs so far as its activity is concerned. This is a matter of decided interest to medical practitioners. We are glad to see that the price of this new ferment does not make its general use prohibitive.

The coming of spring is heralded by various things, such as the budding of crocuses, appearance of the sarsaparilla advertisements, etc., but probably the

surest sign of spring is the appearance of the advertisement of the bicycle manufacturer, and we invite the special attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Pope Manufacturing Company, which appears in this issue. The bicycle is much better than sarsaparilla as a spring medicine, and druggists who have once tried the bicycle will have no hesitancy in affirming that "for that tired feeling" a Columbia is the best form of tonic known. In the smaller towns, many druggists have turned quite a number of honest pennies by acting as agents for the sale of bicycles, and this is a side line which should be looked into at once.

Asheville and Hot Springs.

Paradise is said to be "A place of bliss, a region of supreme felicity or delight." Better terms cannot be used descriptive of Asheville and Hot Springs, North Carolina, and yet the thousand attractions which exist there must be seen to be appreciated. Situated in the heart of the mountains, with the Smoky, Blue Ridge and Balsam ranges in sight, is "The Land of the Sky," and one of the most beautiful spots in the whole world. At a distance from Asheville, and forming a distinct outline against the heavens, stands Mount Pisgah in all its glory and magnificence. Western North Carolina is not a fairy land, but a country beautiful beyond description. In the trip over the Southern Railway to these charming resorts nature's panorama is unfolded, showing picturesque scenes of the grandest kind. It matters not whether you view the mountains or gaze into vast depths or sylvan glens; all you see inspire you with the glory of your surroundings. Asheville is twenty-three hundred feet above sea level. The climate is delightful the year round. The air is never damp, and sunshine is prevalent. There is where the invalid, business man and pleasure seeker come to breathe the pure, invigorating mountain air.

A more delightful time of the year cannot be found than to spend the month of March in the mountains of Western North Carolina. Protected by the ranges of mountains on all sides, the disagreeable March winds that are prevalent are avoided. The Southern Railway operates a most perfect through-car service between New York, Asheville and Hot Springs, leaving New York daily at 4:30 p. m., via Pennsylvania, reaching Asheville next afternoon at 2:00 p. m., and Hot Springs, 4:00 p. m.

Full particulars regarding excursion rates to the resorts can be had upon application to the New York Office (271 Broadway) of the Southern Railway, who will give you all information regarding the resorts located in the glorious mountains of Western North Carolina.

Send for a Copy.

The *Druggists' Sundryman* is an interesting drug periodical published at intervals for free distribution to the drug trade by Fox, Fultz & Co., of 52 Park Place New York, and 18 Blackstone street, Boston. The number for March describes among other apparatus a new continuous flow fountain syringe, which has a number of novel features. We illustrate this on another

page. Druggists who are not yet in possession of a copy of the *Druggists' Sundryman* should drop Fox, Fultz & Co. a postal card advising them of the fact and a copy will come by the next mail.

Fruit Juices that Keep.

The fruit juices of Schieffelin & Co., of New York City, are concentrated, and owing to the peculiar process employed in their manufacture, any portion can be made into syrup and the remainder set aside for use during the season without risk of impairing its flavor. This alone offers a decided advantage, as it obviates the necessity of using the entire contents of a package when it is first opened. Another advantage which they possess is fully appreciated when mentioned, viz.: their juices are ready for use in a cold state and no boiling is required in the preparation of syrups from them. The juices require only one part to be added to form seven to ten parts of syrup, and consequently are more economical than other juices lower in price, but which, lacking their concentration, cannot be used in these proportions. Write Schieffelin & Co., for full descriptive list.

The German Version of the Origin of the Easter Egg.

The German myth which accounts for the gaudy-colored Easter eggs is a curious one, for in this myth the rabbits are held responsible for the Easter eggs which on every Easter morning are found in nests all about the garden, if there be one, or in out-of-the-way corners of the house. The origin of the myth is lost in antiquity, but its latest development is its adoption by the Donnell Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, as a means of advertising their White Rabbit Easter Egg Dyes. This particular brand of Easter egg dye will be sure to take well, more particularly where the German myth is popularly known, for the company furnish elaborately printed and colored lithographed signs showing the four white rabbits and eight handsomely colored Easter eggs, which constitute a portion of their trade mark. As is frequently the case when a good thing is

WHITE RABBIT EGG DYE



put on the market, imitations of this dye have sprung up, but dealers can make sure of getting the genuine and original White Rabbit brand by making sure that they obtain one with labels containing four white rabbits on the advertisement and the envelopes, which contain eight colors of dyes. We present a handsome colored insert in this number which will show the effect produced by this trade mark when printed in colors. For advertising matter for free distribution, our readers should address the Donnell Manufacturing Company, St. Louis, Mo., mentioning this journal.

American Druggist

and Pharmaceutical Record.
"America's Leading Drug Journal."

Founded 1871

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OVERTAXED DRUGGISTS.

IN the meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, at Man-
hattan Beach, New York, this
year, there is presented to the
retailers of New York County an
opportunity for the correction of cer-
tain legal abuses which should not
be passed by. There is, for instance, the
wholly unjustifiable Fire Department
Tax of \$2 a year, which is levied upon
all retail druggists who keep chemicals
which the City Fire Department chooses
to regard as explosive substances. The
list of explosive substances made out by
that learned body consists of a few items
like silver nitrate, sodium nitrate, collo-
dion and alcohol.

It is well known that all of the sub-
stances classed under the head of explo-
sives by the Fire Department officials
are kept in stock by many other profes-
sional men besides druggists, but the pre-
vailing popular belief in the enormous
profit of the retail druggists has appar-
ently found its way into the Fire Depart-
ment, and the druggist is selected as the
one most able to stand the tax of \$2
which is levied under a department fic-
tion that this is the best method to keep
a registry of the places where explosives
are stored. It, of course, never occurs
to the Solons of the department that a
list of all the retail druggists doing busi-
ness in the county can be found at the
office of the Secretary of the Board of
Pharmacy. And why the retail druggist
alone should be singled out and the
wholesalers, photographers, liquor deal-
ers, physicians, painters, ship chandlers
and the thousand and one dealers who
stock and sell the so-called explosive
compounds, should go scot free is one
of the things for which no explanation is
forthcoming. If the druggists had at
one time offended the politicians, the im-
position of such a tax might be under-
stood, but the druggists of this State are
a class who hold aloof from political fac-
tions, and taking us all in all we are a
mild-tempered and non-factionous people.

The collection of the Fire Department

tax is carried on by the Bureau of Com-
bustibles, but when the head of this
bureau was interviewed by a representa-
tive of this journal, he could give us no
information regarding the object of the
tax or to what useful purposes the money
is put beyond the maintenance of a few
salaried officials whose duties are con-
fined to office work.

New York is alone among the large
cities of the world in the needless imposi-
tion of fines for the transaction of legiti-
mate business, and if the druggists of
New York City do not wake up to this
soon and give the Legislative Committee
of the New York State Pharmaceutical
Association some earnest work to do in
the legislative halls at Albany they will
deserve to suffer all the fines and taxes
which ingenious politicians can devise to
inflict upon them.

PHARMACISTS AND THE LAW

DEPARTMENT STORES.

In our news columns
we print still further tid-
ings of the wave of pro-
test against the depart-
ment stores which is sweeping over the
entire country. Minnesota has fallen into
line and in the Legislature of that State
there is now under consideration a bill
along somewhat the same lines as that
which has already been presented in the
Legislature of the State of Illinois, an
outline of which has recently been printed
in our news columns. If legislation
can help in this emergency it seems quite
probable that something will be accom-
plished, for the pharmacist and the
smaller storekeepers seem to have
aroused a very general sentiment in op-
position to the department stores.

PHARMACY LAW.

In New York State we
have the beginning of a
very pretty fight, the
New York City College
of Pharmacy having scored the first point,
as already indicated, in securing the in-
sertion into the charter of a law by which
the college is vested with exclusive con-
trol of pharmacy in the Greater New
York. Our views upon this matter were

set forth in our last issue. The Brooklyn contingent have taken up the gauntlet, and on last Thursday Assemblyman Perkins introduced a bill into the Lower House, changing the method of selecting the Board of Pharmacy of Greater New York, so that both the Brooklyn and the New York City colleges would have a representation in that body, and would have a division of the spoils. The up-country members will look on with some degree of complacency at the contest between the two organizations and may eventually be enabled to bring about the much-talked-of and long-wished-for unification of the Boards of Pharmacy of the State as a result of the factional fight in Greater New York.

The decision in the *Zaccharias* case, already reported in our news columns, practically nullifies the pharmacy law of Pennsylvania. An amendment to the law has been prepared and will be presented this week which will, if passed, not only rehabilitate the law, but will make it stronger than ever.

THE A. P. A.

THE meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association is to take place this year at the Lake Park Hotel, Lake Minnetonka, Minn., the meeting convening on August 23d. The local secretary, Edward Shumpik, of Minneapolis, is actively engaged in preparing for a meeting which the local committee confidently expects to be the largest in the history of the organization. Especially low rates have been made at the Lake Park Hotel, where board can be obtained at \$2 to \$2.50 per day. Other hotels in the immediate vicinity have also made special rates and accommodations of the simplest or most luxurious kind, as the wishes of the visitors may dictate. Application has been made to secure special rates for transportation and there is every prospect that very favorable rates will be granted by the various railroads. Much interest is being manifested in the meeting and a number of applications have been received by the auxiliary committee on membership. Druggists who are not already members of the National organization would do well to study its objects and to investigate the benefits accruing from membership in it. Circulars of information and blank applications for membership can be obtained by addressing the editor of this journal.

A COD-LIVER OIL FRAUD. The chemistry of cod liver oil is a very complex subject, but the pharmacy of it is quite simple. For instance, what is known to the drug trade as morrhuol is merely an alcoholic extract of cod liver oil, which sells at about \$8 per pound. What becomes of the oil from which the morrhuol has been extracted? There is a good deal of this somewhere.

A DRUGGISTS' ALLIANCE.

THE poet who sang of the direction that young men's thoughts do take in spring, did not go far enough. It is strange, but true, that this is the season of the year when the druggist of an organizing turn of mind begins to think of forming an Apothecaries' Society, a Druggists' League, or any one of the other kinds of associations bearing names like these. The latest aspirant for favor in the pharmaceutical world is an organization bearing the portentous name of "The Druggists' Alliance of America." Having its inception in the brain of a clever traveling salesman who has been successful in the past in engineering organizations of this kind among traveling men, the Druggists' Alliance of America has sprung into sudden prominence, and attracted to its fold many of the leading retailers of Greater New York. The actual charter membership is said to represent 144 of the men who own dispensing pharmacies in this city and vicinity. The number of proprietors who have promised to join the alliance is, we are informed by the secretary, 250, which makes a total membership of 394. Not bad for an organization that only saw the light a month ago.

The prospectus of the Druggists' Alliance is a formidable affair, the aims and objects of the organization being thus stated:

1st. To create and maintain a fund by a pro rata assessment upon all its members, and from such fund to reimburse any member of said alliance for any direct monetary loss, up to a certain sum and under such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon, that such member may sustain by reason of any accidental mistake or error, actual or alleged, made in the compounding of any prescription, or in putting up and selling any article for medicinal use, while said member, or his registered clerks, are pursuing their business as Dispensing Druggists.

2d. To employ counsel when called on, to defend its members in any suit for damages that may result by reason of such accidental mistake or error, actual or alleged; and to protect and succor its members in all ways possible against attacks and accusations that may be made upon them by reason of such accidental mistake or error made in the course of their business as Dispensing Druggists.

3d. To encourage and foster closer social and business relations between the Dispensing Druggists of America, and to encourage and maintain the highest standard of Professional Pharmacy.

4th. To discourage the compounding of prescriptions, and the sale of articles for medicinal use, poisons, etc., in other than legitimate drug stores.

5th. To keep a list of reliable registered clerks seeking positions—such list to be at all times at the disposal of members, free of charge.

6th. And such other aims and objects that may be deemed beneficial to the members of this Association, and receiving the approval of a majority of the members thereof.

Apparently the founders of the Druggists' Alliance do not subscribe to the opinion held by many eminent students of the law, who have declared on oc-

casions that pharmacists are the least litigious of any class, and it is rarely that druggists figure in court cases. The foregoing paragraphs in which are set forth the aims and objects of the new organization would make it appear that suits for damages, imprisonment, etc., were everyday occurrences in the life of a druggist, a declaration which we most emphatically protest against, as being likely to create an erroneous impression in the public mind regarding the character of druggists as a body. However, the Alliance seems to have the endorsement of a great many of our friends in the retail drug trade hereabouts, and we hope that the organization will prove worthy of their support, and that their hopes regarding its ultimate success may be fulfilled. A list of the officers of the Alliance, with a portrait of the president, is given in our news columns.

PERCOLATION IN GERMANY.

THE Germans have at last discovered the process of percolation. Articles on the subject of the preparation of tinctures by percolation have appeared within the last year or so in several pharmaceutical journals, and strange as it may appear, some of the investigators have been forced to concede that it is possible to prepare certain tinctures by the process of percolation with almost as good results as may be obtained by maceration. This should be cheering news to the thousands of American pharmacists who have used the process of percolation successfully for the past fifteen or twenty years. If our German confreres continue to investigate and to make as much progress in the next fifteen years along this line as they have in the past, we may expect that the process will be introduced into the German Pharmacopoeia somewhere about 1915. A characteristic feature of the communications which have appeared on the subject is the total ignoring of the work which has been done in this direction in America. Evidently the Germans believe that no good pharmaceutical thing can come out of America. It is unfortunate for German pharmacy that percolation is a distinctively American invention, for it is probably this fact which has prevented our Teutonic friends from learning anything of its value in the manufacture of galenic preparations. Now they appear to think they have made a totally new discovery.

"The Finest Article on Advertising."

"Pharmaceutical Advertising; its Application," by Walter Allen, of Green-castle Ind., in your issue of February 25, is in my opinion one of the finest, if not the best article ever published in any pharmaceutical journal I have seen.

STEPHEN E. BATCHELLER.
Woonsocket, R. I., Feb. 27, 1897.

Botanical Nomenclature.

II.—The Synonym.

BY H. H. RUSBY,

College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

"Once a Synonym Always a Synonym."

THIS is a convenient and forcible way of stating that a name once improperly applied to a plant or to a genus of plants, and subsequently relegated to synonymy, shall never afterward be applied to any other plant or genus. As to forbidding the subsequent and different application of a name which had already been correctly applied, it would seem as though no rule were needed; yet even this absurdity has been perpetrated in a large number of cases.

Definition of a Synonym.

It is strange that the nature and relations of names and synonyms have not been better understood, or at least more fully appreciated, even among our leading botanists. As it is, we are obliged to discriminate between real synonyms and those which are publicly or even officially, but wrongly, regarded as such. Strictly speaking, the name of a plant or of a genus is the first name ever applied to it in a publication, in connection with a description sufficient for its recognition. Any other is a synonym.

These definitions would appear simple enough, at first thought, yet they cannot be applied without certain rules of interpretation. Thus, the description accompanying a name may be or not be sufficient for identification as used by different botanists or under different circumstances, and this fact has led to the formulation of rules to define what constitutes sufficient publication of plant-names.

It has even been decided that the conditions prevailing in the early history of botany were such as to render it dangerous to rely upon the recognition of plants or genera from the descriptions then published, so that it has been further agreed to recognize as acceptable only those names which have been published after a certain date and to regard those published earlier as the synonyms. This is in reality nothing but an agreement to use the synonym in many cases to the rejection of the name. It is not, however, generally so regarded. It has been agreed to give an artificial meaning to the terms "name" and "synonym." This agreement, entered into directly by a majority of representative botanists, partly in convention and partly through public declarations, has made such artificial meaning in a sense official and authoritative.

The Public Understanding of Name and Synonym.

There is still a third sense in which the terms are understood. There are many cases in which the synonym, as fixed by the official interpretation last mentioned, has been substituted for the name in works which in certain localities

are popular and generally accepted. Other similar works in other localities may differ in their usage regarding these names and synonyms. Nevertheless, a great many persons of limited views will insist upon the propriety of endorsing these local usages, so that we may speak of a public understanding of "name" and "synonym," differing from both the absolute meaning and the official interpretation.

How the Plant Name Is Decided.

Let it then be understood that in this series of writings these terms shall be used in their official sense, that is, that they shall be determined by accepted rules of nomenclature, even when such an interpretation is artificial. In deciding, then, as to which of several names which have been applied to a plant or to a genus is to be regarded as its name, we must give attention to

- (1.) The dates of publication,
- (2.) The manner of publication.

A discussion of the several starting points which have been proposed for botanical nomenclature, and of the requirements established for acceptable publication, must be deferred for one or more separate articles. It is sufficient for the present to say that it has been agreed not to cite or recognize any names published prior to the publication of Linne's *Species Plantarum* in the year 1753, and that the form of publication must correspond with certain rules. Certain eminent botanists prefer to start with an earlier date, but they may be regarded as exceptions. By the "plant-name" is meant, therefore, the name correctly applied to the plant or genus in Linne's *Species Plantarum* of 1753, or the first name subsequently so applied and properly published.

What Is Understood by "Synonym."

The term synonym will then include the following:

(1.) A name published previous to the publication of that work and not confirmed by repetition therein, or in a later publication. We may cite the following as illustrations of this class of cases. The name *Quinquina* was the first applied to the genus *Cinchona*, but this was done by La Condamine, in 1738. Linne should have confirmed this name in his subsequent works, but did not do so, coining the new name *Cinchona* on what appeared to him to be good grounds. This, being the first name to appear in botanical literature within the time limit adopted, becomes the name and *Quinquina* becomes the synonym. The name *Artemisia* is an illustration of one proposed similarly in the premature period (Linne, *Gen. Plant.*, 1735), but confirmed in the *Species*, and thus becoming the accepted name. A similar illustration, but pertaining to the species name, is found

in the name "officinalis" published by Linne in 1742, as the name of the first-described species of *Cinchona*. Although published before the beginning of the accepted period, it was confirmed by Linne in the tenth edition of his *Systema* in 1758, and before any other name had been meanwhile proposed for it. It thus becomes the name.

(2.) Such a name confirmed in a later publication, but after a different name shall have been meanwhile applied. Thus if Linne, in the *Species Plantarum*, had proposed a different name from "officinalis" for this species, or if any other author publishing between the years 1753 and the publication of the 1758 edition of the *Systema* had done so, then neither Linne's use of "officinalis" in the last mentioned work, as applied to this plant, nor any such subsequent use by any one else could have been accepted. "Officinalis" would then have fallen into synonymy and the other name meanwhile applied would have become the name.

(3.) A name published in the *Species Plantarum*, but preceded in the same work by another name applied to the same plant or genus. A good illustration of this is found in the name "toxicodendron" for the species of *Rhus* which we know as Poison Ivy. On the same page it had previously been called "radicans," Linne believing that the two specimens before him represented two distinct species in this genus. It is now found that both were mere forms of the same species. The first name written, therefore, namely *radicans*, becomes the name, "toxicodendron," the synonym.

The Chief Source of Confusion.

(4.) Any name published elsewhere after some other name shall have been applied to the same plant or genus and correctly published. Unfortunately we do not need to search far for instances of this kind, as botanical nomenclature is replete with them. A good illustration is that of the name of the Japanese star-anise. In 1758 Linne received specimens of a plant which he was informed yielded the star-anise of China. He therefore called it *Illicium anisatum*, and published it properly. In 1793, Loureiro described the poisonous Japanese species under the name *I. religiosum*. In 1888 Hooker discovered that Linne had been misinformed as to the origin of his specimen and that it was from the Japanese plant. Linne's name, therefore, however inappropriate, became the name of the poisonous Japanese species, Loureiro's becoming a mere synonym of it. This left the true Chinese species without a name, which Hooker supplied by "verum." A great many cases of this kind have occurred through the nearly simultaneous publication of two names for the same plant by two authors, each ignorant of the other's action. Very recently I sent out without publication, specimens of a *Bystropogon*, indicated as a new species, under the name *Bystropogon uniflorum*. In November of the past year, I published a description of this plant, but having ascertained in the meantime that the peduncles were not always one-flowered, I substituted the more appropriate name "axillare." In the meantime however, M. Briquet had made use of the name "uniflorum," accompanied by a description of the plant. The two publications appeared almost on the same date, and should there be any difficulty in de-

termining the precise date of publication of each, doubt will always exist as to which is the name and which is the synonym.

Where Authority Is Not Followed.

(5.) Any name applied to a plant, even though the first one, but not published according to rule, unless such publication shall be subsequently amended before any different name shall have been applied. Thus, Dr. Schultze-Bipontinus assigned names in the years 1865-66 to a large number of unknown species of plants collected in Bolivia by Mr. Mandon. His publication of these names did not meet the official requirements and did not become thereby names in the botanical sense. It remained for subsequent botanists to publish names for these plants. In doing this they give the same names, wherever practicable, which he used, but they are under no compulsion to do so, acting rather for the purpose of avoiding an increase in synonymy. Neither are they required to cite him as the author of these names, for they may claim and be accorded the authorship by merely appending their own name as author. As a matter of courtesy, however, it is customary to credit him with the names, which are therefore quoted "Schultze-Bipontinus ex—," adding the name of the publisher. If, however, the publisher shall choose a different name, then Schultze's name becomes a synonym—although by official recognition it is not regarded as possessing even a synonymic rank.

Names and Synonyms Have a Natural Existence.

With these illustrations of what constitutes names and synonyms before us, we should give some close thought to the real nature of the two. It should be noted that names and synonyms have a natural existence, which cannot be changed by calling them differently—not even when all are agreed in doing so. It is true that if all the copies of the publication in which the name had appeared had become destroyed and if the name had never been quoted in literature, it would disappear and the first synonym would become the name. But this is purely hypothetical. No such case confronts us. We must reason upon the permanent existence of the publication and such existence fixes and holds the name and determines the others as synonyms. We can then never by agreement make the name into a synonym and *vice versa*.

We can and we often do agree to regard and use certain synonyms as names. Any nation of botanists, the botanists of any locality, the admirers of any erring author or indeed any one individual are free to use any synonym in the place of the name, but they can never convert it into a name by so doing. Such action is by no means a very serious matter if they can be conscientious about it and if they always append the author's name, so that their readers can know of what plant they are speaking. As soon, however, as they begin to make claims for accuracy and to demand that others should follow them, they are guilty of a wrong and an inconsistency, as they are themselves failing to follow some one else, and that other in the right, while they themselves are in the wrong. The only possible authority in such a case must come from voluntary agreement. When such an agreement has been entered into and has become the cause of

leading others to modify their action, freedom to depart from the usage adopted is lost. In this way only do we come to speak of "official names and synonyms," and to regard and treat them so when in reality they are not.

Historical Value of the Synonym.

If the subject of names and synonyms has now been made clear we may proceed to consider the rule under consideration, which prevents all use of a synonym except as originally proposed, and then only for historical purposes. This rule grows out of the natural fact that two plants cannot bear the same combination of generic and specific names. The principal superiority of botanical names over common names rests in their fixity of application and consequent universal intelligibility. This advantage would be lost if two or more plants might be named alike. We can have a different "Indian Poke" for every tribe of Indians, but we must not have more than one *Veratrum viride* accepted in botanical literature. It is true that such duplications very often happen, but it is accidental and contrary to rule, and compels us to append the author's name, a thing which we shall ultimately cease doing. Let us note the several ways in which the resurrection of a synonym, to be given a new application, may result in this duplication.

A Curious Instance.

One of the most curious cases is found in Linne's use of "*Cinchona officinalis*." Proposed before the required date, it was subsequently confirmed by him within the accepted period, yet later (1766), he used the same name for a different species. This use, of course, could not stand and the name *C. cordifolia* was substituted for the latter species by Mutis in 1807. Hooker then insisted upon the original application of the name, and has been quoted in some works as its author, being said to have "restored" the name. The important point is that Linne had himself restored it by using it in his publications after the year 1753. Had he not done so, Hooker could still not have become the author of the name, for Linne's other use of it in 1766 must have become the accepted one, as it would then have been its first application within the accepted period.

The Custom of Resurrecting Synonyms.

Linne in 1753 called our Black Cohosh *Actaea racemosa*. Nuttall, however, believed it to pertain to the genus *Cimicifuga* and published it in 1818 as *C. racemosa*. The plant being thus removed from *Actaea*, that genus is left without any species called "racemosa" and this name becomes a synonym in that genus. If now, as has actually occurred in several cases, another species of *Actaea* is discovered for which the name "racemosa" appears appropriate, an author may be led to so name it, thus calling the synonym into a new use. That such an action would tend to create doubt as to the plant intended when this name is used (except as the author's name appended would explain) is not the most important objection. It must never be lost sight of that the original name "*Actaea racemosa*" is just as much a part of botanical literature now as before its plant was transferred to the genus *Cimicifuga*, and it is at any time liable to be used by some one in its original signification. If this is done, there must be no doubt as to which of two plants is meant

by it, as will certainly be the case if it is subsequently applied to a different plant. Suppose that some botanical authority shall hereafter dissent from Nuttall's view and claim that the genus *Actaea* properly holds the plants which have been called *Cimicifuga*. He must then print the original name. If in the meantime some one has applied that name to a different species of *Actaea*, we now have two plants bearing the same combination of names. This case is not merely hypothetical. These relegations of genera, often containing large numbers of species, are of common occurrence and not a few perplexities of synonymy have thus been created. Furthermore, such conditions are maintained on an extensive scale by national tendencies in classification. The family *Compositae* contains many instances of groups of genera as maintained by the German botanists, the members of which groups are united into one genus by the French.

Where now the custom has prevailed of resurrecting synonyms, the subsequent reunion of genera involves great confusion in the use of specific names. The similar treatment of generic synonyms involves the same danger. The generic name *Grayia* as first applied was subsequently believed to be applied to a plant not generically distinct and it was relegated to synonymy. Afterward it was resurrected and applied to a different genus. This was in turn treated as a synonym and it was a third time applied. Suppose now that by more searching studies it shall be determined that one of the first two uses was correct, what will become of the third application of this name? Or supposing, worse still, that the botanists of the world shall be divided, part of them believing that the first use was correct, another part the second, and the others the third! Applying these conditions to the great number of existing genera about whose authenticity doubt exists, it will be seen that the observance of the rule constituting the subject of this essay must be relied upon to guard us against an appalling amount of confusion.

The Relative Solubility of Quinine Salts and the Amount of Alkaloid Contained in Them.

The following table is arranged in the order of the degree of solubility of the several quinine salts, the most soluble being mentioned first:

PERCENTAGE OF QUININE ALKALOID.

Neutral hydrochlorate.....	81.61
Neutral sulphovinate.....	56.25
Neutral lactate.....	62.30
Basic sulphovinate.....	72.16
Neutral hydrobromate.....	60.67
Neutral sulphate.....	59.42
Basic lactate.....	78.26
Basic hydrochlorate.....	81.74
Basic hydrobromate.....	76.60
Basic sulphate.....	74.31

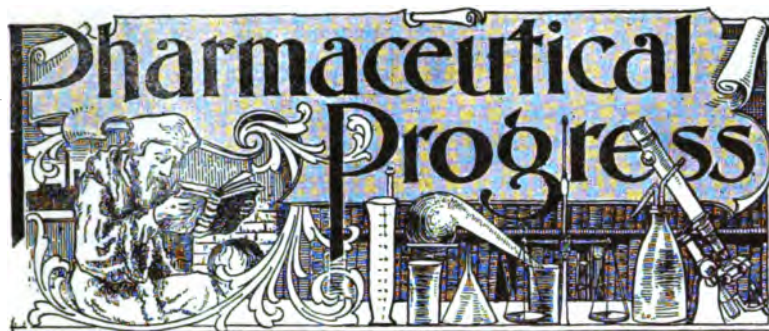
A double salt, a hydrochlorosulphate, discovered by Grimaux, contains about the same proportion of alkaloid as is contained in the neutral sulphate, but it is very soluble and is given the preference for use in hypodermic injections.

After Six Months' Trial.

I have been taking the AMERICAN DRUGGIST on a six-months trial subscription, and in that short time it has become indispensable to me.

R. I. BEDDOE.

Washington, Ind., Feb. 19, 1897.



Cerium Nitrate as a Bactericide.—It is stated that in proportion of one part to a thousand cerium nitrate is a powerful bactericide and it is proposed to introduce it into therapeutics.

Iodoresine is a name which has been applied to traumatol, which was recently described in these columns as a violet-colored, fine, voluminous, odorless powder, containing 54.4 per cent iodine. It is an iodoform substitute.

Acetone Collodion.—Gaucher has used a mixture of two parts acetone collodion to one part of oil of cade in the treatment of psoriasis with very favorable results, the application being effective and agreeable in its effect and not soiling the clothing.

A New Form of Plaster.—Deiterich's laboratory at Helfenberg has placed on the market a new form of plaster in which the plaster mass is so spread that a space of 2-3 millimeter in width is left unspread between the strips of plaster. The process used has been patented.

Formochlorol is a saturated solution of formic aldehyde and a neutral or indifferent mineral salt, from which the vapors of formaldehyde are evolved when heated, without that tendency to polymerization which is so noticeable and so objectionable a result of the heating of ordinary formaldehyde solutions. The combination is patented.

Birch Leaf Tea.—A tea made from the leaves of *betula alba* has been recommended by Prof. Winternitz as an active and harmless diuretic. The leaves must be gathered in the spring and dried in a dark, airy room. Twenty-five to 35 Gm. of the leaves are digested for from one to two hours with hot water and the tea poured off and this amount taken once or twice a day.

Ergotinol.—Dr. Vosswinkel, of Berlin, has placed on the market an ergotine preparation, which, according to Abel, is prepared as follows: Powdered ergot is freed from oil and then extracted with water. The aqueous extract is acidulated, the acid is then neutralized and alcoholic fermentation is produced. When this is ended, the product is submitted to dialysis and evaporated until 1 Cc. of ergotinol is left as representing each 0.5 Gm. of ergot. The product is said to have all the valuable qualities of ergot without producing any of its untoward effects.

Starch Solution for Analytical Purposes may be prepared by heating to boiling 200 Cc. of water and 5 Cc. of hydrochloric acid in a deep porcelain dish, extinguishing the gas and adding in a thin stream, stirring constantly, 20 Gm. of starch, rubbed up with a little of the cooled acidulated water. Continue the stirring until the liquid is uniform and fairly fluid. The liquid is again heated

up, stirring constantly until it becomes clear. On again cooling the liquid is carefully neutralized with soda solution, filtered and made up to one liter by the addition of a sufficient quantity of glycerine.

Constitution of the Combination of Antipyrine with the Phenols.—G. Paten infers that—1. Monomethylphenyl pyrazolone does not combine either with phenols or acid phenols. 2. Of the two atoms of nitrogen in antipyrine, the nitrogen 1, being entirely in the same relations in the mols. of dimethyl pyrazolone and of monomethyl pyrazolone, antipyrine fixes the phenols by means of nitrogen 2. 3. The existence of the combinations of antipyrine and the phenols cannot be reconciled with the supposition of E. von Meyer, according to which antipyrine might be considered as a sort of betaine.

—B. & C. Druggist.

Creosote Phosphate has been recently recommended as a form in which creosote can be administered for a long time without the production of any deleterious results. It is prepared by interaction between creosote and phosphoric anhydride in the presence of sodium, which results in the formation of a thick, syrupy fluid. This is treated with water and fractionated, and the part which boils between 190 degrees and 203 degrees C. is used as a therapeutic agent. It is purified by dissolving it in alcohol and throwing it out of solution by the addition of water. The product contains 75 per cent of creosote. It has a thick oily appearance, leaves an oily stain on paper, it scarcely smells at all of creosote and has a bitterish astringent taste not purgent. It is insoluble in water, glycerin, oil or alkaline solutions; is easily soluble in alcohol and mixtures of alcohol and ether.

Examination of Beeswax.—Drs. Seyda and Woy (*Ztschr. f. offentl. Chem.*, 1897, s. 15), after recounting the drawbacks of the Hubl method of saponification of beeswax, of which the chief is the great difficulty in ensuring the completeness of the saponification, describe a method which in their opinion is far preferable. A representative sample of the wax is melted in a porcelain dish on the water-bath, and about 2 Gm. weighed into a tared flask of Schott glass, of about 300 Cc. capacity; 25 Cc. of half normal alcoholic potash should be added, and the flask then connected to a Muller's extractor filled nearly to the level of the syphon with neutral alcohol. The Schott flask is heated with a small naked flame. The alcohol distills off and the concentrated potash is free to act on the wax at a higher temperature than the boiling point of alcohol. When the extractor is full of alcohol this syphons over into the flask and again can distil off. The advan-

tage of employing an extractor rather than a simple condenser is obvious, as whilst only half normal potash is measured, a much stronger solution is formed in the flask, which, being of specially prepared glass, will withstand its action, and also the sudden change of temperature. Parallel results agree exactly by this method. The "acid number" is taken on 2 Gm., dissolved by the aid of heat in 50 Cc. neutral alcohol, and titrated with $\frac{N}{10}$ alkali in the presence of phenol phthalein.

—B. & C. Druggist.

Eunatrol is sodium oleate, the action of which as a cholagogue has been investigated by Dr. F. Blum, of Frankfurt. The preparation has been placed in the market in pill form, each pill containing 0.25 Gms. of eunatrol coated with chocolate. Blum gives this preparation the first rank as a cholagogue. It is stated that it can be used for months without producing any untoward effects upon the intestinal canal. The dose given is 1 Gm. twice daily. [The laxative action of soap has long been known and utilized; it has been given internally as a solvent for uric acid, and has found quite general use as an ingredient in laxative pills. Many years ago it was largely used in combination with rhubarb. Whether the pure oleate would have any advantage over the mixture of palmitate and oleate such as constitutes the official soap of the United States Pharmacopoeia is an open question.—ED. AMERICAN DRUGGIST.]

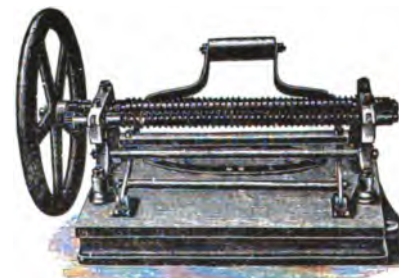
A German Pill Machine.

We illustrate herewith a pill machine which has been placed in the market in Germany, and which is intended to use



PILL MACHINE, FIG. 1.

for manufacturing pills on a large scale. The pill mass after being mixed is put into the machine shown in figure 1, and on turning the wheel the mass is squeezed out into a pipe. This pipe is then



PILL MACHINE, FIG. 2.

dropped onto the revolving rollers shown in figure 2 and is not only cut up into evenly divided quantities, but each pill drops out completely finished. A somewhat similar appliance is already in use in some of the manufacturing establishments in the United States.

Scientific Societies.

Lectures and Proceedings.

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

ASEPSIS AND ANTISEPSIS.

An Address on the Handling of Antiseptic Dressings by Pharmacists.

BY FRED. B. KILMER, PH. G.,

New Brunswick, N. J.

ON Wednesday evening, March 10th, the Alumni Association and the senior students of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York listened to an interesting and instructive address on "Surgical Dressings," delivered by Fred. W. Kilmer, the chief chemist at the laboratories of Johnson & Johnson, of New Brunswick, N. J. Mr. Kilmer was introduced to his audience by Arthur C. Searles, the president of the Alumni Association, who occupied a seat on the platform.

Antiquity of the Surgical Dressing.

In his introductory remarks, Mr. Kilmer touched upon the antiquity of the surgical dressing as a factor in the practice of surgery. He said: "Tubal Cain is on record as one of the early makers of surgical instruments and dressings. Gums were used as agents in wound dressing by the priests of Egypt. In the time of Moses, the Levite surgeons attained proficiency in the dressing of sores and wounds, while among the Greeks, the makers of surgical dressings were raised to the rank of gods and goddesses.

"In mediaeval times the principles of antiseptic surgery were taught and practiced, though in a crude way. Thus, De Vigo, in the XV. century, used antiseptic powders upon wounds. Paracelsus (1490-1541) used lead water as an antiseptic. Blondus, 1542, applied dressings soaked in water. Pare, 1509-1590, made statements that would hold good in the antiseptic practice of to-day. Delacroix, 1573, Wurtz and Vicary made use of antiseptics."

The Rise of the Germ Theory.

The speaker then traced the rise of the germ theory (as applied to the infection of wounds) from the use of antiseptics applied upon lint cloths and plasters in the XVIII. century to the discoveries of Pasteur and Lister. Pasteur's unfolding of the secret of fermentation led up to the dawn of Listerism and opened a new era in surgery.

"Lister," said Mr. Kilmer, "introduced a dressing saturated with chemicals capable of killing the germs of wound infection. His method was to apply a mass

composed of chalk and linseed oil mixed with carbolic acid, and over this a plate of tin as a mailed armor against external danger. This dressing was, however, shortly superseded by a dressing of gauze cloth, saturated with pitch, paraffin and carbolic acid."

Sharp Criticism of the National Formulary.

Mr. Kilmer here touched on the National Formulary, which, he said, had not kept pace with the advances in surgical technique in its formulas for surgical dressings. "The medicated gauzes of the National Formulary," said he, "would not be accepted in present day practice. Surgical cleanliness or sterility of materials is not recognized in the work."

Aseptic and Antiseptic.

The speaker then gave definitions of the terms in common use in modern surgery. He said: "It is well, in my opinion, for the student to obtain a clear idea of the many terms in common use in modern surgery. The following definitions may be given as examples:

Aseptic, free from septic material or micro-organisms.

Antiseptic, against poison or putrefaction.

"These words are not used to express the same action or condition; neither are they antagonistic. Asepsis is cleanliness in the superlative degree, or surgical cleanliness. Antiseptics may be used as agents to produce asepsis but as all antiseptics have not the power to destroy micro-organisms, an antiseptic mixture may hold germ life, and thus be far from aseptic. The antiseptic agents employed to produce the condition of asepsis may be physical, as heat; chemical, as carbolic acid, etc.; mechanical, as washing. These may be supplemented by measures which exclude all bacteria, the end sought for being a condition of freedom of septic material or micro-organisms—in fact, asepsis."

Requirements of the Ideal Dressing.

The ideal dressing was thus defined: The dressing must

1. Absorb well wound secretions.
2. Be free from pathogenic organisms.
3. Work antiseptically: prevent decomposition of absorbed secretions.

The maker and dispenser of surgical dressings must supply dressings which will meet the foregoing requirements. Materials filling the first named requirement, namely, absorbency, are very readily supplied. In quite common use we find absorbent cotton, absorbent gauze, lint cloth, wood cotton, wood wool, jute and other fibres. The use of asbestos fibre has also been advocated.

Absorbent Power of Various Materials.

The absorbent potency of various materials used in dressings is given by Romeberg as follows:

Ten Gm. of material saturated with water to its maximum capacity weighed:

	Gm.
1. Cotton deolated	250
2. Absorbent cotton	230
3. Wood wool	106
4. Absorbent gauze.....	96
5. Bog moss	82
6. Sawdust (poplar wood).....	73
7. Jute	70
8. Sawdust (pine wood).....	53
9. Coal ashes	21

"But," the lecturer added, "the desirability of a material for a surgical dressing cannot be measured by its power of absorption.

"The surgeon demands a dressing material that will absorb well, not necessarily quickly, but continuously, and which will dry out promptly by evaporation. Many materials absorb quickly large quantities of fluid, but they retain it, and once filled with fluid, their power of absorption is lost; such a material loses its elasticity, packs and becomes soggy and heavy.

"Absorbent gauze, on the other hand, has a constant and continued capillary action, not unlike the wick of a lamp; it absorbs the secretions and passes them on to the outer dressing, or to the air where they become dry. Thus gauze stands above all other material for drainage. In surgical practice, other materials have to a large extent been abandoned, especially for direct application to wounds. The use of this material as a wound dressing probably originated with Sir Joseph Lister.

"The National Formulary names as standard gauze cloths, 'Lehigh E' and 'Stillwater.' These brands when rendered absorbent and bleached, contain about 32 threads to the square inch and weigh about 780 Gr. to the square yard.

Dressing Should Be Kept Aseptic.

"In making, handling, and dispensing surgical dressings, we should bear in mind that the material of which they are composed, such as absorbent cotton, absorbent gauze, wool, and the gelatine-like substance known as catgut are in their nature absorptive of infectious particles. The person or things with which they may come in contact are liable to be sources through which infection may be transferred to the dressing.

"If, with a bit of cotton, we wipe up the dust on a drug store counter or shelves, the tables of the doctor's office, or any place where people move about, we will easily obtain a great variety of bacterial flora.

"There is no point of the body from the tip of the heel to the microscopic ends of the hair, where a piece of dressing may touch without liability of receiving in the contact some form of germ life.

"The combat with the organisms which in one way or another are liable to contaminate wound dressings, from the first steps in the preparation, until they reach

the hands of the surgeon at the scene of the operation, presents problems that are interesting, and, at the same time, vexatious.

"A knowledge of the underlying principles and familiarity with the details of surgical cleanliness should be acquired by every person who has to do in any way with such an important part of the surgeon's armamentation.

Two Things of Importance.

"The two things of highest importance in the manufacture of surgical dressings are: First, the complete destruction or removal of all organisms in or upon the material; and, Second, the protection of the material from subsequent contamination.

"The first is accomplished by disinfection. This term when applied to surgical dressing material means the destruction of all micro-organisms; the disinfection of dressing material is not simple, since the various forms of bacteria possess widely varying powers of resistance to every known agent of disinfection. Their conditions of life and environment are factors which must be taken into account. The spore form of bacteria, for instance, is not as easily destroyed as when they are in the growing state and in a moist condition. If we have a glass dish, a china cup, or any similar object covered with bacteria, it will be very easy to reach and destroy them, as they are all upon the outer surface. But if we should cement bacteria between the surfaces of two pieces of stone, it would represent the condition of bacteria as we find them in dry dust particles. If we take a mass of dried bacteria, and cover them with varnish, it will represent them as found in dried pus, sweat, dried secretions, and flesh tissue.

"We shall also find that the structure of the material making up our dressing may act as a protection against the disinfecting agent, and that cotton, wool, silk, sponge, and catgut, each present a different problem in disinfection.

Problems to Be Considered.

"One authority has summarized the various problems to be considered, as follows:

1. The composition of the object to be disinfected,
2. The resistance of the organism to be destroyed,
3. The power of the disinfecting agent,
4. The resistance offered to the disinfecting agent through the form and shape of the object, protective layers of fat, dirt, etc., chemical changes.
5. Practicability and expense of the process.

"I have made a long series of investigations, extending over some years, having in view the possibility of disinfecting dressings with agents which would not react with the material composing the dressing, or which, when allowed to remain within the dressing material, would not affect the wound tissue. In these experiments, such agents as electricity, gases, vapors, friction, and pressure were employed. The general method pursued was to infect fibres with a nutrient fluid containing bacteria, then to subject the infected fibres to the action of the disinfecting agent.

"In experiments where great pressure was used upon cotton fibre, it was found that a pressure of from 50 to 200 tons per square inch was a process of sterilization. It was found to increase the antiseptic

efficiency of the process, if air or oxygen under pressure were forced through the fibres while the weight is applied.

Germicidal Agents.

"In the list of agents applicable to the disinfection of dressings, heat ranks first in germicidal power. In the form of hot air it, however, must be used at a temperature which is destructive to cotton fibre, and most of the materials used in dressings. Hot air is greatly inferior to boiling water or steam. Boiling water will destroy most species of bacteria instantly, while the highly resistant forms, such as anthrax germs, succumb in a few minutes.

"Next to boiling water in germ-destroying power, and by far the most practical agent, is steam. To reach the highest efficiency, it must be saturated steam, that is, unmixed with air. In order to penetrate every portion of the material subject to its action, it must circulate under high pressure. Unfortunately steam is not applicable to the disinfection of all materials used by the surgeon, e. g., catgut.

Formaldehyde Not Universally Effective.

"I have lately experimented with, and have particularly applied formaldehyde vapors to certain substances; but this substance has its disadvantages; it reacts with many antiseptic chemicals, and its vapors are highly irritating. I do not consider formaldehyde as a universally active disinfecting agent."

Mr. Kilmer brought his address to a close by impressing upon his audience the essential requirements of cleanliness in the handling of gauzes, cottons, bandages, and other articles called for by the surgeon. He pointed out that 95 per cent of the 100,000 physicians of the land look to pharmacists for antiseptic dressings. In filling this demand, pharmacists should supply such as will fill the highest requirements. As far as the dressing is a factor, the surgeon of the cross-roads should be placed in possession of all the methods of the metropolitan clinics.

A vote of thanks, proposed by H. A. Herold, was adopted by a unanimous vote, and this brought the meeting to a close.

Mushrooms and Toadstools.

Common Edible and Poisonous Fungi Described by Professor Smith Ely Jelliffe.

THE usual Saturday evening lecture at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in this city, was given on March 13th, by Professor Smith Ely Jelliffe, of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York. The subject of the lecture was, "Our Common Edible and Poisonous Mushrooms and Toadstools," and Dr. Jelliffe spoke to an audience numbering several hundred, the attendance being unusually large. The lecture was illustrated by a number of beautiful stereopticon pictures of the different varieties of the edible and non-edible fungi. In introducing his subject, Dr. Jelliffe observed that the newly awakened interest to find out what fungi are good, had come rather late in the day, for during the last few million years the fungi have been discovering that every created thing was good for some one of *them* to eat, and since man came upon the scene, they have been finding one way after another to prey upon him. "It is, therefore, only fair," said Dr. Jelliffe, "that we should devote our attention to turning the tables upon our parasitic friends, and try to discover how best we may prey upon them, without endangering either our digestion or our lives."

The lecturer then proceeded to give a popular exposition of the different types of fungi. He said:

All the Fungi, Beasts of Prey.

All the fungi are beasts of prey, speaking from a vegetable standpoint. The germs of cholera, typhoid fever, consumption, diphtheria, ring worm, and the disease of fungus foot, known in India, present types of the fungi that live upon the human body. Yeast lives upon the flour and sugar in the process of bread-making. Moulds live upon bread and

cheese and preserves, while the higher fungi, which we call mushrooms or toadstools indiscriminately, draw their life in a more harmless way, from decayed animal matter, or from manure, or dead wood. There is something very wonderful in the way the mushrooms spring up over night.

Apparently it is only necessary for some genius to repeat a mystic formula, like that which raised Aladdin's palace, and the umbrellas appear already formed. The growth is not so sudden after all, for long before anything appears above ground, the fungi are being slowly formed underground. The mycelium, which corresponds to the root, stem and leaves of a higher plant, is slowly pushing its way through the crevices of decayed wood, or sucking the nitrogenous food out of old and exposed manure. Here and there on the masses of mycelium tubes, which appear like bundles of tangled white threads, and which the cultivators call spawn, there will appear a small knob. This is the incipient fruit body, which will afterwards become the umbrella. Little by little the cap or umbrella is formed, but tightly compressed, until in a small space everything is perfected.

Timing the Growth of a Mushroom.

As long as the weather remains dry, the umbrellas literally "lie low," but as soon as the ground has become soaked with a heavy rain, they absorb the moisture, as a sponge would, and swell in a few hours to their full size. It is a difficult thing to watch the transformation. One observer watched nearly all night to time the growth of a fungus that was nearly ripe, and just before dawn he was rewarded by seeing it grow three inches in twenty-five minutes.

When the umbrella swells, the covering which has bound the cap down to the stalk breaks and frees the cap, so that it can stretch out to its full size. The covering originally over the mushroom is called the veil, and when it leaves a tattered fragment clinging to the stem after breaking, the remains are known as the ring.

Gills and Spores.

When the gills are finally spread out straight, the fungus is ripe and ready to shed its spores, which grow all along their edges. Not all of the higher fungi have gills, however, and one of the first points to be noticed in classifying them is the character of the under surface. In some species the gills become irregular ribs, and in others they form short spines on which the spores are borne, while others have a smooth undersurface dotted over with minute pores, out of which the spores drop when the fungus is ripe. Certain species of fungi cannot scatter their spores by the simple process of dropping them on the ground. The puff-ball is an example of this; it is wholly surrounded by a skin, and the spores are borne inside on threads, and when the puff-ball is ripe, the skin cracks and the spores escape like a cloud of dust. In still another kind of fungus the spores grow inside inclosed in a lot of small sacs, each of which holds a certain number. These fungi have to wait for decay to set the spores free. The truffle of England and France belongs to this class. The truffle is round, and is buried several inches underground, so that men have to dig for it, and often depend on dogs to scent it out. The morel, or American truffle as it is sometimes called, has its spores imbedded in the same way, although it does not resemble its foreign cousin, for it grows above ground. Although not so great a delicacy as the truffle, it is eaten quite freely.

The Puff-ball Group.

The puff-ball is a well-marked and easily recognized species and grows abundantly in some parts of the country. It comes up in April and May, and is found of grassy places near streams. There is no danger in trying it if one is fortunate enough to be where it grows, for it has no dangerous relatives that parade in sheep's clothing trying to pass themselves off as the genuine article. There is a very palatable substitute for pancakes or egg plants in some species of the puff-ball group of fungi. All the species of puff-balls or Lycoperdons are edible, that is, they are not poisonous; but some are not very palatable: for instance, those with warty, yellow skins, and those that are all inky black inside, can scarcely be considered tempting. Puff-balls must be gathered when the insides are white and fleshy, for when they have yellow stains inside they are not fresh, and if they are cottony and dusty it shows that the spores are formed on their threads, and they are too old to be good.

The lecturer described a class of fungi that are unsavory, though non-poisonous. The Clavarias or club fungi, said he, are as unsavory as corks, but there are some delicate coral-like species that make a very good sauce when stewed.

A Group of Special Interest.

The whole family of fungi that have pores are called Polyporii, but from the edible and poisonous standpoint, there is one group that is of special interest

known as Boletus. These all have a stem and a more or less regular cap. The Boleti are always thick and fleshy, never woody, and quite solid in appearance. If the cap be cut off and magnified, the under surface will present a honeycombed appearance, which is due to the opening of the pores or tubes in which the spores are contained. There are altogether about forty edible species in this family, and several that are poisonous, or, at least, very fiery and peppery to the taste. Dr. Jelliffe remarked that it was pretty safe, as a rule, to try a mild-colored Boletus, such as *B. edulis*, which is brown on top, and yellowish underneath, or *B. luteus*, which is yellow. Those with white or yellow or greenish tubes are generally safe to eat, but a wise rule for the inexperienced was to avoid all lurid or high-colored Boleti. One called Satanus or Satan's Boletus is amber colored on top and deep crimson below, and is quite poisonous; so also is *B. alveolatus*, whose rosy red top acts as a danger signal.

Fistulina Hepatica, the Beefsteak Fungus.

The beefsteak or liver fungus was, he said, worthy of its good name, for it really resembles meat in its flavor. It is also called "poor man's fungus." *F. hepatica* grows on stumps of trees, principally oaks and chestnuts, and its first appearance is like a little rosy pimple. After a few days' growth it becomes tongue-shaped, thereby causing the Italian peasants, who are fond of it, to call it "oak tongue," or "chestnut tongue." This fungus grows abundantly in Bronx Park, and it has also been found on Staten Island, Long Island, Roslyn, Glen Cove and in Prospect Park.

Cantharellus cibarius is another edible fungus that belongs neither to the class with true pores nor to those with gills. This fungus, Dr. Jelliffe said, might be called the golden cup fungus, if its classical name were to be literally translated. It is eaten in some places in Europe as a staple article of diet. Its appearance is quite characteristic, and it is, therefore, easily recognized. It has a stout, tough, yellow stem, and a cup that holds water, the color of which resembles yolk of egg. The poisonous *Cantharellus* is just the same color, but instead of being waxy, it is covered with down, and the ribs and veins are very crowded and thin.

Agaricus, the True Mushroom.

The lecturer then described that class of fungi which has gills and which contains the more interesting species. They are all called *Agaricus* or mushrooms, he explained, the word mushroom being the common name for any specimen of the great group *Agaricus*, each with a different name. There are in the group at least two hundred edible species, a great many that are neither edible nor poisonous, simply disagreeable to the taste, and a certain number that are deadly poison.

How to Study the Fungi.

In making a study of the fungi, it is necessary after noting the size, shape and color of the specimen, and where it grew, to jot down observations upon the position and character of the veil, also the size and shape of the gills, whether they are of equal or unequal length, also whether they change color as the mushroom grows older, or after it has been picked.

Origin of the Fairy Ring.

The interesting growths called fairy rings probably arise, Dr. Jelliffe said, from the scattered spores of a single fungus. One mushroom exhausts the nourishing power of the soil under it and most of its spores must fall upon pre-empted ground; but those on the outer edge may find nourishment enough to develop a few struggling mycelium threads. These produce a cluster of mushrooms around the circle vacated by the parent, and, in turn, exhaust the soil. So with each successive generation, the ring grows wider until at last, if accidents or stones or weeds do not prevent, a fairy ring is found in all its perfection.

The Common Field Mushroom.

The *Agaricus campestris* or ordinary field mushroom is easily distinguished if one knows other species. Its color is a dirty white or gray on top, and it has a short stem with a white, woolly ring around it. The unequal gills are a delicate pink at first, but later they turn to a brownish purple, never white. One important thing to remember is that it never grows in woods, but always in fields, and preferably in pastures, where cows or sheep have fertilized the soil and kept the grass cropped. In such places, from August to October, one may be almost sure of finding a good crop of field mushrooms, that is, if there has been rain.

The field mushroom has a poor relation that is often avoided because it is not exactly like its more popular relative. This is the horse mushroom, or *Agaricus arvensis*. It is a little larger than the field mushroom, and it is pure white on top. It may grow on the borders of woods or the borders of garden beds; also about stables.

The Parasol Mushroom.

"Whenever a large parasol-shaped mushroom is found with white gills, a long spotted stem, swollen at the base, with a ring that will slip up and down, it must be the parasol mushroom, and it can be eaten with perfect safety." Dr. Jelliffe quoted the foregoing from a writer on mushrooms. It refers to the Parasol Agaric, *Agaricus procera*, sometimes called the shaggy mushroom from the scales which cover its parasol top.

Dr. Jelliffe then described the following species, colored pictures of which were projected from a stereopticon upon a large white screen facing the audience.

Lactarius deliciosus; golden milk fungus.

The white milk and fiery milk mushrooms; poisonous varieties.

Russula emetica; well named, produces vomiting when eaten.

Russula virescens; verdette mushroom; edible; eaten toasted with salt.

Russula heterophylla; edible: pure white on the gills; cap, greenish or gray; no ring or bulb; found in Bronx Park, Long Island and Connecticut woods; delicious flavor.

Agaricus gambosus.

A. ulmarius.

A. ostreatus.

The *Coprinus comatus*, an edible mushroom, much used by the English for catsup. It has a rich juice, but it is only within the last few years that it has been recognized as an edible in this country.

The Poisonous Amanita.

Of all the poisonous mushrooms, those belonging to the group called *Amanita*

were described as the most interesting, because some of the species resemble so treacherously some edible species of other groups.

The one that is commonly mistaken for the edible field mushroom, is the common spring mushroom, *Amanita vernus*. It is white all over, even on the gills, and it makes its appearance in the springtime instead of the autumn, growing in woods instead of in pastures and fields.

Another point which the lecturer said should be noted in this as well as in other species of this group, is that there is a sheath at the base of the stem—the remains of the volva. Some mushrooms, when young, are completely covered with a membrane like a delicate eggshell. When this ruptures, a portion of it remains at the bottom and often sticks to the cap in little warty excrescences. Not all mushrooms with a volva are poisonous, however, although it is wise, as a rule, for the uninitiated to leave a specimen alone if it is provided with this sheath at the base of the stem.

In this group of so-called deadly *Amanita*, whose very name is a symbol of death, there are several deliciously edible kinds. One of these is called Caesar's mushroom, or *Amanita Caesari*. It is sometimes called the "poultry mushroom" from its egg-like appearance when it first pushes its way out of the ground. The *Amanitas* all spring from a volva and have a bulbous base, a combination of characteristics which constitute a danger signal.

The Deadly Fly Mushroom.

The fly mushroom was referred to as one of the deadliest. Magnificent to look at, with its tall, straight stem and hanging veil, its large symmetrical orange or yellow cap and its pure white gills, it is a much neater, cleaner fungus than many of the edible kind, which perhaps explains how so many of the *Amanitas* work destruction—they are so unsuspecting and attractive in their appearance. A poisonous alkaloid called muscaline is extracted from the caps.

Dr. Jelliffe brought his interesting lecture to a close with a reference to the organization of a Mycological Club for the study of the edible mushrooms and toadstools. The club has its headquarters at 341 Fifth avenue, New York City, and a membership fee of \$1 per year admits as members all who are interested in mycology or the study of mushrooms for food. The club, he said, will doubtless be in future the headquarters to which all questions about the study of mushrooms may be sent. Readers of the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* are already familiar with the organization of the Mycological Club by an article in a previous number (page 87), in which it was noted that the chief promoter was Miss C. C. Bedford, a daughter of the late Prof. P. Wendover Bedford, the founder of the *Pharmaceutical Record*.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The Chemistry of Asphaltum.

Those members of the Society of Chemical Industry who stayed away from

the meeting of the New York section on Friday evening, March 19, on account of the inclemency of the weather, missed hearing a valuable paper and discussion on the chemistry of asphaltum. The paper was by Prof. Peckham and the discussion was participated in by Dr. Endemann, Dr. Charles F. Chandler, chairman of the section; Dr. Hugo Schweitzer, Dr. H. Lassing, and Clifford Richardson. The object of the paper was to show that sulphur was a constant constituent of all asphalt, in opposition to Dr. Endemann's contention that sulphur did not exist per se in asphalt. The results of a number of examinations of Trinidad asphalt were quoted. It was pointed out that few substances exist in nature more complex than the Trinidad pitch. The author of the paper stated, however, that he was not at liberty to explain the process by which he had arrived at certain of his conclusions in regard to the determination of sulphur in asphalt. The one weak point of the paper was pointed out by Dr. Endemann who called attention to the fact that the paper did not contain any combustion figures and the paper was therefore valueless as a contribution to our knowledge of the chemistry of asphaltum. The chairman's understanding of Dr. Peckham's contention, which was that asphalt was made up of an indefinite number of hydrocarbon compounds, while Dr. Endemann confines its constitution to a few only, was shared by the members present. In reply to a query by the chairman regarding the variety of asphalt in the market Dr. Endemann stated that new asphalt were being constantly introduced. The latter's method of isolating his substance asphaltogen from asphaltum was to melt the asphalt, keeping the temperature at about 210 degrees F. When melted, a skin forms which is scraped off as fast as it forms and constitutes asphaltogen. Asphaltum could be reformed from asphaltogen by mixing the latter with petrolene. Asked as to the value of asphaltogen for varnishing purposes, Dr. Endemann said that it was too soft to be utilized as a varnishing agent. Dr. Henry Lassing contributed something to the discussion at this point by questions directed at Dr. Endemann and these two gentlemen became quite interested in each other's remarks, the substance of which was, however, lost to the reporters and everybody else but the speakers. The discussion colloqually resolved itself into a whispered colloquy between Drs. Lassing and Endemann, who, it must be stated, were quite unconscious of the quiet amusement they were causing. Mr. Richardson was called upon by the chairman to speak to the paper. He said that for all practical purposes he could confirm all that Prof. Peckham had set forth. The asphalt is formed, Mr. Richardson said, from a certain class of petroleues by the action of sulphur. Mr. Richardson is the chemist to the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, and his statement "We have yet to find a heavy asphalt that has not over 2 per cent of sulphur and a soft asphalt that contains less than 1.3 per cent," was an interesting contribution to the subject of the evening's discussion.

The paper was read in the absence of the author by R. C. Woodcock, who also recorded the proceedings. The place of meeting was the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, 115 West Sixty-eighth street.

PAPERS BY PHARMACISTS.

Dr. Harry Vin Arny's Work on Parthenium Hystero-phorous — Recent Work in the Chemistry of Orris Root — Methods for Estimating Active Constituents of Volatile Oils — Gum Arabic Adulterants — The Active Principles of Horehound.

The sixth of the present series of pharmaceutical meetings of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held in the College Museum, on Wednesday, March 17th, J. W. England in the chair.

Pharmacology of Parthenium Hystero-phorous.

Quite a number of valuable and interesting papers were presented; the first of which was on "Parthenium Hystero-phorous," by Dr. Harry V. Arny, of New Orleans. The botanical characteristics of the plant were described, and the statement made that it is one of the most common weeds of Louisiana. It is an annual, and belongs to *N. O. Composita*. The main object of the author's work was an investigation of the active constituent. Other investigators have regarded it as an alkaloid, and several different names have been applied to it, such as parthenine and parthenicine, the latter having the formula $C_{11}H_{15}NO_5$ assigned to it. An analysis of the plant in 1889 by the author revealed the presence of a bitter principle, which at that time he believed to be a glucoside. His recent work disproved this theory, and the conclusion was reached that it belongs neither to the alkaloids nor glucosides, but to the class of neutral principles.

Collections of the plant for analysis were made in six consecutive months beginning with April. The samples were air-dried, and the moisture content varied from about 70 per cent to over 80 per cent. The maximum amount of active constituent was yielded in June and July, when about 1 per cent of the pure substance was obtained. It formed crystals about 5 Cm. long and had a melting point of 168 degrees to 169 degrees C. It was soluble in most of the ordinary solvents, its aqueous solution being neutral to litmus paper. Tests for nitrogen and sulphur were applied to the principle, but resulted negatively. In conclusion, the author referred to its medical properties and said that the subject was worthy of further consideration on the part of therapeutists.

The Chemistry of Orris Root.

A "Proximate Analysis of Orris Root" was the title of a paper embodying the results of some recent work in the chemical laboratory of the college, by S. Allen Tucker. It was on account of the extensive use of orris root, and because no statement of the effect of solvents on the article is given that the writer undertook the present analysis. A fine powder of the prepared rhizome was treated with petroleum ether, after which ethyl ether dissolved 1.83 per cent of substances possessing a strong odor, characteristic of the root. Other constituents, such as mucilaginous and albuminous substances, glucose, etc., were extracted by the use of various solvents. Starch was present to the extent of 16.85 per cent. The moisture was 8.74 per cent, and the inorganic constituents amounted to 2.12 per cent.

The Determination of the Active Constituents of Essential Oils.

Lyman F. Kebler read a paper on "A Brief Resume of Acetic Anhydride in Oil Analysis, and a Modification of the Method for Estimating Menthol in Oil of Peppermint." The writer stated that much had been done in recent years toward establishing analytical methods applicable to essential oils; and that processes had already been formulated whereby certain valuable constituents could be readily determined. Some of the methods utilizing the property of acetic anhydride were described. They all embody the principle that when alcohols and hydroxy acids are heated with acetic anhydride, the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group is replaced by the acetyl radical, thus forming compound ethers.

The method proposed by F. B. Power and C. Kebler for estimating menthol in oil of peppermint, was modified by the author so as to arrive at the results in a much shorter time. A sample of commercial menthol and a number of samples of oil of peppermint were examined and the results showed that the oil is a most variable product. Reference was made to the fact that an oil possessing a high percentage of menthol does not always have the fine aroma so desirable in essential oils, but that this property is dependent upon the amount of menthol esters present, unless other compounds are present to interfere with its qualities.

Gum Arabic Adulterants.

A communication from J. Henry Schroeder, of Cincinnati, was on the subject of "Some Observations on Acacia of Commerce." The writer stated that the adulteration of powdered acacia with dextrin is frequently alleged, and that it was with the object of ascertaining the extent of this practice that his work was undertaken. The samples were procured from pharmacies in various parts of the United States. The tests of the Pharmacopoeia were applied to them, as also some others for the detection of dextrin. None of the samples responded to the iodine test for starch and dextrin; but they all reduced alkaline cupric tartrate V. S., and thus failed to answer the Pharmacopoeial requirement in this respect. Samples, which gave no indication of dextrin with iodine T. S., had a reducing action on a specially prepared solution of potassium ferricyanide.

The results so obtained led the author to believe that the cheaper grades of gum are employed in the manufacture of the powder, and that adulteration with dextrin is not as general as has been alleged.

The Active Principle of Horehound.

Another contribution from the chemical laboratory was read by Harry Matu-sow, and was entitled, "Marrubiin and its Chlorine Derivative." Marrubiin was first isolated in 1855, and since that time has been the subject of considerable study. The author obtained the principle by extracting the plant with acetone, and subsequently purified it by repeated crystallization from hot benzole and recrystallization from hot alcohol, and final treatment with animal charcoal. Two and one-half Kg. of herb yielded about twenty Gm. of marrubiin. Its properties were found to be similar to those described by Kromayer for this substance, with the exception of melting point, which was determined to be 154 degrees to 155 degrees C. The author said that it

was not a glucoside, nor did it appear to be an aldehyde. Nitrogen was not present, and the formula $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$ was assigned to it, which differed somewhat from the formula given by Morrison, in 1890. Marrubiin dichloride was obtained by passing chlorine gas through an ethereal solution of marrubiin. Attempts to crystallize it failed.

An interesting, and apparently very useful, device for the conversion of methyl alcohol into formaldehyde gas was exhibited, and the method of using it described by Prof. Trimble. It was presented by Messrs. Eli, Lilly & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., and is known as the Moffatt Formaldehyde Generator. It is intended for disinfecting purposes, and the consumption of one pint of the alcohol is directed for a capacity of 3,000 cubic feet.

PHILADELPHIA ALUMNI OF JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE MEET.

Headaches and Their Treatment.

On Tuesday evening, March 9th, the Philadelphia Chapter of the Alumni Association met in the Jefferson Lecture Hall, President H. Augustus Wilson in the chair. An interesting and instructive paper, "On Headaches and Treatments," was presented by Dr. H. Hulshizer. The paper was discussed by Drs. Turner, Carroll, Keeley, Strittmatter, W. S. Jones, Dercum, Graham, Hare, Wilson and Hulshizer. Many interesting points were brought out in touching upon the causation of headaches. The most prominent causes mentioned were: defective vision, caries of the teeth, impaired function of the stomach and intestines. Many of these ailments are, the lecturer stated, brought about by neglect or injudicious treatment of the various organs. Dr. Hare spoke particularly of the fact that the consumption of large quantities of butter or fats of any kind materially disturb the normal gastric function. In eating large quantities of butter the food is improperly insalivated, the butter playing the part of a lubricant for swallowing. The food thus swallowed, highly lubricated with butter, is imperfectly or is not acted upon at all by the gastric juices. This incomplete action of the gastric juice either throws excessive work on the other organs, or some of the food is carried through the body without giving up its nutritive value. After the meeting the chapter adjourned on invitation to meet Dr. Braden Kyle at dinner.

CHEMICAL SECTION OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Roentgen Rays and the Latent Heat of Fusion of the Elements.

The Chemical Section of the Franklin Institute held a meeting on March 16th. After transacting the usual routine business, Dr. Charles Leonard presented an interesting paper on the "Permeability of Different Qualities of Aluminum to the Roentgen Rays." The speaker clearly showed that there was a vast difference in the various qualities of aluminum in this respect. Roentgen rays of one quality

will permeate one kind much more readily than another. Dr. Leonard also showed us the results of some experiments made by him in locating bullets in the human body. In one case he was unable to find the bullet as indicated by the X rays. He, however, was not dismayed, and sawed through a bone that lay in the course of the bullet and to his surprise he found the bullet located in the bone that had been divided.

President J. W. Richards then communicated a paper entitled "Relations Between the Latent Heat of Fusion of the Elements and Their Melting Points." The author has studied this question quite closely and from a law established by himself has predicted the latent heat of fusion of several elements. His prediction accorded very closely with the results subsequently observed.

ACETONE; TESTS FOR ITS IDENTIFICATION AND PURITY.

The rapidly growing appreciation of the value of acetone as a solvent renders any information concerning methods for detecting its presence or testing its purity of special value.

Dr. E. R. Squibb ("Ephemeris" p. 1159) gives preference to the method of Robin-eau and Rollin as modified by himself as being the best means of making determinations of acetone. In the modified form proposed by Dr. Squibb.

Standard Solution of Acetone.

A flask of 100 Cc. capacity containing about 50 Cc. of distilled water is carefully weighed. To this is added about 13 Cc. of pure acetone, made by the bisulphite process. The weight is then again taken, when it will be found that the acetone added is a fraction more or less than 10 Gm. The dilution is then transferred to a measuring flask, the weighing flask being rinsed in and is farther diluted with distilled water until each 10 Cc. of the dilution contains 0.1 Gm. of acetone. This is kept in a well stopped bottle of dark glass, for, although the writer has no evidence of any change taking place in acetone, and believes it to be quite as permanent as ethyl alcohol, still it may be well to keep a dilute standard solution protected against bright light.

Of this solution or dilution 10 Cc. equal to 0.1 Gm. of acetone, is accurately measured off for each titration of the solution of hypochlorite.

SOLUTION OF POTASSIUM IODIDE.

Of this salt 250 Gm. is dissolved in distilled water, and the solution is made up to one liter, when each 10 Cc. will contain 2.5 Gm. of the iodide.

SOLUTION OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE.

Of commercial caustic soda, purified by alcohol, 257 Gm. is dissolved in distilled water, the solution made up to 1 liter, and set aside until it settles quite clear. Then 850 Cc. of clear solution is poured off and added to the solution of potassium iodide, making 1850 Cc. of total solution.

Of this solution 20 Cc. is taken for each titration.

The remainder of the soda solution is again allowed to settle clear for farther use in the hypochlorite solution.

SOLUTION OF SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE.

The official Solution of Chlorinated Soda of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia ("Liquor Sodae Chloratae," U. S. P.)

answers very well for this process, the official strength of 2.6 p.c. of available chlorine being quite convenient.

To a liter of this solution in a bottle of dark glass, 25 Cc. of the above described clear soda solution is added and the mixture well shaken.

If in buying the "Solution of Chlorinated Soda" of the U. S. P. for this process it should be found, as is not unfrequently the case, weaker than is required by the U. S. P., or, if by keeping it becomes weaker this will be at once discovered on balancing it against the standard acetone solution, and so long as the 0.1 Gm. of acetone does not require more than say 20 Cc. of the more dilute hypochlorite, the formula need not be modified.

If there be much of this titration to do it is very convenient to fit this bottle with an automatic zero burette.

BICARBONATED STARCH SOLUTION.

0.125 Gm. of starch is mixed with 5 Cc. of cold water, and then added to 20 Cc. of boiling water and boiled. When cold 2 Gm. of sodium acid carbonate is added and stirred until dissolved. Kept in a colorless bottle this solution does not sensibly diminish in delicacy of reaction in three months.

The Titration.

The burette being filled with the solution of sodium hypochlorite, 10 Cc. of the standard solution of acetone (equal to 0.1 Gm. of acetone) is measured into a beaker of about 50 Cc. capacity, and 20 Cc. of the mixed solution of iodide and soda is added and stirred well. Into this the hypochlorite solution is passed in rapid dropping, with constant stirring until 8 or 10 Cc. has been run in. Then the precipitated iodoform is allowed to settle out, and a drop or two more hypochlorite is added. Should this produce a dense cloudiness half a cubic centimeter more hypochlorite is added, and well stirred and again allowed to settle. Then a drop or two more of hypochlorite is added. If there should still be a cloudiness, another 0.5 Cc. of the hypochlorite is added and well stirred, and so on until the cloudiness is very slight. Then the starch testing begins.

A small drop of the liquid is transferred by a rod to a white porcelain tile or plate, and a similar small drop of the starch solution is placed very near it. Then with the first rod the drops are made to connect by a fine line, so that the whole has a dumbbell form. If there be no blue color, one or two tenths of a cubic centimeter more of the hypochlorite is added and well stirred, and the testing is repeated, until finally a blue line will be seen at the moment of contact of one drop with the other. If the last negative testing has taken 10.4 Cc. from the burette, and this positive testing which has given the blue line, required 10.6 Cc., then the accepted reading would be 10.5 Cc., and this would be the hypochlorite equivalent of 0.1 Gm. of acetone. If the blue line be very faint, it will be momentary only, and will indicate that the excess of hypochlorite is very small, and that 10.6 Cc. is a closer reading than 10.5, but the process is not sufficiently accurate to take much account of such differences, since even with much experience and great care it is hardly practicable to get any two titrations to agree within 0.1 Cc. of hypochlorite.

Having then 10.5 Cc. as the hypochlorite equivalent of 0.1 Gm. of acetone at

this time, it is easy to estimate any smaller or larger quantity of acetone that requires a smaller or larger quantity of the hypochlorite by the equation as $10.5 : 0.1 :: a : x$.

But this hypochlorite solution is liable to diminish in strength by keeping, and therefore must be standardized by this standard acetone solution as often as the accuracy of the determinations may require. At times the change in titre is scarcely perceptible from day to day in several successive days' work, but in standing for a week or two there will always be a falling off in strength to the extent of 0.1 to 0.5 Cc. in the hypochlorite. The addition of the soda solution appears to render the hypochlorite more permanent, just as the sodium bicarbonate render the starch solution more permanent. But in the case of the starch the blue reaction does not occur if the bicarbonate be not present.

The titration of the acetone present in unknown dilutions requires first that the strength should be estimated by known conditions or by sensible properties, in order to keep the proportions of the reagents and the dilutions approximately the same, or at least not differing very widely when close determinations are required. If then the taste and smell should indicate that the acetone to be tested is below 25 p.c., 0.4 Cc. may be taken for the testing. If over 25 p.c., and under 50 p.c., 0.2 Cc. may be taken. If over 50 p.c., 0.1 Cc. is sufficient.

For the adjustment of these small quantities with a sufficient degree of accuracy for rapid technical working, it is convenient to have a 0.5 Cc. pipette divided in 0.01 Cc. fitted with a rubber bulb, as shown in the illustration. By screwing the neck of this bulb up or down upon the glass, with the point in the liquid, close measurements may be quickly made.

A beaker of 50 Cc. capacity containing 10 Cc. of water is weighed and the weight noted. The 0.4, 0.2 or 0.1 Cc. of the sample to be titrated is delivered in the water, and the weight again taken to give the quantity of the sample taken for the titration. Then the 20 Cc. of the iodide and soda solution is added, the whole well stirred, and the hypochlorite dropped in, and the end reaction managed precisely as described in standardizing the hypochlorite, and the quantity of hypochlorite used is noted. Then as 10.5 Cc. of the hypochlorite is to 0.1 Gm. of acetone, so is the quantity of hypochlorite now used to the quantity of acetone present in the portion of the sample taken for titration. Then as the weight of this portion, taken for titration, is to the quantity of acetone found in it, so is 100 to the percentage of acetone in the sample.

For example, a sample supposed to be not far from absolute is to be titrated. A 50 Cc. beaker with 10 Cc. of water weighs 25.283 Gm.; with 0.1 Cc. of the sample added the weight becomes 25.360 Gm., giving 0.077 Gm. as the weight taken for the titration. To this is added the 20 Cc. of iodide and soda solution, and the mixture being well stirred, the hypochlorite is dropped in a saturation when 7.9 Cc. is found to have been used. Then as 10.5 is to 0.1, so is 7.9 to 0.0752 Gm. of acetone in the 0.077 Gm. of the sample taken. Then as 0.077 Gm. of the sample taken is to the 0.0752 of acetone indicated, so is 100 to 97.66 per cent of acetone in the sample.

This is the rationale of the operation,

but the calculation is shortened by simply dividing the standard hypochlorite (10.5 Cc.) into the hypochlorite required (7.9 Cc.) to get the corresponding acetone (0.0752 Gm.), and then dividing the weight of the sample taken (0.077 Gm.), into the weight of acetone obtained from it (0.0752 Gm.) to get the percentage proportion of the acetone (97.66 p.c.).

Where acetone is made, or is much used, and especially in processes where it is recovered by distillation to be used over again, there is often much need of testing the strength of very weak dilutions, and of knowing when acetone is absent. In many such uses accuracy is not required and rough estimates are sufficient. For work of this kind, especially when the strength is below 10 p.c., the weighing of the sample to be tested may be omitted, because the s.g. is so nearly that of water that the measure may be accepted as cubic centimeter for gramme.

DETERMINATION OF ACETONE IN THE PRESENCE OF ETHYL ALCOHOL.

Results obtained by Dr. Squibb appear to confirm the conclusions of MM. Robineau and Rollin to the effect that the presence of ethyl alcohol has no effect upon the titration of acetone by this method, although ethyl alcohol is an iodoform-yielding substance. The small quantity of hypochlorite required to obtain the starch reaction when alcohol alone was titrated was probably in consequence of traces of impurity in the alcohol.

Kebler's Modification of Squibb's Process.

Lyman F Kebler has made a still further modification of Dr. Squibb's adaptation of the process of Robineau and Rollin by means of which he is enabled to dispense with the pure acetone, which is difficult to obtain and troublesome to prepare, and with the drop end reaction, which is a tedious and lengthy operation. The process is carried out as follows

In this process the following solutions are employed: A 6 per cent solution of hydrochloric acid; the alkaline solution of potassium iodide of Dr. Squibb; a decinormal solution of sodium thiosulphate; and a sodium hypochlorite solution, about four-fifths normal, or containing from 2.6 to 3 per cent of available chlorine, and an aqueous solution containing 1 to 2 per cent of acetone not necessarily pure.

SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION.

To prepare this solution, intimately mix 100 Gm. of bleaching powder (35 per cent) in 400 Cc. of distilled water. Dissolve 120 Gm. of crystallized sodium carbonate in 400 Cc. of hot distilled water, and immediately pour the latter into the former. Cover the vessel and allow to cool, then decant the clear liquid; filter the remainder and to the filter add enough water to make up to 1 liter. To each liter add 25 Cc. of sodium hydroxide solution, specific gravity 1.29.

Kebler's Process.

To estimate the acetone, place 20 Cc. of the alkaline potassium iodide solution in a suitable flask; add 10 Cc. of the diluted aqueous acetone solution, or weigh, if greater accuracy is desired; mix well, and run in from a burette, while rotating the flask, an excess of the sodium hypochlorite solution, insert the stopple quickly and shake well for one minute. After agitating, render the mixture acid by

Japanese article, not a desirable contingency in view of the fact that the Japanese Government is striving to establish a monopoly in the production of camphor in Formosa, and has no doubt in contemplation the creation of a large revenue by enhanced prices in the future.

For a history of the vicissitudes of the camphor trade in Formosa itself, the reader is referred to the Chinese I. M. Customs' "Decennial Report for 1882-91," pp. 439, 466. *En passant*, this is a most valuable work for all questions connected with Chinese commerce, the history of the treaty ports, etc. It is replete with information of all kinds, and is illustrated with maps, plans and diagrams.

Growth of the Chinese Camphor Industry.

The growth of the camphor industry on the mainland of China is shown by the following facts taken from various China Customs' Yellow-books. From the "List of Chinese Medicines," misc. series, No. 17, which gives details of the trade in drugs of all kinds for the year 1885, it appears that camphor was unknown as a product of the mainland, except in the single province of Chekiang, there being the small export that year from Ningpo of 25 piculs. Ningpo exported 32 piculs in 1889, 40 piculs in 1890, and none since, apparently. The Customs' "Trade Reports" for the different years show the gradual appearance of camphor production in other parts. Kowloon exported 88 piculs in 1888, 106 piculs in 1892, 87 piculs in 1893. This was conveyed in junks, and its *provenance* is doubtful, but it was perhaps from the province of Kwangsi. Canton exported 122 piculs in 1893, 37 piculs in 1894, and 237 piculs in 1895. This is Kwangsi camphor. The Pakhoi Trade Report for 1894 states that the first record of the article was in 1892; in 1893 the export was 23 piculs, which increased to 128 piculs in 1894, and "it comes from Lu-chuan, near Yu-lin-chou, and is likely to grow in importance, as plantations in that and other places in the neighborhood are coming to the bearing age." In the Pakhoi Trade Report for 1895, the export is given as 596 piculs, and the writer says that this gratifying increase is due to the extended cultivation in Kwangsi. In Formosa only old and enormous camphor trees are utilized, and I am inclined to doubt of the existence of camphor plantations in Kwangsi; the camphor produced is more likely to be from old forest trees. The Chinese, at any rate, did not plant any trees with a view to the manufacture of camphor.

Export of Camphor from China.

In 1895 the export of camphor from different Chinese ports was: Foochow, 187 piculs; Amoy, 668 piculs; Canton, 237 piculs; Kowloon, 68 piculs, and Pakhoi, 596 piculs. In the Fukien province there are large forests and camphor trees abound. Some years ago a party of Japanese went into the interior of Fukien to manufacture camphor, but nothing came of this attempt. The Foochow export is probably the product of this province, but that of Amoy is doubtful, as it may be Formosan camphor smuggled over to the mainland in junks. The export of the other three ports is produced in the Kwangsi province, and this will probably grow into large figures if camphor continues high enough in price to encourage the Chinese in its manufacture.

To sum up, the production of camphor on the mainland of China is an affair of the last few years. It began in Chekiang, but has practically ceased in that province. In Kwangsi it commenced a short time ago, and promises to develop into importance. The Fukien product is only trifling so far.

Practical Prescription Work

At the New York College of Pharmacy.

The following account of the workings of the new practical prescription department of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, was written for the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* by Gordon E. Evans, a student in the junior class. The practical character of the studies pursued by the students at this institution is very clearly indicated in this note, and we recommend a perusal of it to all old and prospective students of the C. P. C. N. Y.

As a junior student of the College of Pharmacy, I will endeavor to describe some of the work done in the dispensing laboratory by the junior class during the five months of their work.

Each man is assigned to a desk, which contains all of the apparatus needed to put up the prescription, and he is held responsible for the condition of his desk and apparatus, and we are rated on the neatness with which we do our work. In reality we have a prescription counter on a small scale and the only thing they mark leniently is the "old drug store towel."

We are then taught the use of the apparatus and also have explained to us the different symbols and parts of a prescription. Then we are asked to prepare simple pills, such as pills of aloes, and from easy masses we are led on until the harder ones are reached, such as pills of phosphorus, and from these we are given masses that form chemical compounds, which are explained, as well as the dose and how the prescription should be put up in order that it may have the effect desired by the prescriber.

A student gets a better idea in this laboratory, which is the only one of its kind in the United States, in five months than he could in a store in a year, or even more, for here we are all under the supervision of Prof. Dr. Diekman and his assistants, who explain to us fully the different steps in the work. We are then carried a step further, where we are instructed to make emulsions by both the English and Continental methods, and the practical way in which it is carried out makes it a pleasure instead of a task, so that when one's employer happens to ask one to prepare an emulsion of any description we are able to go right ahead without his assistance, while he can feel assured that it will be put up in the right way.

We are also instructed how to make liniments of various kinds, such as are official in the Pharmacopoeia; we also learn if we use any instruments that might combine chemically with the ingredients, which frequently occurs in the drug store, through a lack of knowledge on the part of the clerk. All simpler incompatibilities are taught in this course and we are obliged to put these up and find out why they are incompatible; after it has been found out what substances are incompatible we are told how they may be combined, so as to overcome the incompatibility.

The work of the senior year is similar to that of the junior, although of a more difficult nature, and deals with the more obscure and toxic prescriptions, their incompatibilities, manner of compounding and the dose of the resulting compound.

The following is a sample of a recent prescription given the seniors:

R.—Potass. Cyan 4 Gm.
Acid, Citric 9 Gm.
Aque q. s. adde 60 Cc.
Misce, hat mist.

State what reaction, if any, occurs and calculate dose of resulting compound to each teaspoonful. State whether you would dispense the mixture.

The work of the year is summed up in a practical examination, given at the close of the term, in which the student must show his ability as a prescriptionist, in order to become a graduate of the C. P. C. N. Y.

The following is a sample of what is given at each session:

JUNIOR WORK.

Unguentum I. di. U. S. P.

Iodine 4 Dg.
Potassium iodide 1 Dg.
Aque about 3 drops.
Benzoinated Lard 2½ dr.

Rub up the iodine and potassium iodide with the water and incorporate with the benzoinated lard.

Syrup scillae 30 gr.
Sodi. bicarb. 5 gr.
Aque 1 oz.

Misce.

State what happens.

SENIORS.

Dispense.

Hydrarg. bichlorid, ... aa 3 gr.
Ammon. chlorid 2 dr.
Albuminis ovi 1 oz.
Aque 1 oz.

Hydrarg. bichlorid 2 gr.
Liquor calcis 1 oz.
Aque q. s. 2 oz.

Misce.

Hydrarg. submur 2 gr.
Liquor calcis 1 oz.
Aque q. s. 2 oz.

Misce.

Ferri sulph. exsicc. 5 gr.
Potass. brom. 3 gr.
Aque q. s. 1 oz.

Misce.

Criticize.

A PATENT BUREAU.

With a view of protecting inventors from catchpenny patent agencies, and unreliable and inexperienced attorneys, the **American Druggist Patent Bureau** has employed competent counsel and opened a Patent Agency in Washington, D. C., directly across the street from the Patent Office.

We are prepared to obtain PATENTS, DESIGN PATENTS, TRADE-MARKS, to conduct Interferences, to conduct Infringement Suits in the courts of the United States, to give Opinions as to the Scope and Validity of Patents, and to obtain Foreign Patents, in all countries.

An article on each patent obtained by us will be published in this paper, thereby bringing the invention to the attention of the public. Information free. Address the **American Druggist Patent Bureau** 66 West Broadway, New York City.

Washington office, rooms 13, 14 and 15, Hood building, Washington, D. C.

THE MILITIA PHARMACIST.*

BY HENRY P. HYNSON, PH.G.

Brigade Hospital Steward, M. N. G.

In the heart of Maryland, upon one of the fertile farms of fair Frederick Valley, we last summer did military duty as Hospital Stewards for the Maryland National Guards. "Camp Lowndes" presented a most picturesque scene, but strictly regular in its arrangement. Its snowy tents dotting so evenly the gratefully green clover fields, were embellished by the uniformed officers and men, living the busy soldier life with its duties and pleasures. The whole made an interesting and pleasing panorama, heightened in effect, as it was, by the elevated background surrounding the camp.

The location was attractive enough and the work was not too heavy, simply military attention to duty, prompt execution of orders and, for myself, the supervision of the hospital and the dispensing of medicines and supplies with the assistance of detailed regimental or battalion stewards. Not claims enough upon my time to interfere with the perfect relaxation and ease coming with such a life.

Rank of the Hospital Steward.

Lack of experience had nothing to do with making the encampment less enjoyable, since I am a veteran in militia service, having completed my sixth biennial encampment, and know now quite well how to "play old soldier." Nor was the kind, courteous, always considerate treatment of officers and men wanting, yet with all there was, as there must ever be under present conditions, a restless, unsatisfactory feeling attending the doings of the militia hospital steward. The improper ranking, unworthy placing, is a constant thorn in the flesh, an injury deep and painful that no amount of superficial dressing can relieve. The treatment must be radical and the penetrating body, which is constantly pricking and always insulting one's pride, needs to be entirely removed and the patient placed in environments so healthy and conducive to the growth of proper self-respect and manly pride as to make him more vigorous and useful than ever before, claiming at once the respect and recognition to which his attainments and usual social position entitle him.

A Military Aristocracy.

In this dear America, in this boasted democracy, there is to-day established a real and daily stronger growing aristocracy. Un-American, un-democratic though it be, it has found root in the very Government itself and, strange to say, it is the military department of the Government service that sustains the growth which yearly becomes more oppressive and must sooner or later make its impress upon our social affairs and bring them finally into disrepute. Already it extends to the National Guard Militiamen. I refer to the exclusive practices of army officers and their families who persistently indulge their overbearing, unjust treatment of enlisted men, even though they may be officers of the non-commissioned class. Any one at all well acquainted with U. S. Army life knows and understands to what I refer, and it

is so much less bearable because in so many instances the imposers of these so often cruel distinctions and restrictions are persons without education or real social position, who through fortunate circumstances or accident have risen from the lower ranks themselves or, mayhap, are those who through help of ward politicians have won appointment and then gotten their education at Government expense.

Military rank should have no possible bearing upon social distinction in a country like this and the sooner the plain people make the army officers and men alike understand that both are but servants of the people, the better it will be for the perpetuation of the civil republic. I call attention to all this because it is this army aristocracy that has more to do with the present degraded position of the Government Pharmacist than any other, than all other, influences combined, and this is true, because it is true that so-called regular army practices have so much to do with the regulations of the National Guard.

It is scarcely pertinent to the matter for which we are principally organized, to discuss military discipline or military usages, matters of which so many stand in awe, but which claim very little respect from really thoughtful persons, who are independent enough to think and wish the world beyond the traditions and practices of long ago. One has but to agree that warfare itself is long out of date, with and for the really best of mankind, to acknowledge that no greater relic of superior rulers and inferior masses, of tyrant master and bleeding slave remains. Clinging to war as plain evidence of its origin, its use, its real associations are these glaring and inexorable social distinctions—the entire fabric one bold denial of the very declaration that gave us National birth. The military world always has and still dishonors that sublimest of all truths, that "all men are created equal."

There are but few, I believe, who remember how our Government was formed or re-formed after it attained its independence, who realize how little change was made in army regulations and practices and how inconsistent with the new order of things they remained. Comrades, progress, evolution, or what not, has yet made but a very small majority, not even a creditable minority, believe or ready to acknowledge that they are created equal to their fellows—nothing more, nothing less.

It seems quite possible and proper for us, in our special capacity, to criticize these regulations which so greatly degrade us, because, being non-combatants and primarily unnecessary, we can claim, so far as we as pharmacists are concerned, that we need not be subject to effete military regulations. Yet, if we must remain a part of the military, we should demand consideration and ranking consistent with our duties and relative civil standing. Why are we where and what we are? is simply to be answered to easily assure us of the cause of our present ranking.

Origin of the Title Steward.

As I understand it, long before pharmacy was established as a profession, even before there were pharmacists at all, men were detailed as litter-bearers and hospital attendants. One of the most promising and perhaps pleasing of these, after

considerable exertion and, possibly, some study, was "dubbed" with the honorable title "steward" and made sergeant with the pay as such. That's all of it. You and I are in that fellow's boots, the identically same boots, to all appearances, yet to win them we have had to serve four years of hard and profitless apprenticeship, attend two or more courses at a college of pharmacy, the exaction of much study and the expenditure of no inconsiderable amount of money. All this is added to yearly and the Government's demands of its pharmacists are increasing.

There can be no denial of the fact that pharmacy as a profession is thoroughly well established, as evidenced by its many colleges, by its permanent and current literature, and its members must demand fair recognition from the controlling powers of nation and State.

Our chief effort should, in my opinion, be directed toward getting recognition at home. How to proceed would include details too tedious to set forth. In every honorable way, however, that will help to win we should try. Let us start with the proposition that Government pharmacists must be separated from the military and navy, or they must be respected parts of each.

Boycott the Military Portions.

If after a reasonable time neither of these demands are granted, then it shall become the duty of every self-respecting pharmacist to refuse to re-enlist, either in regular army or as a National Guardsman. And I would be in favor of ostracising from all pharmaceutical fellowship any person who would accept such positions. I believe it is entirely possible to secure from our State Legislature such enactments as will separate us from the militia proper and organize us into a hospital corps, or, if not this, such modifications of our present laws as will give us the position we can justly claim.

Militia Pharmacists Should Take the Initiative.

The militia pharmacists of the several States should at once make an effort in the direction indicated, for when we remember that the military pharmacists outnumber the military pharmacists of the regular army and navy ten to one, and that it is the former class which cause pharmacy to suffer most from the present ranking, owing to the often intimate associations in civil life with their military superiors, we must admit that the action of the State Legislatures is of much more importance than the action of Congress, which could affect the standing of less, I think, than 100 stewards altogether.

It is my ambition to see dear old Maryland take the initiative, in this matter, and not allow military social distinction to so greatly overshadow the beauty and bounty of all the many privileges she has vouchsafed her people.

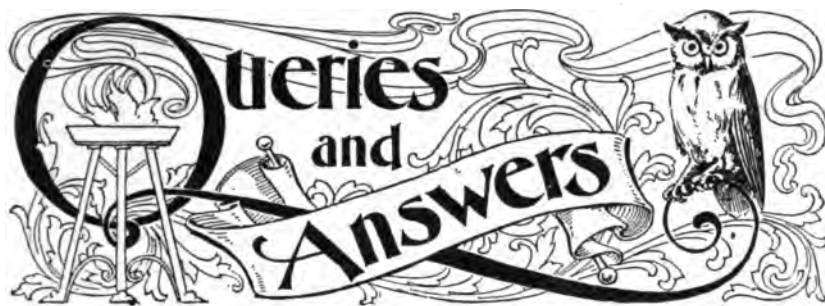
Keep yourself and your customer in good humor; it pays.

Do not despise the small buyer, he may be a big one some day.

Perfect system is the keystone of business prosperity.

Never intrust to others those things that you know you should do yourself.

*Read at the January meeting of the Maryland Military Pharmacists' Association, and communicated by the author.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect.

When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Effective Process for Kumyss.—F. W.—The original kumyss, as set forth by an English writer, is the Russian, made from mare's milk, which is used for the obvious reason that it is less rich in casein and fatty matter than cow's milk, and, therefore, far more easy of digestion.

Mare's milk contains approximately 1.70 per cent of casein and 1.40 per cent of fatty matter, whereas cow's milk contains 4.55 of casein and 3.70 of fatty matter.

Cow's milk is always used in this country, and it answers the purpose admirably in most instances, but a better preparation is obtained by diluting with water to reduce the percentage of casein, etc.

Mare's milk contains 8.75 of milk sugar, cow's milk only 5.35; it is therefore necessary to add some of this to our preparation. The following formula answers very well. Take of:

Fresh milk	12 oz.
Water	4 oz.
Brown sugar	2½ dr.
Compressed yeast	24 gr.
Milk sugar	3 dr.

Dissolve the milk sugar in the water, add to the milk, rub the yeast and brown sugar down in a mortar with a little of the mixture, then strain into the other portion. Strong bottles are very essential, champagne bottles being frequently used, and the corks should fit very tightly; in fact, it is almost necessary to use a bottling machine for the purpose, and once the cork is properly fixed it should be wired down. Many failures have resulted because the corks did not fit properly, the result being that the carbonic acid gas escaped as formed and left a worthless preparation. It is further necessary to keep the preparation at a moderate temperature, and to insure the article being properly finished the bottles are to be gently shaken each day for about ten minutes to prevent the clotting of the casein. It is as well to take the precaution of rolling a cloth round the bottle during the shaking process, as the amount of gas generated is great, and should the bottle be of thin glass or contain a flaw it may give way. Some few days elapse before the fermentation passes

into the acid stage, and when this has taken place the preparation is much thicker. It is now in the proper condition for allaying sickness, being retained by the stomach when almost everything else is rejected.

Malted kumyss can be made as follows:

Extract of malt	1½ oz.
Compressed yeast	20 gr.
Brown sugar	10 gr.
Milk, to champagne pint.	

Herb Teas.—W.—We do not place the formula for Swiss Tea. There is a "Swedish Blood Purifying Tea," of which the following is the formula:

Liquorice root, cut	1½ oz.
Saponaria, cut	3½ oz.
Juniper root, cut	6 oz.
Guaiacum wood, rasped	9 oz.

Another "tea" official in the Swedish Pharmacopoeia, commonly known as "Boecker's Bitter Tonic Tea," has the following composition:

Star anise, crushed	2 oz.
Quassia, rasped	4 oz.
Blessed thistle, cut	4 oz.

A popular tea is understood to have the following composition:

Senna	60 parts.
Liverwort	10 parts.
Couch grass	10 parts.

We do not know the composition of "Irish Tea."

How to Avoid Separation.—J. H. M. writes: "Please inform me how the following may be compounded so as to avoid separation upon standing:

Spirit camphor,	
Chloroform	7 dr.
Oil origanum	2 dr.
Tannin	1 dr.

There is a very slight incompatibility here between the tannin and the oil origanum in chloroformic solution, but hardly sufficient to produce an objectionable precipitate. A good many pharmacists, we find, are following the old editions of the dispensatories in the manufacture of galenic preparations, and this may be a case in point. The Spiritus Camphorae of the 1880 Pharmacopoeia contained a notable amount of water, which would be thrown out of solution in a mixture of this kind and cause trouble.

Stone Paste for Copying.—J. A. H.—We have no recollection of having printed a formula for "stone paste for copying." The article is, in fact, unknown to us.—The hectograph pad is probably what is wanted and the following formulas will be found to work nicely.

Take of the following, by weight:

Gelatin	1 part.
Glycerin	4 parts.
Water	2 parts.

Add the water to the gelatin and allow to soak until it is absorbed; then add the glycerin, and apply a gentle heat until a clear solution results. A few drops of creosote or carbolic acid may be added as a preservative.

The inks used in connection with this copying pad are prepared according to the following formula:

VIOLET INK.

Methyl violet	1 part.
Water	7 parts.
Alcohol	1 part.

RED INK.

Rosaniline	2 parts.
Water	10 parts.
Alcohol	1 part.

Cloth Cleaning Fluid.—N. & R.—The following has been recommended as a good cleansing solution for grease and dirt spots on articles of clothing:

Strong ammonia water	2 dr.
Glycerin	1 oz.
Ether	1 oz.
Castile soap	1 oz.
Water, to make	2 pints.

To one pint of the water add in this order the glycerin, ammonia and ether; shake well and add the remainder of the water. In this dissolve the finely shredded soap.

Another formula of this kind stands thus:

Chloroform	2 oz.
Alcohol	4 oz.
Ammonia water	2 dr.
Sal. soda	1 dr.
Castile soap	2 oz.

Shred the soap and dissolve it in a gallon of soft water. Dissolve the sal soda in a small quantity of water, to which add the chloroform, alcohol and ammonia. Mix the two solutions.

Liquid Metal Polish.—W. W.—writes: "Some time ago a bottle of metal polishing compound made by the Gem Stove Polishing Co., came into my hands. It was a very good article of its kind. I made it out to be a mixture of some impalpable powder with benzene. I have tried, but have never succeeded in making anything quite equal to it. Please publish a formula in "Queries and Answers."

Levigated rotten stone is the common ingredient of liquid polishes. The following is a typical formula:

Rotten stone, levigated	2 oz.
Iron subcarbonate	6 oz.
Oil of mirbane, enough to flavor.	
Oleic acid, or cotton seed oil, sufficient to bring the mixture to the right consistency.	

The following formula can be modified to suit your needs:

Rotten stone	8 oz.
Oxalic acid	2 oz.
Cotton seed oil	3 oz.
Benzene, enough to bring the mixture to the consistency desired.	

Formulas for Chewing Gum.—A. J. F.—We have published a number of formulas for chewing gums in which chicle is the essential ingredient. See the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, October 25, 1896, p. 267; July 25, 1895, p. 44; November 25, 1895, p. 321; March 11, 1895, p. 145; and older numbers.



ADVERTISING A.D. HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticize any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

SOME THRIVING STORES.

LAST year was surely an unfavorable one for business building, and yet a great many druggists increased their trade. I have been collecting some data in this matter and certain points of practical interest are presented.

Some stores that do no advertising may have forged ahead during '96, but I do not know of one. So far as my observation goes, every druggist who materially increased his trade was a liberal advertiser.

In order to get at a few of the practical facts I will cite some typical cases.

1. A good sized store in a city of 30,000. Established six years. Up to beginning of '96, had advertised in a desultory fashion, using one daily newspaper part of the time and changing ads. about once a month. Prices on patents maintained by an agreement among the dealers. During the past year this store has used space in two daily and two weekly papers, changing ads. twice a week in the dailies. The store's specialties and a side line have been strongly pushed. Prices were freely quoted on sundries and a few other items. Four or five special sales on sundries, soaps, etc., were advertised by circulars as well as in the papers. A booklet on prescriptions and one on the stock in general was put out during the year; sales increased 20 per cent. Cost of advertising, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of gross sales.

2. The above record was closely duplicated by a smaller store in a town of 3,500. One daily and two weeklies were used. Ads. changed weekly. Two special sales during the year. Prices quoted on drugs and sundries. Patents not cut. One booklet and several circulars used during the year and reading notices employed part of the time. Trade increased

about 20 per cent. About 2 per cent gross sales devoted to advertising, this being double the amount expended the previous year.

3. An old established store in a large city. Cut rates prevail. I do not know the exact amount of increase, but there was enough to justify doubling the advertising this year. One paper only was employed. Ads. were changed daily. As the store was the original cut-rate one and had a reputation for low prices, figures were not usually quoted in the ads. The progressive policy of the store was dwelt on. Specialties were pushed. The prescription department was thoroughly advertised, particular stress being laid on the checking system employed, and on the fact that standardized drugs were used. About 1 per cent of sales went for advertising. This year prices will be quoted.

4. This store has been established two years in a town of 18,000. Sales '95, \$10,000. Sales '96, \$13,700—an increase of nearly 40 per cent. This man's competitors are sleepy, while he hustles about sixteen hours out of the twenty-four. He has used two dailies and two weeklies; changing his ads. in every issue of the dailies part of the time and never allowing an ad. to run more than three days. This is a cut-rate town and a price list was issued every month in circular form. This druggist also uses a mailing list, sending a circular letter or printed matter to each name six or eight times a year. Spent last year about \$300 for advertising—a little over two per cent of sales. Will spend as much or more this year.

There is a good deal of similarity between the figures I have secured. These various stores show increased sales of from 15 to 40 per cent. Advertising cost from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In all cases ads were frequently changed. Usually both

newspaper and circular advertising was employed. In a majority of cases prices were quoted. Specialties were pushed in every instance. All these features of good advertising have been constantly advocated in this department and the facts given here would seem to justify their wider adoption.

Criticism and Comment.

Ulysses G. Manning,

Glenwood, Ind.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find sample of my advertising—a '97 calendar. Please notice each date slip and criticize. After reading an article in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST in reference to druggists doing their own printing, I overhauled the old press I had when I was a boy, and which had not been used for ten years, and commenced printing slips with it. The press is small, chase 3x5, but I have gotten out 150 of these calendars on it and think they will easily pay for the trouble I have been put to.

Respectfully,

Dr. DENT.

Whatever the advertising value of these calendars may be, they at least stand a monument to the patience and industry of the maker. To do the work on a 3x5 hand-inking press took a lot of time. Each back sheet evidently required several impressions to complete, and was then bronzed. Each of the date slips had to be printed separately. The finished product bears evidence of being home-made, but this is no objection. Dr. Dent has added a line on some seasonable specialty to each of the date slips, which is a very good plan. A calendar of this kind has some value as an advertisement, but if one's time is at all valuable it will pay to buy them. Few druggists who have printing presses could afford to undertake any job as elaborate as this unless for amusement only.

Irwin Drug Co., Ripley, Iowa, send a copy of their New Year Greeting. It is a little four-page folder about four inches square, printed in brown on heavy enameled paper. The printing is excellent and the circular is very well written. In addition to the customary greeting, it contains little talks on prescriptions and confectionery. I think the distribution of this circular will pay if it is followed by others equally well gotten up. The title "New Year's Greeting" leads to the inference that it is an annual publication. Make it monthly and results will follow.

John Umbrite, Liberal, Mo., writes: "I am very much pleased with your department of Business Hints. It alone is worth the subscription. Let the good work go on. I enclose one of our hog cholera remedy ads."

The ad. is a little slip, envelope size, evidently intended for mailing or counter distribution. It makes a strong claim for the merits of the remedy, states that the formula is recommended by the government, and quotes a price of but 10 cents a pound. The second line should have been in as large type as the first. It would have been well to have given about two inches to the headlines. The little ad. is well written, and doubtless sells the remedy, but a bolder heading might have caught a few more eyes.

M. J. Quattlebaum, Norfolk, Va., recently opened a new store in that city. The furnishings of the store are said to be the finest in the State. Mr. Quattlebaum calls attention to the opening by means of a formal announcement, printed in script on the finest plate paper, a double sheet being employed after the style of invitations. Enclosed in the announcement was a dainty, tinted four-page folder, in which was briefly set forth the advantages afforded by the new store.

Excellent taste was shown throughout, and the printing was absolutely perfect. An announcement of this sort is certain to secure the careful attention of every one it reaches.



Buffalo, N. Y.

Advertising Editor,

American Druggist, New York.

Dear Sir—The enclosed ads. were used in our Symphony Orchestra programme. These concerts are the fashionable musical events of the

THE

Leading Pharmacy

We know Physicians who let their patients go anywhere with ordinary prescriptions, but always advise them to bring difficult ones to us.

Perhaps this is not fair, but we are satisfied. When we prepare most of the critical-case and difficult prescriptions, we have enough.

Willis G. Gregory,

530 MAIN ST.

IN "THE GENESEE."

Pharmacist.

season. They are eight in number, two monthly, and are given in our large hall. Each audience about 2,500 in number. I use a different ad. each concert. Your comments will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,

WILLIS H. GREGORY.

THE

Leading Pharmacy

OBSOLETE are such words as "chapped" hands, "rough" skin and "cracked" lips to those who use Gregory's Velvetine. Use it freely and forget our climate. You will think you are in Florida. An ounce of Velvetine is worth a pound of cure. Sticky? No. Harmless? Yes. You can take it inside if you wish.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Willis G. Gregory,

530 MAIN ST.

IN "THE GENESEE."

Pharmacist.

Two of Mr. Gregory's ads. are shown here. All of the ads. were headed just like these, and the main criticism is that

all look just alike, and for that reason are apt to be thought alike.

It is probable that many who read the first ad. failed to read the rest. The setting of an ad. leaves a photographic impression on the brain, and ever after that, same setting will have a familiar look, and part of its attention-arresting power is lost. Just a little change will overcome this difficulty. I am sure it would have been better to have introduced each ad. with a suitable headline and then placed the "Leading Pharmacy" line at the bottom, following it with the location and proprietor's name in very small type.

Not only is the impression given that these ads. are all the same, but the opportunity to catch the eye of those who needed just the preparation, or the prescription service, advertised is lost. A headline that said something about chapped hands or rough skin, would certainly have made the lotion ad. more effective. It is well to have something distinctive about one's ads., but there must not be absolute uniformity. The lotion ad. is the best of the two.

The idea of the prescription ad. might be a little more clearly expressed.

A Clever Window Display.

The Wallack Theatre Building at the corner of Thirtieth street and Broadway stands in the heart of the famous "Tenderloin" of New York, and is the centre of all the gay and bright life of the city. It has been often stated that this portion of Broadway, which is part of the well known promenade from Twenty-third street to the Herald Building, is passed at least once by every visitor to New York during his or her stay in the city. The pharmacy of J. N. Hegeman & Company occupies the most prominent corner of the Wallack Theatre Building and it is one of the conspicuous features of the theatre district. The crowd of sight-seers and promenaders who pass and re-pass this corner daily is of the most cosmopolitan character and includes, as one who has observed the passing crowd for more than twenty years says "a sprinkling of the odds and ends of all humanity." Visitors to the city are inevitably drawn to this part of Broadway, as it is the main artery from which branches out all the veins of joy and pleasure which make Manhattan Island the delightful resort it is. It will thus be seen that the show windows of J. N. Hegeman & Company's store have an advertising value possessed by few others in the city, a fact which is well taken advantage of by those who are keen enough to estimate such things. The city reporter of the *American Druggist* has long been familiar with the excellent character of the window displays of this well known pharmacy and has, too, been impressed by the evident value of this mode of advertising goods. None of the foot passengers on this part of Broadway are ever too hurried to pass a striking window display without study. They are of the

leisure class, mainly, and sight-seeing is what chiefly brings them out. After witnessing many unique and striking window effects extending over some ten or fifteen years, the reporter has gradually become accustomed to the interesting character of this one corner window, and he has lately ceased to observe with the old degree of interest the different changes made from time to time. Recently a display was made which attracted notice. A pretty hospital nurse, attired in the regulation hospital garb, and wearing the badge of the Red Cross Society, beaming pleasantly down from the window on the passing crowd seemed the very acme of successful window display, and our representative pressed nearer to gain a closer view of the charming figure. The figure was but a dummy made for the occasion, but the attractiveness of the exhibit was past criticism. In her hands was a tray bearing a bottle of Malt Nutrine, with the sign "The doctor insists that my patient shall have only Malt Nutrine." Nothing but a photograph could convey any adequate idea of the skillful and studied arrangement of the lay figure and



A PRETTY WINDOW DISPLAY.

its supports of cases and bottles of Malt Nutrine. So our reporter, who is a dabster in the line of amateur photography, lost no time in procuring a view of this unique display, and the accompanying engraving is a copy reduced nearly one-third. It is unfortunate that color work has not made its way into the trade press, for much of the vivid coloring and bright contrasts in this display have to be left to the imagination. All can appreciate the possibilities for display in the costume of a hospital nurse in which bright and cherry prints make up the dress, the last happy touch being given by the bright red badge of the Red Cross Society.

John W. Ferrier, the able and genial manager of the pharmacy, has been complimented greatly on the success of his latest window display, but he modestly disclaims the credit, stating that the arrangement was designed by one of the Anheuser Busch Brewing Company's clever traveling representatives, John G. Patten, P. C. P., '87, who induced Mr. Ferrier to reserve the window one week for the exclusive display of Malt Nutrine.

The Tariff on Drugs and Chemicals.

Comparative Statement of the Duties on Drugs and Chemicals Under the McKinley, Wilson and Dingley Measures.

THE DINGLEY BILL A PROTECTIVE MEASURE.

The table below, which we are able to print through the kind courtesy of Schoellkopf, Hartford, and MacLagan, Ltd., of this city, presents in full the provisions of the tariff schedule relating to drugs, chemicals and perfumery under the Dingley Bill. A comparative statement of the duties imposed under the two previous tariff enactments is also given. The extent of the changes made in the drug and chemical schedules whereby it is estimated that the revenues of the government will be increased by \$3,500,000, can be readily perceived by inspection of the tables.

Name of Article.	M'Kinley Bill, 1890	Wilson Bill, 1894	Proposed Dingley Bill, 1897	Name of Article.	M'Kinley Bill, 1890	Wilson Bill, 1894	Proposed Dingley Bill, 1897
Acetate of lead, white, lb.....	5½c.	2½c.	3½c.	Camphor, refined, lb.....	4c.	10%	4c.
Acetate of lead, brown lb.....	3½c.	1½c.	2½c.	Caustic potash, in sticks or rolls, lb.....	1c.	Free.	1c.
Acid, acetic, or pyro-ligneous, lb.....	1½c.	20%	8c.	Chalk prepared, precipitated, French and red, lb.....	1c.	20%	1c.
Acid, benzoic.....	Free.	Free.	25%	Chicle, lb.....	Free.	Free.	10c.
" boric, lb.....	8c.	8c.	8c.	Chloral hydrate, lb.....	50c.	25%	55c.
" carbolic.....	Free.	Free.	25%	Chloroform, lb.....	25c.	25c.	20c.
" chromic, lb.....	6c.	4c.	4c.	Chlorate potash, lb.....	Free.	Free.	8c.
" citric, lb.....	10c.	25%	8c.	Chromate and bichromate potash, lb.....	8c.	25%	8c.
" gallic, lb.....	Free.	Free.	10c.	Coal tar colors or dyes, (aniline colors)	35%	25%	35%
" lactic, lb.....	Free.	Free.	4c.	Coal tar products and preparations, not colors or dyes.....	20%	Free.	25%
" oxalic.....	Free.	Free.	25%	Cobalt, oxide of, lb.....	30c.	25c.	25c.
" salicylic, lb.....	Free.	Free.	10c.	Cocoa butter, lb.....	8½c.	8½c.	8c.
" sulphuric, lb.....	½c.	Free.	½c.	Cod liver oil, gal.....	15c.	20%	15c.
" tannic, lb.....	75c.	60c.	50c.	" oil, gal.....	8c.	Free.	Free.
" tartaric, lb.....	10c.	20%	7c.	Copperas or sulphate of iron, lb.....	8-10c.	Free.	½c.
Alcoholic perfumery.....	\$2.00 gall. and 50%	\$2.00 gall. and 50%	60c. lb. and 45%	Cotton seed oil, gal.....	10c.	Free.	7c.
Alcoholic preparations, medicinal, lb.....	50c.	50c.	55c.	Coriander Seed, lb.....	Free.	Free.	½c.
Alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina and alum, crystals or ground, lb.....	6-10c.	4-10c.	½c.	Cream Tartar, lb.....	6c.	20%	6c.
Alumina.....	6-10c.	4-10c.	6-10c.	Croton oil, lb.....	30c.	Free.	20c.
Ammonia, carbonate, lb.....	1½c.	20%	1½c.	Cyanide potash, lb.....	25%	25%	6c.
Ammonia, muriate or sal-ammoniac, lb.....	½c.	10%	½c.	Dextrin or British gum, lb.....	1½c.	1½c.	1½c.
Ammonia, sulphate, lb.....	½c.	20%	½c.	Drugs which have been advanced in value by refining, grinding or other process of manufacturing.....	10%	10%	10%
Antimony, regulus or metal, lb.....	½c.	Free.	½c.	Ether, fruit, oils or essences, lb.....	\$2.50	\$2.00	\$3.00
Argols, or crude tartar, lb.....	Free.	Free.	1½c.	Ether, nitrous, lb.....	25c.	25c.	25c.
Baryta, sulphate of, manufactured, ton.....	\$2.72	\$3.00	\$5.25	Ether, sulphuric, lb.....	40c.	40c.	25c.
Bay rum, proof-gal.....	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.50	Extracts of logwood, sumac, etc., lb.....	½c.	10%	½c.
Benzoic naphtha, etc.	Free.	Free.	25%	Extracts of hemlock bark, lb.....	1c.	10%	½c.
Blue vitriol or sulphate copper, lb.....	2c.	Free.	1c.	Flax seed, bush.....	80c.	20c.	½c.
Borax, crude, or borate of soda or lime, lb.....	3c.	1½c.	2c.	Fuller's earth, manufactured, ton.....	\$8.00	\$1.00	\$2.00
Borax, refined, lb.....	5c.	2c.	3c.	Fusel oil or amyl alcohol, lb.....	10%	10%	½c.
Bromine.....	Free.	Free.	25%	Glauber salts (sulphate soda), ton.....	\$1.25	Free.	\$1.25
Canary seed.....	Free.	Free.	40%	Glycerin, crude, not purified, lb.....	1½c.	1c.	1c.
Castor beans, bush, 50 lbs.....	50c.	25c.	25c.	Glycerin, refined, lb.....	4½c.	8c.	8c.
Castor oil, gal.....	80c.	35c.	35c.	Gold leaf, package of 500 leaves, pkge.....	\$2.00	30%	\$2.00
Calomel.....	35%	25%	35%				
Capsicum or red pepper, unground, lb.....	2½c.	2½c.	2½c.				

Name of Article.	M'Kinley Bill, 1890	Wilson Bill, 1894	Proposed Dingley Bill, 1897
Honey, gal.....	20c.	10c.	20c.
Hops, lb.....	15c.	8c.	15c.
Indigo, extract or paste, lb.....	¾c.	Free.	¾c.
Indigo, carmined, lb.....	10c.	Free.	10c.
Ink, printing ink and ink powders.....	80%	25%	25%
Iodide of potash, lb.....	50c.	25c.	25c.
Iodine, re-sublimed, lb.....	30c.	Free.	20c.
Iodoform, lb.....	\$1.50	\$1.00	\$1.00
Liquorice, extracts of, lb.....	5½c.	5c.	5c.
Linseed oil, raw or boiled, gal.....	82c.	20c.	82c.
Litharge, lb.....	8c.	1½c.	2½c.
Magnesia, carbonate, lb.....	4c.	3c.	8c.
Magnesia, calcined, lb.....	8c.	7c.	7c.
Magnesia, sulphate, lb.....	3-10c.	1-5c.	1-5c.
Mica.....	35%	20%	8c. & 15%
Morphine and its salts, oz.....	50c.	50c.	\$1.00
Mustard, ground or preserved, lb.....	10c.	25%	10c.
Naphthalene.....	20%	Free.	25%
Oils, lemon, bergamot, citronella.....	Free.	Free.	25%
Oils, myrbane.....	20%	Free.	25%
Olive oil, fit for salad purposes, gal.....	35c.	35c.	50c.
Opium, aqueous extract, tincture and other liquid preparations.....	40%	20%	40%
Opium, containing less than 9% morphine, lb.....	\$12.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
Opium, prepared for smoking, lb.....	\$12.00	\$6.00	\$6.00
Opium, crude, containing 9% and over morphine, lb.....	Free.	Free.	\$1.00
Paraffin.....	Free.	Free.	40%
Paris green and London purple.....	25%	12½%	25%
Peppermint oil, lb.....	80c.	25%	65c.
Phenacetine, oz.....	25%	25%	8c.
Phosphorus, lb.....	20c.	15c.	20c.
Prussiate potash, red, lb.....	10c.	25%	8c.
Prussiate potash, yellow, lb.....	5c.	25%	4c.
Prussian blue, lb.....	6c.	8c.	8c.
Quicksilver, lb.....	10c.	7c.	10c.
Red lead, lb.....	8c.	1½c.	2½c.
Rochelle salts, lb.....	8c.	2c.	4c.
Saccharine.....	25%	25%	\$2.00 lb. & 15%
Sage, lb.....	8c.	1c.	1c.
Saltpetre, refined, lb.....	1c.	¾c.	¾c.
Santonine, lb.....	\$2.50	\$1.00	\$1.00
Silver leaf, per package of 500 leaves, pkge.....	75c.	80%	75c.
Soap, castile, lb.....	1½c.	20%	1½c.
" common.....	10%	10%	20%
" fancy and toilet, lb.....	15c.	35%	15c.
Soda, ash, lb.....	¼c.	¼c.	¼c.
" bicarbonate, lb.....	1c.	¼c.	¼c.
" bichromate and chromate, lb.....	8c.	25%	2c.
" caustic, lb.....	1c.	¼c.	¼c.
" crystals or soda, lb.....	¼c.	¼c.	¼c.
" nitrite, lb.....	25%	25%	2½c.
" silicate, lb.....	¼c.	¼c.	¼c.
Spices, ground or powdered, lb.....	1c.	8c.	8c.
Sponges.....	20%	10%	20%
Strychnine and its salts, oz.....	40c.	80c.	80c.
Sugar of milk, lb.....	8c.	5c.	5c.
Sulphur, refined, ton.....	\$8.00	20%	\$8.00
Sulphur, sublimed, or flowers of, ton.....	\$10.00	20%	\$8.00
Sumac, ground, lb.....	4-10c.	10%	4-10c.
Thymol.....	Free.	Free.	25%
Toilet preparations—cosmetics, dentrifices, pomades, etc.....	50%	40%	50%
Turkey red oil, gal.....	40c.	30%	40c.
Ultramarine blue, dry, pulp, or mixed with water, lb.....	4½c.	8c.	4c.
Vanillin, oz.....	25%	25%	70c.
Varnishes, including gold size and Japan Vermillion red and colors containing quicksilver, lb.....	12c.	20%	12c.
White lead, dry or ground, in oil, lb.....	8c.	1½c.	2½c.
Whiting and Paris white, dry, lb.....	¼c.	¼c.	¼c.
Zinc, oxide, dry or ground, in oil, lb.....	1½ & 1½c.	1c.	dry, 1c.
Zinc, chloride, lb.....	25%	25%	1c.
Zinc, sulphate, lb.....	25%	25%	1c.

THE DRUGGISTS' ALLIANCE OF AMERICA.

The Druggists' Alliance of America was organized Tuesday March 16th, at a meeting held in the American Tract Building, 150 Nassau street. About fifty druggists were in attendance, and August Drescher, of Newark, directed the proceedings until a constitution was adopted and officers elected, when President R. H. Luthin took the chair. The objects of the Alliance, as set forth in the prospectus, are as follows: To organize a strong co-operative association among the dispensing druggists of America for their mutual aid and protection, to be known as the Druggists' Alliance of America, and largely to be patterned after the Jewelers' Alliance, which, the prospectus goes on to state, has been in successful operation for many years, and proved a blessing to hundreds of its members. The specific objects of the Alliance cover six paragraphs, and are



R. H. LUTHIN,
President of the Druggists' Alliance of America.

quoted in our editorial columns. Every reputable graduate or registered pharmacist in the United States or Canada, actively engaged as a dispensing druggist, is eligible to membership, such membership covering the member and any qualified dispensers in his employ.

The officers chosen are: President, R. H. Luthin, of 191 Bowery, New York City; vice-president, August Wenzel, of Brooklyn; treasurer, Gilbert P. Knapp, of 362 Hudson street, New York; secretary, J. D. Russell, Room 419 American Tract Building; executive committee, Adrian Paradis, chairman, 191 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Thos. W. Linton, F. W. Lyons; trustees (from Brooklyn), Adrian Paradis, Walter H. Paffard, W. P. K. Schlatter; (from New York), Chas. A. Osmun, Thos. W. Linton, Thos. Latham; (from New Jersey), August Drescher, F. W. Lyons, and Albert Schur.

R. H. Luthin, the president of the new Alliance, is a well-known Bowery druggist who has not heretofore taken any active part in organization work among local druggists. He is, perhaps, better

known in a public way from his clever window displays on the Bowery.

J. D. Russell, the secretary, and real promoter of the Alliance, is a traveling salesman in the employ of the J. Elwood Lee Co., of Conshohocken, Pa. He is a man of undoubted ability as an organizer, and if the way to the promised land is to be led by an outsider, he may prove a good substitute for the true Moses. His views on substitution are somewhat queer, though. Speaking to a representative of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, he said it was not the intention of the Alliance to defend law suits brought against druggists who substitute inferior drugs. The substitution of acetanilid for phenacetine was a heinous offense, and no druggist who was guilty of it would be defended by the Alliance if charges were brought against him. The substitution, however, of an inferior essence of pepsine for the genuine Fairchild essence was not substitution in Mr. Russell's eyesight, and he even hinted that a case of this kind might be defended by the Alliance.

The membership fee in the new Alliance is \$2, half of which goes to the secretary.

Caught Substituting.

Charles Holzhauer, a well known Newark (N. J.) druggist, has been placed in a very unenviable light by some recent court proceedings in that city. Fairchild Bros. & Foster, the manufacturers of Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine, have long suspected that New Jersey druggists in general and Charles Holzhauer particularly, were practicing a fraud on the public by substituting other preparations of pepsine when they filled a prescription calling for Fairchild's essence. The Fairchilds proceeded to catch Mr. Holzhauer and did it most effectively. Prescriptions for Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine were sent to Mr. Holzhauer's store to be filled and the preparations dispensed were handed over to analysts for examination. One bottle was placed in the hands of Prof. Chittenden, of Yale University, and another was left with Dr. Albert R. Leeds, the professor of analytical chemistry in Stevens' Institute, Hoboken. Affidavits were procured from both analysts.

The Professor of Physiological Chemistry at Yale, Dr. Russell H. Chittenden, stated in his affidavit that he examined Holzhauer's alleged Pepsine Essence, Fairchild, and that of the real thing, and had no hesitancy in saying that Holzhauer's Essence of Pepsine, Fairchild, is not what it pretends to be, and is marked different from Fairchild's. He found in Holzhauer's stuff salicylic acid, none of which is found in Fairchild's Essence proper.

The affidavit of the Professor of Analytical Chemistry in Stevens' Institute, Hoboken, Dr. Leeds, is equally damaging to Mr. Holzhauer, and charges him with selling stuff bought from him as Fairchild's Essence of Pepsine, when the mixture found in the bottle supplied to the customers differed materially from the real essence, as ordered by Newark physicians, and paid high prices for by the Newark public. All Holzhauer's bottles he said contained salicylic acid; those of Fairchild's Essence proper contained none.

In view of these facts the Fairchilds Company procured a rule to show cause

why an injunction should not issue against Holzhauer. To everybody's astonishment, Mr. Holzhauer put in no answer to the petition, and didn't attempt to deny the charges.

LEGISLATIVE MATTERS IN NEW YORK.

The committee of the New York Legislature on the operation of the Raines excise law has prepared an amendment to the law under which the scale of prices for prescription license is as follows: \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, the druggists in New York being required to pay \$35, in Brooklyn, \$30; etc., the amount of the license decreasing in proportion to the size of the town.

Since such a tax would be manifestly unfair, the editor of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST called on Senator Raines at the Grand Union Hotel on March 13th and had a long conversation with the Senator concerning the proposed change in the excise tax. The Senator evinced much interest in the statistics submitted by the Editor of the DRUGGIST and the following letter addressed by the Editor to Senator Raines after the interview covers the principal points covered in that interview:

In the proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association for 1896 on page 887, a copy of which publication I send you herewith, you will find an analysis of 27,000 prescriptions. This analysis includes reports made by 19 different pharmacists from eleven different cities, and in the tables appearing on pages 289 to 296 are printed the names of each article called for in these 27,000 prescriptions. An examination of this list will show that in the entire number of prescriptions named liquors and wines of all kinds are called for only 280 times. While no statement appears as to whether these liquors were ordered in combination or alone, there is no question but that they were ordered in combination in the majority if not all of the cases.

According to these statistics, only about 1.03 per cent of prescriptions written in the cities named called for liquor in any form. In view of the fact that a large portion of these statistics were gathered from cities in the West and South in which my own observation and experience teaches liquors are more frequently ordered by physicians than in the cities of the East, I feel confident that the percentage of prescriptions in which liquors are ordered will fall much below 1 per cent in New York State.

At my request two of the leading pharmacists of New York City have examined 10,650 prescriptions in their files, taken in regular order as they come, and in this number they find but 22 prescriptions in which liquors of any kind are ordered in any form, and none in which liquors are ordered alone. Furthermore, one of these pharmacists, Mr. Oscar G. Kalish, informs me that in the whole four years in which he has been doing business, he has, so far as he can recollect, received only one prescription for liquor alone; and he is quite confident that this is the only prescription of this kind which has been received during that period of time. During these four years Mr. Kalish has put up about 38,000 prescriptions.

While it is difficult to arrive at a fair estimate of the average number of prescriptions put up by the retail drug stores throughout the State, I think that 20 prescriptions per day, or 7,000 per year would be about a fair estimate. It is true that the more prosperous stores put up very many more than this, but there are a large number of stores in the suburban districts and in the country where not more than 10 or 12 new prescriptions per day are dispensed, and I think that 20 per day is a fair estimate of the number of prescriptions put up. Should we admit for the sake of argument, which I am not prepared to admit in fact, that the statistics gathered in the West would apply to New York State at large, this would make about 71 prescriptions per annum containing liquor which would be put up by the average druggist. The average price of a prescription is about 35 cents. This would make the total receipts from the 71 prescriptions dispensed by the chemist, \$24.85. The average tax paid under the schedule proposed, with \$35 as a maximum, would be about \$20. This average is based upon the assumption that every druggist would pay the tax, and it takes into consideration the estimated number of druggists in the cities of the different classes. It is

scarcely necessary to point out to you the evident unfairness of expecting druggists to pay a tax of \$20 per annum for the privilege of dispensing \$24.85 worth of prescriptions, as this would leave them a very decided loss after deducting the actual cost of the ingredients used.

If the estimate be based not upon the printed statistics gathered largely in western cities, but upon the 10,060 prescriptions taken from the files of New York pharmacists, Messrs. Atwood & Kalish, the average pharmacist would dispense only 15 prescriptions for liquor per annum, making the total receipts from that source only \$5.25, for which privilege he would have to pay a tax of \$20.

Furthermore, it has never been held by even the most ardent high tax advocates, that the pharmacist is required to pay a liquor tax license for dispensing liquors in combinations. He is only required to pay such a license, where he is required to pay any, for dispensing liquors alone. As will be seen from the reports of Messrs. Atwood & Kalish, which may be taken as fairly representing the better element of trade, there are practically no prescriptions written for liquor alone, the physician being in the habit almost invariably of giving a verbal order, and you can readily imagine that the pharmacists of the State will be almost unanimous in refusing to take out any liquor tax license under the schedule proposed in the amendment as drafted by your honorable committee, and the schedule will therefore be quite as much of a failure as a revenue source as was the original schedule. As you have already been informed, the druggists in the country do a larger liquor business, when they do any liquor business at all, than do those in the city, and it is quite possible that you will find some druggists in the rural districts who will be willing to pay \$5 for the license which would give them the privilege of dispensing alcohol.

I would again direct your attention to the facts as stated by me before your honorable committee at the hearing given some weeks ago, that in 23 of the States of the Union it is customary for druggists to dispense liquor upon prescriptions, regardless of liquor tax license, although in 13 of these States the druggists' liquor tax is provided for. The experience of legislators in other States therefore corroborates the views set forth before your committee and reiterated above, that any liquor tax law exacting any considerable fee from druggists for dispensing liquor upon prescriptions alone would be inoperative.

Will Not Wait for the Committee to Act.

President Smither, of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, on learning of the action proposed by the Raines Law Committee, at once secured the independent introduction into the Senate by Mr. Seibert, of the amendments to the law as drafted by the Legislative Committee of the State Association and presented to the Raines Law Committee. These amendments were printed in full on page 116 of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST for February 25. The bill was accompanied by the following petition:

Petition Presented to the Legislature.

TO THE HONORABLE THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK:

Your petitioner, the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, respectfully submits:

That heretofore, and prior to the enactment of the so-called Raines Liquor Tax law, the druggists of the State quite generally supplied their patrons with wines and liquors for medical purposes.

That when such goods were furnished upon a physician's prescription, no tax was imposed upon the sale nor, so far as your petitioner can learn, has a tax been imposed on such sales by any other State in the Union.

That the local Excise Boards in the several cities and villages of the State recognized the necessity for the sale of liquor by druggists, in reasonable quantities, for strictly medical purposes without prescription, and whenever a license fee was imposed upon such traffic, such fee was made to bear a reasonable relation to the volume of the business so taxed.

That the liquor tax law now in force, by reason of its excessive fee to druggists, will practically preclude the latter from supplying their patrons with these commodities.

That notwithstanding that your petitioner has brought these facts to the notice of the Special Senate Committee on Excise, and notwithstanding that your Honorable Body has been petitioned by thousands of representative citizens of the villages and cities of the State, asking that nothing more than a nominal registration fee be exacted of licensed pharmacists who sell liquor

only upon physicians' prescriptions, and further, that provision be made for licensing sales of liquor in small quantities and for medical purposes, by pharmacists without prescriptions, the fee for which fixed at a sum which it would be possible for the druggists to pay, said special committee has not seen fit to include the relief asked for in its recommendation.

Your petitioner therefore prays that your Honorable Body will give due consideration to this feature of the Excise law, and avoid placing the citizens of the State of New York, in the unique position of being unable to obtain an article necessary as a medicine from the logical source of such supply, to-wit: the licensed pharmacy.

And your petitioner will ever pray.
The New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

R. K. SMITHER, president.
JUDSON B. TODD, secretary.

The Amended Higbie Bill Will Pass.

The Higbie bill has been amended so as to meet with the approval of the State Board of Pharmacy and has been reported in the form printed below and will, no doubt, become a law.

Messrs. Muir, Mayo and others have a hearing at Albany to-day on this bill.

An Act.

To amend the public health law, in relation to the sale of domestic remedies.*

Senate bill No. 289, introduced by Mr. Higbie—read twice and ordered printed, and when printed to be referred to the committee on public health—reported favorably from said committee with amendments and ordered reprinted as amended, and when reprinted to be referred to the committee of the whole. In Assembly, reported from the committee on public health, with amendments, ordered printed as amended and recommended to the committee on public health.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and eighty-seven of chapter six hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-three, entitled "An act in relation to the public health, constituting chapter twenty-five of the general laws, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 187. Application of article limited.—This article shall not apply to the business of a practitioner of medicine who is not the proprietor of a store for the retailing of drugs, medicines or poisons and shall not prevent practitioners of medicine from supplying their patients with such articles as they may deem proper, nor shall it apply to persons who sell medicines or poisons at wholesale, or to the sale of Paris green, white hellebore and other poisons for destroying insects, or any substance for use in the arts, or to the manufacture and sale of proprietary medicines, or to the sale by retail dealers or merchants of ammonia, bicarbonate of soda, borax, camphor, castor oil, cream tartar, dye-stuffs, epsom salts, essence ginger, essence peppermint, essence wintergreen, glauher's salts, glycerine, licorice, olive oil, rochelle salts, sal-ammoniac, saltpetre, salts of tartar, sal-soda and sulphur, or to the sale of the usual domestic remedies by retail dealers in the rural districts. The term "usual domestic remedies," here employed, means medicines, a knowledge of the properties of which and dose has been acquired from common use and includes only such remedies as may be safely employed without the advice of a physician, such as [epsom salts, rochelle salts, salts of tartar, borax, sulphur,] paragoric, magnesia, [camphor,] aloes, myrrh, guaiac, arnica, rhubarb, senna, squills, ipecac and preparations of the same, [castor oil, olive oil, origanum, spike, amber, wintergreen, peppermint, wormwood, glycerine,] spirits of nitre, essence anise and other like remedies, but does not include opium, morphine, laudanum, strychnine, arsenic, belladonna, aconite and other poisons requiring knowledge and pharmaceutical skill to safely dispense, unless they are sold in original packages, or packages put up by and bearing the label of a licensed pharmacist. The term "rural districts" here employed, shall apply only to small villages and country districts having no store where pharmacy is practiced. The term "practice of pharmacy," when used in this article, means the compounding of prescriptions or of any United States pharmacopoeial preparation, or of any drug or poison, to be used as medicines, or the retailing of any drug or poison, except as provided for in this section.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

*Matter underscored— is new; matter in brackets [] is old law to be omitted.

The Kings County Board of Pharmacy Abolished.

The charter of the Greater New York passed the Assembly by a vote of 117 to 28 on March 23 in its original, unamended form. It was deemed necessary by the leaders of the Republican party to shut out all amendments, for if once any concession was made the measure would be indefinitely delayed. Under the charter, as has already been reported in these columns the Kings County (Brooklyn) Board of Pharmacy is abolished, the selection of the board left in the hands of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, the surplus income of the board devoted to the uses of that institution—not of the library fund, as under the present law, and an immediate re-registration required. The charter is to go into effect on January 1st, 1898. A separate measure dividing the authority and the fees between the Brooklyn and the New York City College has already been introduced. This is known as the Brush bill.

Assemblyman Perkins has introduced a bill creating a general State board with a representation of two from New York, one from Kings, one from Erie County, and three from the State at large.

Death of a Brooklyn Druggist.

W. H. Perrin, a much respected druggist of Brooklyn, died suddenly at his residence above the pharmacy at 534 Court street, on Wednesday, March 17, of heart failure, aged 67. He was a native of Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, England, and came to this country when 25 years of age. He was a man of excellent education, having graduated from Cambridge University before he was 25. He came to the United States shortly after graduating and served in the Hospital Corps of the Army, being attached to the Army of Potomac. The deceased was noted for his charities and he will be greatly missed by the poor of the Southern District of Brooklyn. He was a member of the King's County Pharmaceutical Society. The funeral services were held from his late residence on Saturday, March 20, at 8 o'clock p. m. He is survived by a widow.

Minnesota to Tax Department Stores.

ST. PAUL, MINN., March 14.—Drastic legislation is proposed to kill or curb the department stores in Minnesota. A special committee has reported to the Senate that department stores seek to introduce the methods of the trusts into modern retail trade, and are an unmitigated evil, and the displacement of men by women and children at lower rates of wages is not for the best interests of society. Senator Theden introduced a bill providing for a division of merchandise into fifty-nine classes. Then follows a provision for a graduated occupation tax, based on the number of classes of goods handled. The maximum tax on stores handling one class of goods is \$2 per year; for two lines, \$10; three lines, \$25; four lines, \$100; five lines, \$250; from five to twelve lines, \$1,000; from twelve to twenty lines, \$5,000; over twenty lines, \$10,000. As most of the department stores handle over twenty lines, the tax would drive many of them out of the business, or cause them to cut their lines so as to come within the \$5,000 limit.

Recent Drug Incorporations.

Articles have been filed by the Crescent Family Remedy & Supply Co., of Minneapolis, \$10,000. W. E. Holmes, G. M. Blecker, and E. C. Gurney.

The Headley Drug Co., of Springfield, Mo., has filed a certificate of change of name to Townsend Drug Company.

W. H. Hanning and others have incorporated the Ingram Pill Co., St. Louis, Mo., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

The Opera House Drug Co., of Superior, Wis., has filed articles of incorporation. Capital stock, \$5,000. Incorporators, John S. Hadley, S. D. Dorn and Joseph H. Goswell.

Atlas Remedy Co., Chicago, have been granted certificate, to manufacture and deal in druggists' sundries. Capital stock, \$2,500; incorporators, Bailey E. Ryland, Chas A. Stuldharn.

Articles of incorporation have been filed by the L. C. Deney Drug Co., of Tyler, Texas. Capital stock \$5,000.00. Incorporators: L. C. Deney, A. M. Finley of Tyler, and John A. Boone of Houston.

The Louis A. Bates Company of New York City, has been incorporated to carry on a wholesale and retail drug business. Capital \$10,000. Directors, Louis A. Bates, Clarence D. Bowman and Geo. C. Sausa of New York.

The Niemeyer Drug & Paint Co. have filed articles of incorporation in St. Louis. The capital stock is \$20,000, one half paid. Chas. Niemeyer holds 140 shares, and Otto Schultz and Geo. A. Meyer thirty shares each.

The Kutz Fibre Co., of Brooklyn, has been incorporated, to manufacture antiseptic bandages; capital, \$5,000. Gabriel S. Kutz and Samuel Zucker, of New York, and Algernon S. Higgins, Jr., of Brooklyn.

Incorporation papers have been issued to the Wheeler Drug Co., of Chicago. The capital stock is \$2,500, and the concern will deal in drugs. R. H. Wheeler, Emma Wheeler and O. J. Boyer are the incorporators.

The North Side Pharmacy of Chicago has been incorporated, its purpose being to deal in drugs. The capital stock is \$2,500, and the incorporators are Harry G. Colson, Edward S. Cummings and Wm. R. Clasen.

Michael Mfg. Co., of New York City, has been incorporated, to manufacture proprietary remedies. Capital, \$10,000, and directors: Jacob C. Michael of 140 Nassau street, New York; Alexander M. Lowry of New York, and Walter H. Sharpley, of Newark, N. J.

Articles of incorporation have been filed of the State Medical Company, Omaha, Neb., with a capital stock placed at \$250,000. The company proposes to handle drugs and employ skilled physicians. The incorporators are Ovid A. Seabury, Charles H. Richards and Claude E. Selleck.

The Peerless Chemical Co., of Chicago, has been granted incorporation papers by the Secretary of State of Illinois. The capital stock is \$10,000, and the concern will do a manufacturing business. The incorporators are Charles A. Colard, Arthur P. Rankin and Miner K. Olmstead.

Prominent business men of Atlanta, Ga., have just organized a new patent medicine company under the name of the Africana Company. They start off with a capital of \$50,000. Dr. J. T. Hutcheson is president of the concern. The medicine is called a blood purifier.

Certificate has been issued to the Commercial Chemical Co. of the United States, of New York City. Capital, \$3,000. Directors: Reginald P. Rowe, Brooklyn, Charles E. Meek, James F. Curtin, Leonard W. Onion, and Charles F. Sergeant, Brooklyn; DeWitt Karr, New York City.

The Medical Treatment Company of New York City, has been incorporated to manufacture medicines and medical instruments. Capital \$1,200. Directors: Allen H. Oliver, New York City; William Burrows, Bayonne, N. J.; Jas. E. Warner, Cranford, N. J.; W. V. Russ, Brooklyn, and William A. Hayward, Elizabeth, N. J.

The Greer Drug Company, which succeeds to the business of Dowle & Moise of Charleston, S. C., has been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$100,000, and is officered as follows: President, Thomas A. McGahan; manager, A. J. Greer; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel Wiley; Directors, T. R. McGahan, J. J. Westcoat, C. M. Drake, C. Welburn, and A. J. Greer.

Saddle soreness may be a deep-seated disease, but it cannot be properly spoken of as one of long-standing.—*The Wheel.*



T. B. Dunn of Sen-Sen fame came down from Rochester for a few days about March 10th.

Marvin Shields has purchased the drug store formerly owned by William F. Shields, at Hackettstown, N. J.

Mr. Guest, the clerk of W. B. Parkin & Co., has been laid up with typhoid fever for the last two weeks.

J. L. Weil, druggist, at 88 Wall street, has bought out the Hunter Medical Company, and now manufactures their catarrh preparation, "Nasoline."

The pharmacy formerly owned by the Johnson Drug Company, at 171 Smith street, Brooklyn, was purchased on March 10th, by a Mr. Reinhardt.

William Hull Wickham, one of the partners of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, has gone to the Hot Springs of Virginia for a brief respite from business.

It is on the cards that Wm. B. Riker & Co., the widely-known firm of dispensing pharmacists, are to move nearer to Twenty-third street on Sixth avenue.

John J. Benson, druggist corner of Hicks and Summit streets, Brooklyn, has been on the sick list for some days, and the store has been in charge of Edwin Gammon.

Frank W. Hayward, N. Y. C. P. '96, formerly with C. V. S. Rea, of Hackettstown, N. J., has accepted the position of manager of Marvin Shield's pharmacy in the same town.

Mr. Van der Grift, manager and part owner of Heydenreich's pharmacy, 169 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, has returned from his six weeks' trip to Bermuda, very much improved in health.

E. W. Enderle, formerly clerk with L. Arensberg, Myrtle avenue and Dumeld street, Brooklyn, has accepted the position of junior clerk at Frank Hatch's Park Pharmacy, Rutherford, N. J.

John Miller, N. Y. C. P. '96, who was until recently in the employ of Hunt & Gregorius, druggists at 259 First avenue, New York City, has been relieving at Geety & James' pharmacy, corner of 113th street and Eighth avenue.

Daggett & Ramsdell will shortly remove from their present location on Fifth avenue near Thirty-third street to larger premises on West Thirty-fourth street near Broadway. The firm will occupy the entire building of four stories.

F. G. Hills, N. Y. C. P. '94, formerly in the employ of Hermon W. Atwood, druggist, at 846 Broadway, New York City, and more recently the apothecary of the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., has resigned his position at the Home.

Herbert D. Robbins, of the wholesale drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, returned on Saturday, March 20th, on the Steamship St. Paul of the American Line, from his sojourn of a month, his time having been spent mostly in Paris.

Charles B. Prior, N. Y. C. P. '94, formerly with C. T. Webster, druggist, at 636 Lexington avenue, and more recently in the employ of Walter S. Rockey, at Thirty-fifth street and Eighth avenue, New York City, has resigned his position at the latter place.

Lawrence Maid, for three years past the head clerk at Louis P. Rupp's pharmacy, corner of Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue, where he recently resigned, has gone to Tupper's Lake in the Adirondacks, with the view of leasing a store, in which to open a retail drug store.

Henry E. Wensch, Jr., N. Y. C. P. '93, having entirely recovered from his recent severe illness, has accepted a position at J. C. Denner's pharmacy, corner of Sixty-ninth street and Columbus avenue. He was formerly in the employ of Louis P. Rupp, at the corner of Thirty-sixth street and Ninth avenue.

Thomas C. Lippman, a senior student at the New York College of Pharmacy, has accepted a position at W. F. Krembs' pharmacy, corner of Eighty-ninth street and Madison avenue, New York City. Mr. Lippman comes from Sag Harbor, N. Y., where he was in the employ of druggist Arthur T. Brown.

Frank C. Reichter, an alumnus of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, class of '86, formerly with Chas. T. White, druggist, corner of Fifty-third street and Madison avenue, and more recently at Frederick K. James' pharmacy, corner of Fourteenth street and Eighth avenue, has resigned his position at James' store.

Ephraim Falke has resigned his position as assistant apothecary of The West Side German Dispensary, at 328 West Forty-second street, in order to devote his entire time and attention to his college studies at the New York College of Pharmacy, where he is a junior student. Mr. Falke was formerly at C. F. Sauter's pharmacy, corner of Bedford avenue and Broadway, Brooklyn.

B. Frank Warren, proprietor of the pharmacy at the corner of Seventy-ninth street and Amsterdam avenue, this city, has been away from business for the past few weeks, being confined to his home with a painful malady and for which he has undergone an operation. He is improving and expects to get back to business shortly. C. W. Dare, who was formerly manager of Weiss & Chubbuck's store at 381 Fourth avenue, is looking after the business during Mr. Warren's absence.

One of the prettiest and most artistically arranged windows in New York City is to be seen this week at the Pharmacy of D. Marcus & Son, 1522 Third avenue. The sides and floor of the windows are covered with violet crepe paper with bunches of artificial violets scattered here and there. A large basket filled with these beautiful flowers suspended from the chandelier, which is also decorated with violets, makes a pretty effect. The display gives the window the appearance of a flower bed in a garden. It attracts much attention and there are crowds such as one sees in front of dry goods houses at the holiday times. Louis Marcus is a graduate of the class of '94, N. Y. C. P.; he was formerly manager of the pharmacy of the late John Otten-dorfer.

AN ATTRACTIVE, YET SIMPLE WINDOW DISPLAY.

A very simple yet novel and attractive window display was made last week in the show windows of H. C. Miner's drug store on the Bowery. The simplicity of the display will hardly allow of much explanation. However, a reporter for the AMERICAN DRUGGIST was attracted by it, and he saw hundreds of the passers by notice the display. The preparation displayed was one of their specialties called Miner's Damiana and Celery Compound, and as a means of attraction there was displayed in heaps, all the crude drugs which are used in its manufacture. The drugs used were very select and their different colors made a splendid show. The back ground of the display was of course a well arranged pyramid of the finished preparation. Of course, the only thing about this display was the crude drug idea. But as it is one which every druggist can make and as it is so much more in line with the profession than a display of hop-toads and baby toys, our reporter was particularly impressed.

Ripley Co. Moves.

The Ripley Company, formerly of 159 West Twenty-third street, with which Dr. Ferdinand King is connected as general manager, has removed to the Seabury Building, 59 Maiden Lane. The Ripley Company manufacture Brom-Lithia water and a superior quality of hydrogen dioxide.



EDWARD KEMP.

Re-elected President of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

N. Y. C. P. ELECTS OFFICERS.

Two Tickets in the Field

The annual meeting of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York for the election of officers for the ensuing year was held Tuesday, March 15th, in the lecture hall of the college. There was an unusually large attendance of members present owing to the appearance of an opposition ticket, on which the names of H. W. Atwood and T. J. Macmahan figured. The friends of both this and the regular ticket were out in force, the attendance being noticeably larger than at any previous annual meeting of the college. The opposition ticket was favored by the members of the New Yorker Deutscher Apotheker Verein, and a large number of German-speaking druggists were present. That the college finances have been improved by the opposition to the official nominations, it is well known, many of the German members of the college having paid as much as \$40 or \$50 in back dues in order to be enabled to vote at this meeting.

The friends of the opposition ticket realized early in the evening that it would be to their advantage to delay proceedings as much as possible, so as to secure the votes of their German followers, who are not in the habit of assembling at trade gatherings much before 9 p. m. Those who favored the regular ticket were, however, equally alert to the advantages of hastening matters by calling for an immediate vote, and a motion to this effect was made by Brent Good, of the Carter Medicine Co., as soon as the meeting had been called to order. An aye and nay vote was called for, which resulted in a victory for the ayes according to the president's ruling, which was not excepted to, though, judging from the volume of sound, the noes had it. Hermon W. Atwood immediately moved that

a recess of five minutes be taken so that members in arrears might be given an opportunity to pay up and exercise their voting privileges. This motion was adopted, unanimously, and the opposition for the time breathed freely. In the interval, tellers were appointed as follows: Adolph Henning, W. H. Ebbitt, Caswell A. Mayo. When the meeting came to order again, T. J. Macmahan arose to speak on a question of personal privilege, and the president ruled that he might be heard, saying, "If there is no objection, we will hear you briefly."

"There can be no objection to a privileged statement," was the reply of Mr. Macmahan, who then announced that there had come to his hands a circular letter which had been sent out to the members over the signature of the nominating committee, S. W. Fairchild, chairman. Portions of this circular letter were then read by Mr. Macmahan, the letter in full being as follows:



THOS. F. MAIN.

Elected Secretary of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

To the Members of the College: The attention of your Nominating Committee has been called to a circular issued by the corresponding secretary of the German Apothecaries' Society (copy of which is annexed), urging the members of that body to vote "the opposition" ticket at the forth coming annual meeting of the college to be held on March 16th inst.

This circular appears to have been mailed without taking into consideration the fact that the "opposition ticket" is issued mainly in the interest of T. J. Macmahan, than whom during his entire career as trustee of the college our German members have had no more persistent opponent, and who is now endeavoring to use the German Apothecaries' Society as a catspaw to further his own ends.

Your committee deems it proper to inform you that in making nominations, T. J. Macmahan's name was dropped in the interest of economical administration, and that both Hermon W. Atwood and George B. Wray were named to succeed themselves in the offices they now hold, but both declined renomination, hence it must be assumed that they do not desire to hold office in the college, but have allowed their names to be used by Macmahan to aid him in retaining his office.

The ticket nominated by your committee was prepared with great care, and is in the interest

of both economy and efficient administration of college affairs, and your committee believes that the best interest of all our members will be secured by the election of the official ticket printed in red as inclosed herewith. Respectfully submitted.

The Nominating Committee,

SAMUEL W. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.

New York, March 16.

The circular referred to in the foregoing communication was printed on the opposite side of the sheet and read as follows:

Dear Sir—For the first time in many years the German Apothecaries' Society seeks to gain a foothold in the College of Pharmacy. We are again forced to do this.

The laws of the county must be amended to prevent our ruin through unnecessary competition of the dry goods stores. To change these laws it is necessary to have the assistance of the college. If the regular ticket is nominated we cannot expect this help from the college. Those who want the dry goods stores to stop selling all kinds of medicines; doctors not to be allowed to practice pharmacy on their medical diplomas; that not every individual, cobbler, etc., by having a registered clerk be allowed to own a drug store, should try to be present at the annual meeting next Tuesday, March 16, at 8 p. m. sharp, in the College building, and vote for inclosed opposition ticket. The Alumni Association votes with us, and if our sixty-nine members who are members of the college will also vote our way we will achieve a glorious victory. Respectfully,

S. FABER,

Corresponding Secretary.

Mr. Macmahan was interrupted twice during the reading of this communication, first by the chairman, who requested him to stick to the point, and next by ex-President McIntyre, who asked if the letter he was reading bore Mr. Fairchild's signature.

Mr. Macmahan said he would not detain the president by trying to deny the statement of circular relating to his alleged opposition to the German members. "I will leave it," said he, "to the Board of Trustees with whom I have served for fourteen years. I will merely say that my own opinion is that a man who is proud of his birthplace will make a good citizen in any part of the world, and a man who is not proud of his birthplace will not make a good citizen anywhere." Continuing, he said: "I am told by a gentleman in the hall that Mr. Fairchild had informed him that the



CLARENCE O. BIGELOW.

Elected Treasurer of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

name of T. J. Macmahan was on the list of nominations sent in by him. Mr. Fairchild was unable to attend the meeting of the nominating committee, owing to the death of his father." Mr. Macmahan said that in view of these facts he could not believe that Mr. Fairchild wrote the letter in question. He closed with the remark that this was the largest meeting he had ever seen in the College of Pharmacy. He then congratulated the president on the large attendance, pledging himself that so far as he was concerned, whichever man was defeated, his interest in the affairs of the college would not grow less.

Thos. F. Main addressed the members as a member of the nominating committee in regard to the letter sent out over Mr. Fairchild's signature. He said he knew that the letter was sent out with the assent and approbation of Mr. Fairchild. The nominations had been submitted to Mr. Fairchild and were passed upon by him. He denied that such a list as Mr. Macmahan described had reached the nominating committee.

Clarence O. Bigelow, the treasurer-elect, supported Mr. Macmahan to the extent of reading a list of names which



H. W. ATWOOD.

Elected Second Vice-President of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

had been presented to the nominating committee by Mr. Fairchild. This list did not mention Mr. Macmahan by name as a candidate. It gave the list of offices to be filled and contained the names of O. J. Griffin and W. H. Ebbitt, the former being nominated for secretary and the latter as a trustee.

Geo. B. Wray followed with a declaration to the effect that Mr. Fairchild had told him that he had sent a recommendation of Mr. Macmahan to succeed himself as a trustee. He followed this up with an address eulogizing in the highest terms his friend, H. W. Atwood. "For twenty-five years Mr. Atwood has always stood to me in the position of a father. Mr. Atwood declined to serve on the regular ticket on account of a personal liking for his friend, Macmahan, whose name was left off." Mr. Wray made a most effective speech, and doubtless won over a number of members to the support of his friend, Mr. Atwood. The amount of feeling displayed by Mr. Wray in his remarks aroused President Kemp from his usual appearance of repose, and giving up the chair to ex-President McIntyre, he addressed the meeting in a bluff, hearty way as follows:

"Gentlemen, I know little about your bickerings and I care less. A year ago Mr. Macmahan and Mr. Atwood called at my office and asked me to take the presidency of this college. I replied that I did not feel that I could accept the honor, that I would not take such a position unless I was able to do the work required of a presiding officer, and that my time was very much occupied with other interests. I finally made an appointment with them to meet me at another time, when I would give them a final answer. The day agreed upon proved to be a terrible day, and business was interrupted by the weather. I managed to get to the office, and much to my surprise, I found those two gentlemen there.

"Well," said I, 'the answer I had determined to give you was "No"; but in view of your coming out on such a day as this, I am constrained to say "Yes."'

"Gentlemen, I am a member of the Seventh Regiment, where I have an engagement this evening, and must shortly go. In military circles I am what is known as a 'high private'—I am something of a dark horse. This situation reminds me a little of a story I once heard about a grocer who had a new clerk. The clerk got in the habit in his book-keeping of making frequent entries like this: 'To sundries, 55 cents, to sundries, \$1.30.' By and by the grocer called his clerk and said: 'Who is this Mr. Sundries?' The clerk tried to make some explanation, whereupon the grocer exclaimed, 'To h—l with your sundries! Give me the man's name.' Gentlemen, if there are any charges against these two men, let's have them. We have had enough of these wholesale charges; I detest them. I want it understood that nobody can put a straw in my mouth and lead me around. I am the head of this college, and not Mr. Macmahan nor Mr. Fairchild. Mr. Macmahan cannot expend money on this college without my sanction, and if more money is expended under my administration than the college can afford, all I have to say is, I'll foot the bills myself. And now in conclusion, gentlemen, I like to see a good contest. May the best man win, and may the college prosper."

The president left the meeting shortly after he ceased speaking, as he was due that evening at the Seventh Regiment Armory to present a jeweled marksman's badge to the prize marksman of the regiment. His place was taken by ex-President McIntyre, and the balloting was immediately proceeded with. It took half an hour to deposit all the votes, and the counting occupied upwards of an hour, so that it was close onto 10 o'clock before the result of the election was made known. W. H. Ebbitt made the announcement on behalf of the tellers of the results of the vote as follows:

Result of the Vote.

Candidates.	No. of votes.
President, Edward Kemp	136
First Vice-President, Chas. F. Chandler	138
Second Vice-Pres., Hermon W. Atwood	(Independent).....82
John R. Caswell.....	55
Third Vice-Pres., Gustavus Ramsperger.....	138
Treasurer, Clarence O. Bigelow.....	72
Arthur C. Searles (Independent).....	66
Secretary, Thos. F. Main.....	73
George B. Wray (Independent).....	65
Assistant Secretary, O. J. Griffin.....	138
Trustees to serve three years:	
Charles Rice	137
W. M. Massey	136
Herbert D. Robbins	137

F. W. Carpenter.....	71
Thos. J. Macmahan (Independent).....	71
Victor Kostka (Independent).....	68
Trustee to serve two years:	
Charles S. Erb.....	135
Trustee to serve one year:	
Charles A. Osmun.....	74
Otto P. Amend (Independent).....	64

The attendance of members was large and representative, the members of the German Apothecaries' Society turning out in large numbers. The following is a fairly full list of those who voted:

The German Apothecaries' Society was represented by the following among others: Theo. Louis, Victor Kostka, Sidney Faber, Otto Lenz, Chas. Doherr, C. F. Schleussner, Dr. Hugo Schmelz, Reinhold Van der Emde, Hermann Rheinboldt, Henry Cassebeer, Chas. S. Erb, Felix Hirsleman, Emil Wendler, Gustav Balser, Chas. Reinschild, William Hammer, G. Ramsperger, Dr. Chas. A. Rice, Chas. Aschenbrandt, Fred'k Haas, Carl Schur, Adolph Tsheppe, Henry Imhoff, Geo. Gregorius, C. E. Vetter, Oscar Goldman, Otto Boeddiker, Fred Hohen-thal, Robert E. Fleischer, Ernst Molwitz, Albert S. Bischoff, Dr. Henry Schmidt, Wm. Schoelles, H. A. Vogt, Bern. G. Amend, Otto P. Amend, Robert Amend, Chas. Degenhardt.

Those not affiliated with the German Society



T. J. MACMAHAN.

Re-elected to the Board of Trustees of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

were Brent Good, J. R. Russell, A. N. Cox, William C. Allen, H. W. Atwood, C. Graham Baker, Jr., Prof. Fred Bagoe, F. St. John Barrett, M. F. Bender, C. O. Bigelow, W. L. Brower, F. W. Carpenter, B. Carter, John R. Caswell, Frederick O. Collins, Charles E. Cornell, F. G. Couch, H. V. Crawford, Thos. N. Davies, H. L. P. Denhoff, W. H. Ebbitt, B. T. Fairchild, Dr. Harry B. Ferguson, M. G. Foster, Jas. Foulke, H. N. Fraser, Geo. A. Fuller, Joseph Bernard, W. T. Blair, Robert Gartmeyer, Dr. R. Gies, H. J. S. Hall, E. Hartnett, J. C. Hasbrook, Richard Reuter, D. O. Haynes, A. Henning, H. A. Herold, W. A. Hoberg, Jr., C. Holzhauer, L. W. Jansen, O. G. Kalish, E. Kemp, A. P. Kerley, A. Keiser, C. Killgore, N. S. Kirk, Henry Kreuder, B. Lillard, C. F. Lord, E. H. Lubbers, T. J. Macmahan, T. F. Main, Geo. Massey, Wm. M. Massey, David Master, Jr., C. A. Mayo, D. F. McIntyre, Ewin McIntyre, Ewin McIntyre, Jr., W. S. Mersereau, E. J. Malloy, J. J. Molloy, E. P. Montague, F. E. Moore, Geo. M. Nichols, F. W. Norris, H. M. O'Neill, S. A. Osborn, Dr. Chas. J. Perry, Geo. W. C. Phillips, Albert Plaut, W. H. Raser, L. M. Royce, E. A. Sayre, Dr. W. Jay Schiefelin, R. C. Searles, T. H. Sherwood, Jos. Skud-in, R. R. Smith, J. H. Stead, E. T. Stein, W. Stephenson, T. E. Studley, M. K. Sweitzer, J. Tannenbaum, F. P. Tuthill, H. A. Vogt, A. W. Weismann, W. Weltewitz, S. W. Williams, S. A. D. Williver, Geo. R. Wray, Dr. V. Cob-lintz, Dr. H. H. Rusby, Dr. Geo. A. Ferguson, Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, Dr. Geo. C. Deikman, and Prof. Oehler.

NEW YORK STATE.

BUFFALO, March 20.—It is pleasant to be able to record a second time the report of better business from the city druggists. They have had a hard time of it, and may not be through the woods yet, but the improvement they have so long needed is making its appearance. Some of the stores are enjoying an improvement in general business, but the best of the change for the better is in prescriptions, just where it counts most. This is due to some extent, no doubt, to the time of year, but when a druggist states, as one did to-day, that he has not had so good a prescription trade since 1891, it ought to mean something. Let the good work go on.

DRUGGISTS AS RAILROAD DIRECTORS.

Dr. Gregory and Health Commissioner Wende are railroad directors. They were published this week in the list of incorporators of the new trolley line to be built from Buffalo to East Aurora and Hamburg, the only outlying villages not already covered in the same way.

A SODA FOUNTAIN WAR.

There is a sort of war on between the manufacturers of the Lippincott soda fountains and W. J. McCahill, who has been the agent for them in this vicinity a long time. Mr. McCahill claims that the company has not paid him his commissions of late, and has got out an attachment for such fountains as have been sold by him here, and for which he has not yet received full pay. The amount claimed is \$10,000, which shows the good business he has been driving in Buffalo of late. The action will not make any real difference with the druggists who have bought the fountains in question, as they will have to pay for them only once in any event, but it is decidedly annoying to be dropped on in this way, which Mr. McCahill, no doubt, regrets as much as anyone. As he lives in Cleveland, he is not accessible for his side of the story.

ALBANY COLLEGE NOTES.

The following students of the Albany College of Pharmacy passed the recent State Board examinations: Fred. W. Schneider, of Troy; George C. Hogan, Lewis S. Allen, of Albany; Benj. F. Winegar, of Auburn; Wm. W. Furbeck, of Gloversville; Morey J. Balcome, Elmer H. Hosley, of Canton; F. J. Palmer, of Hartford, Conn., and Arthur Decker, of Monticello.

The class of '97 has selected the following ushers: Elmer H. Hosley, of Canton; Carl M. Farley, of North Adams, Mass.; Herbert Van Voast, of Johnstown, and J. H. Vincent, of this city. Commencement exercises will be held in Odd Fellows' Hall, Tuesday, March 16th, at 8 p. m. The final examinations will begin next week for both classes.

A DRUG STORE ROBBER IN ALBANY.

The store of Cornelius M. Siger, at the corner of Willett street and Madison avenue, Albany, was robbed a few weeks ago, and on the night of February 26th a man answering the description of the robber went to the store of Dr. J. DeP. Townsend, and when the clerk went behind the prescription counter, the robber took the cash drawer out of the cash register and started for the door. The clerk, James Beal, grappled with the robber, who, drawing a pistol, intimidated the drug clerk and made good his escape.

THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

One hundred and sixty-six candidates appeared before the Board for examination on February 19, and of this number 63 were passed, and 103 rejected. Of the successful candidates 50 were licensed as pharmacists, and 13 as assistant pharmacists. The licensed pharmacists are:

Charles O. Martin, Jamestown; Maximilian C. Wiese, Otto, Louis Freedman, New York; Louis Hesse, New York; Charles F. Wood, Cutchogue; William Moss, Lockport; Henry Berger, New York; Herbert P. Harrison, Auburn; George V. Sloat, Smithtown; William G. Bridgman, Utica; Frederick W. Schneider, Troy; George C. Hogan, Albany; Frank J. Palmer, Hartford; Aaron L. Merin, New York; Emanuel Teperman, New York; Harry L. Halliday, Elmira; J. Amos House, Syracuse; Frank R. Wright, Nunda; Edward H. Leadley, Webster; Oliver A. Colvin, Elmira; Charles L. Ogden, Iliion; Edwin C. Baldwin, Watertown; John H. Hilligass, North Tonawanda; C. C. Donald, Buffalo; Louis A. Corning, Warsaw; Charles A. Libolt, Elmira; Francis C. Bone, New Rochelle; George W. Seeling, New York; Louis S. Allen, Albany; Rose A. S. Pulver, Marathon; R. Louis Lloyd, Rochester; Charles F. Cartwright, New York; Jens K. T. Madsen, Hoboken, N. J.; Henry W. Ihmels, Brooklyn; Robert P. Brown, Syracuse; Elmer H. Hosley, Canton; Benjamin F. Winegar, Auburn; William W. Furbeck, Gloversville; Joel Liebhoff, New York; Henry G. Dinsdorf, New York; Alex. C. Tuck, North Tonawanda; William A. Liswell, Buffalo; Edward G. Van Winkle, Hornellsville; Levant B. Batcheller, Chautauqua; John A. Norton, Buffalo; George G. Gilbert, Ellington; Luke F. Harvey, Otto; Archie U. Carter, Jamestown; Harry C. Luke, Buffalo; Elmer E. Chilson, Rochester.

The following were licensed as Assistant Pharmacists:

Isaac Schlossberg, New York; H. Roy Edmonds, Mayville; Archie D. McIntyre, Jr., Oswego; Arthur Decker, Monticello; Isaac Mitchell, New York; Nathan Morrison, New York; Benj. W. Slocum, Canandaigua; Otto P. Zeittuss, Morris Heights; Charles L. Rumph, Greene; Morey J. Balcome, Canton; George W. Hague, Lawrence; Max Goldbaum, New York; John A. Franke, Buffalo.

Buffalo News Notes.

The Hungerford Water Company has been incorporated. It is a Buffalo concern of quite long standing and large operations and is engaged in the manufacture of distilled and carbonated waters and the like. The incorporators are Gibson Howard, Edward C. Randall, Edward C. Cochrane, Charles N. Riggs and Charles N. Johnson. Mr. Riggs is the druggist in the Iroquois hotel. The sale of mineral and other waters in the city is now very large and from the number of establishments here promises to increase, but they are complaining to some extent that the natural consequences of competition are overtaking them, especially as it appears that every new concern takes it for granted that it must get started by cutting the price.

The drug store of Franklin Clark at Albion was closed a few days ago by the agent of Henry McHarg, who holds a mortgage on the stock. The action was a complete surprise for the many customers of the store, as it was supposed that Clark was well to do.

Dr. W. G. Gregory is preparing to move his Niagara street drug store, Buffalo, from No. 112 to No. 97. The store has been long established in its present location, but the change is so slight that it will hold the old field readily. Since his purchase of the store in the Genesee Hotel he has made the latter his business headquarters.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Sale of Alcohol in Boston.

BOSTON, March 19.—A hearing was given in the State House, recently, by the Committee on Liquor Laws, on the bill providing legislation to permit dealers in paints and oils to sell alcohol. C. E. Adams, of Lowell, one of the petitioners, said he considered it rank injustice to allow druggists to obtain licenses to sell alcohol by the payment of a \$1 fee, and to compel dealers in paints and oils to pay \$1,000 for the same privilege, as was

proposed by some of the opponents to the bill.

Charles F. Howland, president of the Paint and Oil Club, of Boston, spoke of the necessity of allowing the sale of alcohol by paint dealers. Alcohol was one of the important articles in the stock of a dealer. What the dealer wanted was to do business in a legal manner, and it could not be done under the present law. Professor Babcock, George L. Gould, of Boston; M. J. Russell, of Worcester; C. H. Coburn, of Lowell; and others, spoke in favor of the bill, and emphasized the fact there was no moral question involved in the matter. Henry H. Faxon, of Quincy, was the principal objector. He believed the bill was nothing more or less than an entering for an easier way of selling alcohol. If the law was passed paint shops would be springing up on all corners. The present law was none too strict. Horace D. King, of Lynn, was a remonstrant. He was opposed to the bill because if it became a law, there would be a tremendous increase in drunkenness in Massachusetts.

MORE TROUBLE OVER MALT EXTRACT.

The Cambridge druggists have discovered another wasp in the nest. Recently an order was issued by the board of police of that city to the effect that henceforth when a sale of malt extract is made the purchaser must sign his name, as in a liquor sale. This has aroused much indignation among the pharmacists of the University City. They say this additional trouble is doubly burdensome, and especially unjust, because the grocers, selling malt extract, are not required to secure the buyers' signature. It is the intention of some of the prominent druggists to make a test case, and a wealthy malt company proposes to spend a little money to find out the law in this matter.

Heard Around Boston.

Charles J. Congley of Roxbury, has been appointed pharmacist to the Department of Public Institutions.

Ernest C. Marshall, Commissioner of Public Institutions of Boston, the well-known druggist before his appointment, was a special guest at a recent Masonic celebration in Charlestown.

The Potter Drug & Chemical Company of Boston has filed its annual statement. It shows assets as follows: Land and buildings, \$44,000; cash and debts receivable, \$134,762; manufactures and merchandise, \$69,518; miscellaneous, \$66,901; total \$321,901. Liabilities, capital stock, \$200,000; debts, \$121,901; total \$321,901.

William T. Holland, for a number of years the confidential clerk in C. E. Woodward's pharmacy in Bromfield street, has bought out Mr. Woodward's interest. Mr. Gilbert, a partner in the concern, still retains his interest. The business will be continued at the old location, 62 Bromfield street, under the same firm name—C. E. Woodward & Co.

"One soda for two" was prettily illustrated in Hall & Lyon's drug store in Waltham the other day. A little chap, not more than four years old, brought his little sister in to treat her to a soda. After he was given the glass of soda he took a sip and then gave sister a sip, in this way finishing the glass between them. Then he produced a tiny handkerchief and wiped the little girl's lips and dress as gravely as an adult, and then settled for the drink.

Massachusetts Matters.

Herbert E. Parks, a Brockton drug clerk, has been seriously ill lately, but is again on duty.

Fire in Willard's drug store in Pittsfield, recently, and about \$8,000 damage.

C. M. Adams will take possession of his new drug store in Milford, about April 1st.

Dewey, the druggist in Westfield, has been elected to the board of selectmen of that town.

M. F. Wood of Northboro, druggist, has made an assignment. His list of creditors is not large.

The new drug clerk in F. W. Goodwin's pharmacy, at Saxonville, is George Evans of Meriden, Conn.

L. H. Fortier, the druggist, in Holyoke, has leased for his own residence the A. E. Jones property, in Suffolk street in that city.

C. H. Russell & Sons, South Framingham, manufacturers of soda water and tonics, will use steam power in their establishment henceforth.

The loss sustained by E. D. Buffington, druggist, Worcester, by the recent fire, has been adjusted for \$20,000, the full amount of the policy.

Henceforth the Methuen selectmen will meet in S. H. Harris's drug store, a room for their use having been fitted up in the rear of the store.

J. A. Blake's store windows in Ipswich are resplendent with an array of bicycles. The medicines have been put on the shelf, temporarily.

An apartment house to cost \$70,000 has been contracted for, to be erected by L. H. Fortier, druggist, at Holyoke. It will be constructed of brick and stone.

Vincent & Co.'s drug store in Main street, Chicopee, has been purchased by Charles W. King, who was for several years employed by the drug firm of W. A. Houghton & Co.

C. H. Ball will occupy the corner store at High and Dwight streets, Springfield, when the lease of the present tenant has expired. This change has been under consideration for some time.

Arthur E. Webber has purchased of Charles M. Loring his interest in the firm of Arthur E. Webber & Co., at 154 State street, Springfield, and will hereafter conduct the business in his own name.

A meeting of the druggists of Lawrence is to be held shortly to take action on a proposition to close the stores on Sundays, with the exception of a few hours, and to attend only to the prescription business.

E. M. Johnson, the West Warren druggist, has sold his business to Lyman Keith, his former clerk. Mr. Johnson is superintendent of the dyeing department of the West Warren Cotton Mills, and has found the care of another business too much for him.

In some of the drug stores in Lawrence last Sunday, the soda fountains and cigar cases were draped in mourning emblems, inscribed with such words as "Died in March, 1897, Mr. C. I. Gars," and "At Rest." In one drug store the cigars were all placed in a pile and covered with a pall, with a tombstone to complete the effect. The druggists are disposed to obey the law regarding the selling of soda and cigars on Sundays, but are going to have some fun out of it.

New England News Notes.

S. C. Saunders, druggist, Wallingford, Vt., has been town clerk for three years.

F. C. Harrington, of the Burlington Drug Co., is in New York on a business trip.

Geo. L. Campbell of Burlington has just recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia.

Dr. W. Scott Nay, the druggist of Underhill, Vt., is the health officer of Jericho and Underhill.

C. R. Denning has sold his store in Barre, Vt. The new proprietors will take possession in a short time.

W. Wilson, manager of E. M. Kent estate pharmacy, Bristol, Vt., has been town clerk for four years.

Dr. Truedel, of Truedel & Dufault, Rutland, Vt., has been spending a week in Boston and Amesbury.

Mr. St. John, of Churchill & St. John, Burlington, is taking a course of medicine at the Vermont Medical School.

Geo. A. Crossman, Brandon, Vt., has sold his store to a Boston party. Mr. Crossman will take a rest owing to his health. He will probably reside in Boston.

C. R. Denning of Barre, Vt., has purchased the Wilson Pharmacy, Berlin Falls, N. H., one of the largest and prettiest stores of Northern New Hampshire.

J. A. McKinnon of Berlin has opened a drug store in Bartlett, N. H.

Mrs. V. E. Hawley opened her drug store in Hartford, Conn., on Friday, March 19th.

Charles F. Fish of Pittsford, Vt., has accepted a situation in a Malden, Mass., drug store.

The new proprietors of the City Drug Store in Vergennes, Vt., are Norton, Warner & Co.

Joseph E. Knight's new pharmacy in the Folsom block, Exeter, N. H., has been opened.

The Congress street, Portland, Me., pharmacy, of George C. Frye, is being improved with a steel ceiling.

A. B. Kingman of Vergennes, Vt., has accepted a position in F. C. Spooner's pharmacy at Brandon, Vt.

Dr. Joseph H. Boucher, of Woonsocket, R. I., has been elected a member of the Democratic State Committee.

Ara Warren has added a new soda fountain to the equipment of his store in Hammond and Central streets, Bangor, Me.

A. A. Harris's drug store in Greenville, Me., has been entirely renovated, and an excellent stock has been put in.

The successor to A. F. Marsh at Old Town, Me., is Alexander Fraser, who has bought the stock and goodwill of the former.

Dr. M. Alwood has returned to Brownville, and erected a building containing a drug store, which he will personally conduct.

A large number of imported cigars, together with cash to the amount of \$14, were stolen from Fred Gibson's drug store in Providence, R. I., the other night.

Mr. McHallen, of McHallen & Farmer, Rutland, Vt., broke a five gallon jug of Syrup of White Pine and Tar. He found it rather difficult swimming through it.

A large and attractive display of petroleum and its products has been made in one of the show windows of Burrill & Jordan's pharmacy in Auburn, Me., this week.

Peter Landers' store in Elmwood avenue, Burlington, Vt., is to be opened this spring as a drug store. Trefle Duhamel, of Gosselin Bros., will have charge of the business.

A. M. Doolittle of Doolittle & Co., Marlboro, N. H., is rejoicing over the arrival of a bouncing girl in his family. He does not think he will make a druggist of Dorothy Aldrich Doolittle.

Trefle Duhamel will open a new drug store in Burlington, during the next two weeks. He is having the Campbell Pharmacy which was burnt out rebuilt and fixed up as a first-class drug store.

A copartnership has been formed under the name of Balch & Brown, by C. I. Balch and A. L. Brown, of Manchester, Conn., who will carry on the business formerly conducted by the Pat-ten & Brown Company.

An indefinite postponement of the bill to license druggists and apothecaries in New Hampshire was reported by the judiciary committee of the State legislature a few days ago, and the report was adopted.

Charles H. Denning of Barre, Vt., has sold his drug store to E. A. Drown, of Newport, N. H., and W. D. Poole of Lyndonville, Vt. Mr. Denning has bought a pharmacy in Berlin, N. H., and will take possession on April 1st.

Dr. J. B. Sayles of New Haven, Conn., was ill with a sore throat one night recently, and used a cocaine spray as a precautionary measure. He accidentally used too much and fainted. Medical aid was summoned, but it was several days before the doctor was out of danger.

The Maine Commission of Pharmacy.

The next meeting of the Maine Commission of Pharmacy will be held at Portland, on April 14th, in the City Hall Building. Those who propose to apply for registration should apply to the secretary, Frank R. Partridge, Augusta, for full details and application blanks.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—The department stores in the city are making considerable trouble for the drug trade, and steps are to be taken shortly to try to provide some plan by which the retail druggists will be protected. Generally the complaints are made by the smaller druggists, but one recently was made by one of the leading wholesale houses in this city. It appears that one of the large department stores is selling Cuticura soap at 13 cents a cake. A few days ago the Potter Drug & Chemical Corporation, which is the manufacturer of this soap, was notified by the wholesale druggist that a department store was selling its soap at 13 cents, and a reply was received a few days after, in which it was stated that the matter would be taken up. The soap is sold to the druggists at \$20 a gross, and when they buy it they have to sign an obligation not to sell it at less than \$1.81 a dozen. As this department store is selling considerably below this price, it is thought some concession has been made to them. An effort, however, will be made to prevent them getting the goods in such quantities as will enable them to sell at such a reduced price.

College Matters.

The examination of the second year men of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy began last week, and will continue for several days. The senior examination will commence on March 25th, and the commencement will take place on April 14th.

For the first time in many years the annual commencement of the graduates of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will be held in the college. This year the class will number only about sixty, which is a very small one, but larger than otherwise could be expected, as owing to the increase of one year in the term of the course, there would practically have been no class this year, had it not been for a number of modified students who came up. At first there was considerable objection raised by the students in having the commencement exercises held in the college, but when it was explained to them it was the intention of the faculty to make it more of a social feature and as the whole building will be thrown open to the students and their friends, they were more than pleased. It is the intention to make the affair a very enjoyable one in every way.

New Ideas in the Drug Exchange.

There is a movement on foot among the younger element of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange which will create more interest in the daily meetings of this body. At the present time, the attendance is slim, and usually the same people can be seen every day. This, it is contended, is not what it should be, and with the facilities which are afforded to members of the Exchange, owing to being located in the Bourse, it is deemed desirable to have a full representation of the members at the daily meetings. There is more movement made in the matter of securing new members. J. B. Raser, of Reading, has been elected a member, and the firm of Johnson & Johnson, of New Brunswick, has made application, which will be acted upon at the next meeting. There are a number of others who are also thinking about joining this body.

Philadelphia Notes.

J. T. White, who has been confined to his house with a severe attack of the grip, is recovering.

Lewis Trupp, Eighth and Poplar streets, recently met with a sad loss in the death of his wife.

B. A. Hertsch, the owner of the drug store at 4161 Germantown avenue, has sold it to W. W. Hibsham.

W. H. Faunce, a well-known druggist who for some time past has conducted the drug store at 501 East Girard avenue, died March 15th.

The Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Co., Limited, is in a flourishing condition, and its business done in February was the largest in the history of this corporation.

The young son of E. G. Gatchel, the druggist at Tenth and Spring Garden streets, who has been dangerously ill for some time, is now on the road to recovery.

D. Ford Barr has opened a new store at Thirteenth and Cambria streets. He has it finely equipped with everything pertaining to the drug trade, and has things displayed in an attractive manner.

Dr. Frank Thomson has sold his drug store at Twenty-first and Norris streets to Messrs. Kennedy & Co. The store will be entirely refitted, and a number of improvements and modern fixtures will be put in.

Robert McNeil celebrated the seventeenth anniversary of moving to his store at Howard and York streets on March 17th. Mr. McNeil yearly celebrated his anniversary, and to all customers he gives decorated souvenirs, and to the doctors of the vicinity he gives quite a banquet.

R. P. Marshall has sold out half his interest in his store, at Sixteenth and Race streets, to Mr. Freeman, who for some time past has been conducting the business for him. Mr. Marshall intends to give up the care of his store in this city, and will spend the remainder of his life in Lower California.

The store of William B. Burk, at Sixth and Arch streets, is being repapered, repainted and refitted, and when completed it will be one of the handsomest sponge houses in this country. H. W. Burk, who was ill for sixteen weeks with a severe attack of typhoid pneumonia, has returned to his duties in the store.

Dr. Izard, who for some years past has conducted the drug store at Sixth and Penn streets, Camden, N. J., recently Coroner of that city, has sold out his store to Roland W. Logan. The new owner was formerly a clerk for Charles Leedon, at Broad and Filbert streets, this city. Dr. Izard intends retiring from the drug business and to give his whole time to his steadily increasing practice.

Ida A. Keller, 4823 Springfield avenue, Philadelphia, has been appointed to secure subscribers to the preparation of a botanical hand-book. Many of the well known druggists of this city take a deep interest in all subjects pertaining to the flora, and during the spring and summer months they are constantly making trips through various sections of the country. Miss Keller will furnish details of the plan on application.

Frederick G. Hertel, who for some years past conducted the drug store at Eighth and Girard avenue, died on Sunday, March 14th, after an illness lasting about one month, with acute tuberculosis. Mr. Hertel was twenty-nine

years old and has been married a little over a year. He was born at Nashville, Washington county, Ill., and he first entered the drug store in that city with William Gruhs. He remained there until he came to this city, when he entered the employ of Aschenbach & Miller, and at the same time he attended the College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated. He and Mr. A. Loelkes bought the drug store at Third and Brown streets, which had been conducted by A. Herwig. They remained there for some time, when Druggist Fetters, who had the store on the opposite side, bought out Alexander Loelke's interest. Mr. Hertel then moved to Eighth street and Girard avenue. Last fall he was made assistant demonstrator of pharmacy at the University of Pennsylvania. He leaves a widow.

OHIO.**The Pure Food Laws of Ohio.**

CINCINNATI, O., March 20.—There is a lull in the work of the local branch of the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission and it is probably due to the spring election. It is understood that the powers that be have issued orders that no more prosecutions for violations of the pure food laws shall be made until after the battle of the ballots is over. The politicians are aware of the fact that the mere mention of the obnoxious law to a merchant or manufacturer who has been arrested for a violation of it is like flaunting a red flag in front of a bull. This fact is so well known that it is desired to have as little said about the pure food laws as possible. The rumor has already got out that as soon as the election is over raids of various kinds will be made. Local druggists hope to see the next congress make a few amendments in certain laws which work in unison with the Ohio Dairy and Food law. In the event that such a thing occurs it is possible that the Legislature at Columbus will at its next session make a change in the Buckeye law. Any change which will serve to stop the annoying and harassing of druggists will be hailed with delight by all members of the craft. It will require a long time to completely remove the stench that has been caused during the past two years.

INTERVIEW WITH THE CHIEF CONSUL.

Hon. D. L. Sleeper, of Columbus, Chief Consul for the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission, was at the Gibson the other day. "My visit," said he to the correspondent of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, "is unofficial. I came from Dayton, where I had some official business which I cannot make public. Our new Dairy and Food Commissioner is getting down to work nicely, and the law will be enforced as effectually in the future as it has been in the past. The new inspectors have not got into the merits of their duties fully, and but few analyses have been sent in as yet. There will not be as many prosecutions as there have been, perhaps, as everybody now knows the law; and they know that it will be rigidly enforced."

The following telegram tells of the first raid started by the new Commissioner: "Columbus, Ohio, February 27th, 1897.—It having come to the notice of State Dairy and Food Commissioner Black-

burn that certain impure foods are in the market, he to-day sent a circular to all assistants of the department, instructing them to look out for these goods, take samples, and have their sale discontinued. He has received information that large quantities of German sugar have been brought into Ohio that do not come up to the requirements of the law. Its appearance indicates that it has been adulterated with Prussian blue. It is of a dirty hue, and can be detected by any one but the most ignorant, and has to be mixed with the best products. Adulterated baking powders are also on the market containing injurious ingredients."

AT WORK IN THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Assistant Commissioner Julius Adler who has charge of the Southern District of Ohio under Commissioner Blackburn has opened his office on Twelfth street, near Vine. Charles Rentrop, who was formerly identified with the service, will be his assistant. They have already secured samples of alleged adulterated goods, which were turned over to the chemists for analysis. Several arrests will doubtless be made just as soon as the work of the chemists has been completed.

PROF. LLOYD ON THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF PHARMACY.

In his address before the Academy of Pharmacy, Prof. John Uri Lloyd, the well-known chemist and author of "Etidorpha" among other things said: "The people don't know that more than half of the medicines now being sold by you are being sold at no profit at all. You pay your clerk hire, light your stores, run the risk of making mistakes and having law suits, you put in from 15 to 18 hours a day, you have no Sundays or holidays, and yet receive less returns than come to those engaged in other walks of life. Is this not true? The people should recognize this side of the story, and perhaps if they knew it they would not demand medicines at cost or less than cost. We are not paid for professional service. For example, a person will go to a physician for professional services, the physician will give him a prescription and charge him a fee of from \$1 to \$5. The man will take that fragment of paper to a druggist, who, in filling the prescription, will take from fifteen minutes to half an hour, and will furnish him the drugs and will charge him from twenty-five to fifty cents. The man does not think that the physician who is selling advice only is overcharging him, but he may think, and say so, too, that the druggist has overcharged him. I consider that in order to become a capable pharmacist as much study, as much work is necessary as to become a capable physician. And if it does not, those who fail to qualify themselves should not be classed as pharmacists, and should be excluded from our ranks. If they are excluded it will elevate it, it will elevate the science and art of pharmacy, and serve the interests of the public. The question surely is, how can you make the distinction between the qualified pharmacist and the one who pretends to be qualified and is not. The question, I believe, is yet to be solved."

Heard About Town.

J. U. Lloyd is ill at his Norwood home.

All the local jobbers report business as picking up some.

Dr. Louis Sauer went to Washington with the Blaine Club.

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 17.—A committee of the Cook County Business Men's Association is at Springfield urging the members of the General Assembly to enact legislation against the department stores. The principal care of the committeemen is to secure the passage of the Schwab-Lundeen, better known as the Salomon bill, which appeared in full in the last issue of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST. Appearances are decidedly in favor of the retailers, for the representatives and senators are showing considerable energy in rushing the desired measures. Ex-Senator Salomon is with the committeemen at the State Capitol. Mr. Salomon talked for two hours to the joint committee of the house, and when he had finished his auditors expressed opinions which differed widely. Some thought his arguments sound, others said the proposed measure was unconstitutional and that the whole thing was "Tommy-rot." The Senate Committee on license endorsed the measure, but the house members adopted the waiting policy. In addition to the speech of Mr. Salomon there was also one by President Gillman. A row developed among the Republican leaders, and as a result Representative Nohe sprung a bill against the department stores. His bill was clipped from a newspaper. He read that it had been approved by the Business Men's Association, and that a committee would arrive in a few days to urge its passage. The generally accepted explanation of his move is that he foresaw the credit of being the one to secure the passage of such a measure and tried to get in ahead of his confreres. He obstructed proceedings considerably when the business men met the committeemen. The following measure was introduced in the house by Representative Suttle, it being entitled "An Act in Relation to Revenue:"

Section 1. That from and after the taking effect of this act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to form a corporation for any purpose of engaging in any mercantile business for the sale or exchange of any kind of merchandise at retail; and all such corporations heretofore organized or existing under the laws of the State for the purpose of carrying on such retail business shall terminate and cease to exist except for the purpose of enforcing the contracts and obligations held by them and for the purpose of being compelled to liquidate their liabilities within six months from the time this act takes effect.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any foreign corporation to carry on any retail mercantile business in this State from and after six months from the time this act shall take effect.

Sec. 3. Any person or association of persons who shall hereafter attempt or assume to carry on such business as a corporation, either foreign or domestic, contrary to the provisions of this act, shall forfeit and pay the sum of \$1,000 for each retail sale or exchange it may make, to be recovered by a qui tam action in the name of the people of the State of Illinois as plaintiff against the violating corporation, one-half of which shall go to the State and the other half to the party or parties causing the action to be brought.

Sec. 4. All provisions in any law or laws of this State in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed in so far as it may interfere with the provisions of this act.

A number of anti-department store meetings have been held. One of the principal ones was that of March 11th,

at the Sherman House. A senatorial district committee was appointed composed of residents of each senatorial district in the county to work individually with the Senator and three representatives of the respective districts. An attorney who represented the Consolidated Merchants' Union was thrown out bodily and resolutions were passed dubbing this corporation "a fraud and a fake." After this business was attended to smoothly. Other smaller meetings have been held and at some of them the mayoralty candidates have appeared and made addresses. A plan has been devised for raising funds in the anti-department store campaign. It has been decided to issue 300 subscription lists for circulation by canvassing committees. Local organizations affiliated with the big association will also make ward canvasses. Many business men have already tendered subscriptions and it is believed that the offerings will be liberal. The fund will be used for agitation and litigation, and a surplus retained to defray the expenses of litigation which is to be expected from the department stores. The expulsion of spectators from the meetings of the association is to be reconsidered, because of discontent breeding among the business men who are not delegates. To prevent the possibility of trouble President Gillman has decided that these men may be present during all discussions. In the meantime, as if to bait their opponents, the department stores are advertising bargains with unusual abandon. The big ads. frequently cover two pages in the daily papers, and all sorts of bargains and cut-throat reductions are offered. At the top of the page is often a small card which purports to set forth the futility of all efforts to do away with the big bargain establishments. A threat is frequently added that the matter will be fought to the bitter end in the courts, in case a law is passed. Some of the papers have taken to publishing defenses of the big stores, setting forth the great advantages of the present system of doing business over the "one-horse style" of former years. An article to that effect which recently appeared in "Trafficdom" is freely quoted. A hitch has come in the smooth progress made by the business men because of the stand taken by labor organizations. The unions demand that none but union-made goods shall be handled as the price of their support. The business men believe, however, that there is nothing to fear in the stand of the unions and that all will come out well.

Patent Medicines and the City Council.

A crusade has been started in the common council of Chicago and in the General Assembly at Springfield against the sale of drugs and preparations which are considered prejudicial to public health. In the council an ordinance prepared by Corporation Counsel Beale was introduced by Ald. Gazzolo which prohibited the sale of remedies containing arsenic, cocaine or morphine except on advice of a physician. The measure was referred

to the Committee on Health. Representative Nichols of Cook County introduced a bill in the General Assembly to regulate the sale of cocaine. He said that he presented the measure at the request of one of the largest wholesale houses in Chicago, and that three of the best lawyers of the same city had aided him in drawing it up. The attorneys, he said, had taken great care that it should not be weak at any point, and would stand a test of law. It is intended to prevent the indiscriminate sale of cocaine and to prevent its use in patent medicines. He claimed that many people had taken cocaine in patent medicines without knowing it and had thus contracted the habit. Two prominent State street druggists were asked if the passage of Ald. Gazzolo's ordinance would prevent the sale of any useful or harmless proprietary articles. One of them said: "Not by any means. No one would be any more pleased to have such an ordinance passed than the druggists. Aside from the one at which the ordinance is aimed there are few proprietary articles which contain cocaine, and none of these are in general use. There are a few French preparations that would come under the ban. It would be a blessing to the trade, to the physicians and to the public if the sale of a large class of patent medicines was prohibited. The public is gulled by them, but there is no way to prevent people using them unless such a law is passed. We have not handled the catarrh powder, though, for several months. We at once saw it was injuring those who used it. Why, a man would come in and get a box of the snuff and in nine cases out of ten, unless he was a man of more than ordinary intelligence and self control, he would become a regular purchaser of it. We had cases before we quit selling it of men who would come here and get as much as three or four boxes of the stuff a day. It is a dangerous thing beyond any question. If a doctor wants to give either of the drugs there is no difficulty in prescribing them if he knows enough to understand their properties." The other druggist talked in the same line and said that the sale of face bleaches containing bichloride of mercury should be prohibited.

Druggists Fight Robbers.

Some of the druggists who purchased revolvers during the recent hold-up scare have had occasion to use them recently. March 9th a polite man entered the European Pharmacy, 349 Wells street, asked to see the proprietor, and when the manager, J. A. Long, appeared the bandit pulled out a couple of revolvers and coolly ransacked the place. He got a little money, a handful of good cigars and Mr. Long's new revolver. The same night Louis Fry, brother of Herman Fry who owns the store at Sedgwick and Schiller streets, fired five shots at a would-be robber and drove him out of the store. Three nights later the store of A. P. Ritter, 4311 South Halsted street, was entered by two men who robbed the cash register and some customers. Bergendren and Linman, at 1349 Belmont avenue, had the next visitation late on the evening of March 14th. A young man came into the store at 11 o'clock and held up both of the proprietors. He escaped with their watches and the contents of the cash register.

Minor Items.**THE PHENACETINE CASES TO BE FOUGHT.**

Humiston, Keeling & Co. are taking a decided stand against Dickerson & Brown in the phenacetine suits. The attorneys have secured through Schieffelin & Co. an injunction to restrain the Chicago concern from handling any phenacetine except Boyer's. It is claimed that eighteen other suits brought in Chicago have been compromised. Humiston, Keeling & Co. received the following telegram from Denver, which has given them encouragement: "Completely defeated Dickerson. Demurrer overruled and injunction denied. Will send copy of certified decision. HUGH TINGLE."

Much of the phenacetine received in Chicago from Canada has come through the mail, and this has resulted in the order issued from Washington regarding care to be taken by officials regarding handling such packages. Your correspondent saw in one drug store a box containing half a dozen bottles of phenacetine that had just been received by mail. The order, however, according to the press despatches, appeared to amuse druggists in other sections of the country.

HIGH LICENSE ON CIGARETTES.

The majority of Chicago druggists have removed all cigarettes from their show cases, because of an ordinance passed by the Council not long ago requiring dealers in "coffin nails" to pay a \$100 license. The ordinance is, of course, prohibitive in the greater number of cases, because of the small margin of profit in the goods. A dealer would find it necessary to sell forty packages a day in order to make enough to pay his license; as a result cigarettes are now found in only the large tobacco stores. There are a few druggists who do not seem to be aware of the existence of the ordinance, and they have been warned by the police to stop the sale of cigarettes.

A STRINGENT MEDICAL PRACTICE BILL.

The medical practice bill, now up for consideration at Springfield, has been vigorously protested against by Chicago druggists. Under the provisions of the measure, as originally drafted, it would have been necessary to get a physician's prescription in order to get a dose of castor oil at a drug store. Albert E. Ebert has received word from Springfield that the measure has been amended to suit the wishes of the members of the drug business.

DEBUT OF PROF. OLDBERG'S SON.

On March 3d, Arne Oldberg, son of Prof. Oscar Oldberg, made his debut as a pianist and composer in a recital at Handel Hall, Chicago. The programme included a chromatic fantasia and fugue by Bach, Mendelssohn's concerto, Opus 64, "Slumber Song," and "Polish Dance," by E. R. Drake; Chopin's scherzo in B Minor; nocturne and ballade. Mr. Oldberg also rendered a suite of his own composition, "A Summer Night," which was most cordially received. As a pianist as well as a composer Mr. Oldberg promises to take high rank, for he combines marvelous technique with a most pleasing "tone gemalde" and marked artistic appreciation.

Chicago News Notes.

Julius Laegeler has opened a new drug store at 96 Sheffield avenue.

Bergreugren & Co. appears on the sign over a new store at 1349 Belmont avenue.

Charles Rimmel, of 2801 Wentworth avenue, has been succeeded by Harry Miller.

Kellar & Benzli, Belmont avenue and North Clark street, have been succeeded by A. Benzli.

K. S. McLennan, for many years in business at West Madison and Hoyne streets, has secured the store of John I. Rice at La Grange.

A number of druggists in the Hyde Park district claim to have been swindled by young men who use the "short change" scheme.

G. Frank & Co. have purchased a line of goods of Robert Stevenson & Co., and have opened a place of business at Canal and Twelfth streets.

John J. Magee, a Chicago druggist, whose store is at Lake avenue and Fifty-seventh street, and residence at 5810 Rosalie court, has been appointed a trustee at the Kankakee insane asylum by Governor Tanner.

The large show windows of George R. Baker's store at Clark and Randolph streets are entirely filled with an attractive display of Beman's gum. The windows have attracted considerable attention among druggists. The same kind of an exhibit is to be seen in the show windows of both of W. C. Scupham's stores and in those of Buck & Rayner.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, March 2.—The druggists of this city are up in arms over the report from Jefferson City that it was possible Mr. F. W. Sennawald would not be re-appointed on the Missouri Board of Pharmacy. They have been circulating petitions, and writing letters to the Governor and doing a great amount of talking, all of which shows that they appreciate the work Mr. Sennawald has been doing for the past six years as a member of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy. It is reported here that the country politicians were making a strong pull for the place, and as Mr. Sennawald is anything but a politician, there would probably have been a new man appointed on the board had not his friends got wind of the scheme in time, and took the field in the interest of one of the best men that ever served on the Board of Pharmacy.

AGAINST CO-OPERATIVE HOSPITALS.

A move has been started in this city against the co-operative hospitals, which are quite numerous in St. Louis. The ball was set to rolling by the young physicians, and has received the support of many staunch old practitioners. These physicians claim that these hospitals are so numerous that it is almost impossible for a young doctor to build up a practice. Many druggists have been asked to join with the doctors in their fight, but a general call has not been issued. The druggists are shown that they also suffer from the existence of these hospitals, as they are nearly all supplied with a dispensing department, frequently in charge of a physician, who registered as a druggist before that law was changed, and that where the young doctor cannot get to write prescriptions, the druggist has so many less to fill.

DOINGS OF THE ST. LOUIS DRUG CLERKS' SOCIETY.

At the last regular meeting of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society, the entertainment features for the year were left entirely in the hands of the Entertainment Committee, and this committee was instructed to go ahead and map out a programme for the year. On Sunday, February 21st, the committee met and laid out the following schedule, which

will serve as a guide to the members. The programme is as follows:

Thursday, March 11, Smoker and Musical Entertainment.
Thursday, April 8, Regular Meeting.
" May 10, "Bums' Banquet" at Gast's Garden.
Thursday, June 10, Meeting at Meramec Highlands.
Thursday, July 8, Boat Excursion.
" Aug. 19, Minstrel Entertainment.
" Sept. 2, Boat Excursion.
" Oct. 14, Regular Meeting.
" Nov. 18, Annual Ball at Liederkranz Hall.
" Dec. 9, Regular Meeting, Nominations of Officers, etc.

St. Louis Items.

Chas. Geiger has resigned his position as chief clerk for L. P. Hemm of Kirkwood, Mo.

C. G. Stoermer has accepted the position as prescription clerk at Waldeck's Pharmacy.

W. E. Blackwell has just been spending a few days down at his old home, Blackwell Station, Mo.

Chas. Witt, with Boehm's Pharmacy, Eighth and Morgan streets, has been quite sick for the past week.

E. W. Sasse has recently purchased the Shenandoah Pharmacy, Shenandoah street and Compton avenue.

H. R. Bauman of Washington, Mo., has his store complete now and it is one of the neatest in the State.

R. A. Mueller has been installed as chief clerk at the Belt Ave. Pharmacy, Belt avenue and Suburban road.

The Everet Drug Co., at Boyle avenue and Olive streets has changed hands. J. J. Nally is the new proprietor.

J. M. Borton and Wm. C. Bolm, Ph. G., are among the former city druggists who are now after fame in the legal world.

Oliver Wright has resigned his position at Waldeck's Pharmacy and gone to work for the Mallinckrodt Chemical Works.

Wm. Wohlenbrecht, Ph. G., a former St. Louis druggist, will soon close his first year's work at the St. Louis Law School.

Harry G. Moore formerly of Equality, Ill., has been appointed manager of F. M. Mabry & Co.'s store at Minerva and Academy avenues.

C. S. Van Aller, formerly of Mobile, Ala., has come to St. Louis to clerk for his brother at Jefferson avenue and Shenandoah street.

The Fairchild Chemical Laboratory has filed articles of association with the St. Louis Recorder of Deeds. The capital stock is \$5,000, all paid up.

F. D. Werner, a former south side druggist, has accepted the position of prescription clerk for C. Klipstein, Sixteenth street and Franklin avenue.

E. L. Riggsbee, one of the best known drug clerks in St. Louis, has left for Louisville, Ky. to accept a position with Manswick & Co., of that city.

E. H. Henckler, chief clerk for F. H. Helwig, Twenty-second street and Chouteau avenue, has been spending a few days among friends at Alton, Ill.

Dr. Max C. Starkloff, one of the Republican candidates for Mayor of St. Louis, was for many years a practical drug clerk and later on a druggist in Carondelet.

The Doering Bros., formerly at 10th street and Cass avenue, are opening a handsome new store under the Barnes Medical College at Thirtieth and Chestnut streets.

O. W. Smith, the leading druggist in East Sedalia, spent the holidays with his folks in Joplin. His clerk Ernst Floyd, spent several days with his folks in Slater, Mo.

Geo. Waller has resigned his position with Theo. Klipstein, Sixteenth street and Franklin avenue, and has departed for the far west where he will endeavor to recuperate his failing health.

Leo J. Beele who has been in Fort Smith, Ark., for some time has returned to St. Louis, and accepted the position of manager of the Rose Pharmacy, Finney and Pendleton avenues.



Review of the Wholesale Drug Market.

NEW YORK, MARCH 24, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid or retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

THE volume of business in the several departments of Drugs, Dyestuffs and Chemicals continues of satisfactory proportions. The traveling salesmen are out calling on the trade and orders are being received covering a large variety of the staple drugs. Large orders are yet the exception, however, the business for speculative account being restricted on account of the prevailing uncertainty regarding tariff legislation. The feature of the interval was the sudden advance in opium, caused by the announcement of the imposition of a duty by the Dingley bill, and the consequent increased demand. Other articles affected by the new tariff schedule have sold briskly, owing to the very general impression prevalent among buyers that the bill as published will become law. The changes in the tariff have been the subject of much discussion among dealers since the schedule was announced, and the entire schedule has been most severely criticized for the incongruities, inconsistencies and blunders which distinguish it. Quinine manufacturers do not greatly object to the placing of this alkaloid on the free list, but they do object to the excessive duties imposed upon the materials used in its manufacture, sulphuric acid being taxed 200 per cent, and fusel oil and bone black double the previous duties. The Messina essences are subject to a higher duty as are also perfume pomades, and Perfumery generally. The paragraph relating to the new duty on antitoxin has been derided in all quarters. The Committee on Ways and Means were evidently without expert advice here, for they undertook to regulate the duty by the immunizing unit, which is never constant and varies according to the subject. The provisions of the new bill in so far as they relate to drugs and chemicals are printed in full elsewhere in this number.

ADVANCED.

Opium.
Morphine.
Codeine.
Tartaric acid.
Balsam tolu.
Sassafras bark.
Chlorate potash.
Cream tartar.
Gum chicle.
Oil bergamot.
Oil citronella.
Oil lemongrass.
Oil orange sweet.
Quicksilver.

DECLINED.

Citric acid.
Acetanilid.
Cod liver oil.
Glycerin.
Oil peppermint.
Spanish saffron.

ADVANCED.
Linseed oil.
Mercurials.
Oxalic acid.
Grains of paradise.

DRUGS.

Alcohol is held without change, outside holders meeting the demand at about \$2.24 to \$2.26, as to quantity, while \$2.24 to \$2.28 continues to be quoted by the trust managers.

Acetanilid prices have been revised by the manufacturers to 33c. but outside holders offer to sell at 31c. The position of the article is a trifle uncertain, but it is not anticipated that prices will advance, as while the new tariff imposes a high duty on acetanilid the materials from which it is manufactured are also taxed highly and this will, it is anticipated, equalize matters.

Arnica Flowers have stiffened a trifle in the interval, and 6½c. to 7c. is generally asked for the best goods.

Balsam Copaiba has continued slow of sale from importers' hands, but jobbers are experiencing a fair steady demand, which is met at the range of 42½c. to 45c. for Central American and 50c. to 55c. for Para.

Balsam Peru is firmer and in moderately good demand with \$1.95 to \$2 now asked.

Balsam Tolu has sold in fair quantities during the interval and a slight advance is asked, or say 65c.

Cod Liver Oil continues weak and unsettled, with sales of Lofoden at \$28.00 to \$30.00.

Opium has reflected the influence of a possible imposition of a duty of \$1 by the Dingley bill, and this, coupled with a brisk demand, has advanced prices to the basis of \$2.40 to \$2.50, with holders manifesting some reserve as to offerings.

Morphine prices have been revised by the manufacturers to \$1.70 to \$1.85 for bulk and ounces.

Quinine remains without new or important feature, either as regards price or demand. Manufacturers continue to quote on the basis of 18c. to 19c., while offerings from outside holders are made at 15c. to 19½c. as to brand.

The position of the other staple drugs remains without change. Prices are maintained generally with a fair show of firmness.

CHEMICALS.

A generally firmer feeling prevails among holders, owing to the prospect of increased duties on many of the staple chemicals. The acids are chiefly affected, sulphuric, tartaric and citric being subject to heavier duties. The consequence is that offerings are made with more reserve and an advance is asked in some instances.

Chlorate Potash reflects the change from ad valorem to specific duties in the new tariff and an increased export demand; crystals and powdered held at a sharp advance, or say 10c. to 11c.

Cream Tartar has advanced, the price from makers' hands being 24½c. to 25c., according to size of lot for powdered or crystals.

Mercurials are higher in sympathy with quicksilver, the entire list being revised to a higher range in our prices current.

Quicksilver has further advanced, our quotations being 54c.

Tartaric Acid is offering with some reserve from the hands of manufacturers, at a slight appreciation, or say 28c. to 28½c. for crystals, and 28½c. to 29c. for powdered.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The prospect of an increase of duty on Messina essences has served to raise prices in some instances, and *Bergamot* and *Orange* are quoted at an advance, *Bergamot* standing at \$1.75 to \$2 and *Orange* at \$1.75 to \$1.85. There are few changes of importance to report in other oils. *Citronella* is higher to the extent of 3c. and *Lemongrass* is quoted 85c. to \$1. *Peppermint*, bulk, is fractionally lower and quoted \$1.15 to \$1.30. *Synthetic wintergreen* is higher, 50c. to 55c. being now quoted.

GUMS.

No new features of importance have developed since our last. The demand continues of fair, steady proportions at the previous range. While holders of Arabic sorts are generally holding out for an advance on the present high prices, their views do not coincide with those of buyers, who are not disposed to take up the article with any freedom.

ROOTS.

Aconite is scarce and held at the full price of 10c. to 12c.

Belladonna remains quiet, but previous prices are unchanged.

Gentian is well maintained and a fair jobbing movement is reported at the quoted range.

Ipecac is neglected; only small sales at the range of \$1.45 to \$1.50.

Jalap has sold fairly well in the interval at 10c. to 11c.

Rhubarb is firm at the moment, but supplies of new crop are expected soon, which may affect values.

SEEDS

No new developments are to be noted in this department. Canary is slightly firmer and fractionally higher, but the general line of seeds are nominally unchanged. Owing to scarcity and reported small stocks in Europe, prices for *Grains of Paradise* have moved up about ¼c.

For Easter.

Make the children happy and money for yourself by selling



The most popular and satisfactory Egg Dyes on the market. Attractive packages. Two kinds original colored posters and other matter in each box. Handsome display boxes holding $\frac{1}{4}$ gross, \$1.00 each, or 4 boxes for \$3.75.

These dyes have many advantages which have led to their remarkable success as sellers. The idea of twelve colors and designs for only 5 cents is alone sufficient to catch the nimble penny of the Easter egg dyer. When this is taken into consideration in conjunction with the unusually handsome display boxes, in which the eggs are packed, it is not to be wondered at that the drug trade is falling over itself purchasing Fleck's German Easter egg dyes.

The dyes can be obtained from all jobbers, or will be sent express prepaid on receipt of price quoted above by the manufacturers, J. J. Fleck, Tiffin, Ohio.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

The Violet Manufacturing Company, 59 Dearborn street, Chicago, reports an excellent demand for its new breath perfume, Violets.

"Anti Jag" is the suggestive name of a remedy marketed by the Renova Chemical Co., New York City. Write them for introductory terms, for it has been proven a good seller wherever introduced.

Have you received the instructive pamphlet on veterinary diseases sent out free of cost by the Lawrence Williams Company, 80 Wood street, Cleveland, O.? If not write for one; it will be sent free of cost.

How to make the fountain pay, is a very pertinent question, which is answered in a neat little 40-page pamphlet, which is furnished for the asking—a postal card will do—by Smith & Painter, Wilmington, Del.

"The marrow treatment" has received the endorsement of the leading physiological therapeutists. Write to the American Therapeutic Co., 116 William street, New York, and get an instructive pamphlet on the subject.

C. S. Mather & Sons Co., Chicago, have a line of medicated candy specialties, which are sure sellers. The line includes wintergreen berry, peppermint pellets, and lemon and horehound drops. Send them a postal for quotations and descriptions.

We invite attention to the well-known Alpha brand of rubber goods, the advertisement of which appears on the front cover of this issue. The firm of Parker, Stearns & Sutton, of New York, is well and favorably known all over the country, and their Alpha trade-mark has become a household word.

On the front cover of this issue will be found the advertisement of Gilpin, Langdon & Company, of Baltimore. This concern has gained an enviable position in the pharmaceutical world by reason of their now well-known assayed powders for percolation. Druggists cannot afford to be without these goods.

A fine prescription bottle is one of the best and cheapest advertisements of the prescription department that a druggist can use. The right kind of bottle—such as that of the Bellaire Bottle Company make—is worth double the difference in cost between it and the wrong kind. Write the firm named at Bellaire, O., for their full catalogue; it has a lot of things in it which all druggists want.

Monarch cycles have such a fine reputation that it is no trouble to sell Monarch wheels. Just show a man a catalogue and there will be no trouble in extracting the price of a wheel from him. Write to the Monarch Co., Chicago, for their price list and discounts to dealers and try it on some of your customers. Before you know it you will be a full fledged and successful bicycle agent.

With 90 per cent of the population suffering from catarrh, influenza, hay fever, asthma, and so on, the idea of an all-night medication for these diseases through the agency of a pillow, seems so full of good sense that druggists should stop to consider it. The Pillow Inhaler Company, of Philadelphia, are using the druggists as distributors, and they invite correspondence. See announcement in this issue.

The "Mizpah" soft rubber pessary in two parts appears to possess numerous advantages over the forms of pessaries in general use. An illustrated description can be obtained by addressing W. F. Ware, Philadelphia, Pa. The shape of the pessary is shown in the accompanying cut.



The Tilden Company, New Lebanon, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo., have just issued a very handsome booklet, profusely illustrated, relating in a most entertaining vein the experience of a prominent physician with Tilden's elixir iodo bromide of calcium comp., in the treatment of syphilis, etc., in India. The account contains valuable information regarding the habits, superstitions, etc., of the natives. Copies will be furnished upon application.

May Not Use the Name "Hunyadi."

The owner of Hunyadi Janos mineral water has obtained in the High Court of Justice in London an injunction restraining the Apollinaris Company, Limited, from the use of the name "Hunyadi" in the United Kingdom.

The New York house of Andreas Saxlehner, has received the following cablegram from the house in Buda Pesth:

"Hunyadi Janos against the Apollinaris Company, Limited, London. The widow and successor of Andreas Saxlehner, the late proprietor of the springs yielding the Hunyadi Janos natural mineral water, claimed before the high court of Justice, London, an injunction against the Apollinaris Company, Limited, for adoption of the name 'Hunyadi' used by the Company in connection with the name Apenta for bitter water, aiming to profit by the established reputation of Hunyadi Janos. The Judge stated the sole right of Mrs. Andreas Saxlehner to the name 'Hunyadi,' stated also that the adoption of the name 'Hunyadi' was calculated to deceive, and granted the claimed injunction restraining the Company from the use of the name 'Hunyadi' or exposing or advertising for sale in the United Kingdom, any Hungarian bitter water in connection with the name 'Hunyadi' not being Hunyadi Janos. The Judge further ordered the delivery up and destruction of all labels, capsules and documents exhibiting the name 'Hunyadi' in connection with Hungarian bitter water not coming from Mrs. Saxlehner's springs. Finally the Company has to pay damages to the amount of profits and also portion of costs."

THE "APENTA" LABEL.

The agents for "Apenta" Hungarian Bitter Water have issued a circular letter stating that they will fully protect the trade, which reads as follows:

Our attention has been called to circulars issued by Andreas Saxlehner and his attorneys, warning the trade against handling imitations of the label and name under which Hunyadi Janos Apertient Water is sold.

We gladly direct attention to the fact that the "Apenta" Natural Apertient Water drawn from springs at Buda Pesth is sold under a label and name radically dissimilar from those used for Hunyadi Janos Water or for any other mineral water.

The exploitation of the springs from which "Apenta" Natural Apertient Water is drawn has been organized by the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture) Buda Pesth, and the bottling of the water is, and will remain, subject to direct and independent scientific supervision. The medical profession and the public are thus afforded a guaranty of that constancy in strength and composition which renders "Apenta" Natural Apertient Water superior to any of the numerous apertient waters which for many years have been sold in this country under the generic term "Hunyadi."

We are advised by eminent Counsel that the label under which the "Apenta" Natural Apertient Water is sold is lawful in every particular, and we are prepared to, and will, fully protect the trade in the use of same.

For Fly Time.

A typical English chemist is E. Marshall, of Marshalls' Limited, 27 Red Lion Square, London, W. C., and Henfield, Sussex, and it was an interesting talk that the AMERICAN DRUGGIST city man had with him when he dropped into the druggist office to get the lay of the land the next day after putting his foot on American soil. He chatted pleasantly about the calling of the retail "chemist," as Brit- ishers term a druggist, and his talk was illuminating and informing, for he has only been out of the retail shop six months, as about that long ago he was forced to sell out, so as to have more time to devote to his fly-catcher, the business of which has grown with marvelous rapidity.

Mr. Marshall's sympathies are naturally all with the retail druggist. He found no difficulty in introducing his goods in England, for there he went direct to the retailer. He proposes to pursue the same tactics in America and to that end will reduce the price on his fly-catcher and enlist, as far as possible, the active co-operation of the retail trade. Neidlinger Bros., Warren street, have taken the American Agency for the fly-catcher and will push its sale. A free sample of the fly-catcher will be mailed to druggists who apply to Neidlinger Bros. for it.

American Druggist

and Pharmaceutical Record.

"America's Leading Drug Journal."

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THOMAS J. KEENAN, ... Associate Editor.
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TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

THE season approaches when some thousands of students will go forth from college halls bearing the modern equivalent for sheep-skin and legally qualified to put Ph. G., Ph. C. or P. D. after their names. To the young man who has just gone through the crucial examination preceding the granting of his degree, that degree appears to be a matter of the greatest possible moment, not only to himself, but to the world at large. That its possession is a decided advantage is an undoubted fact, but that possession imposes obligations as well as confers advantages. If a man have a degree he must keep himself so well informed in his profession that the possession of the degree will not be a reproach. If he be not well-posted, his shortcomings will be very soon ascertained by the public, and since more is expected of a graduate than of a non-graduate, he will be set down as an incompetent pretender to his very material disadvantage. To all young graduates we extend the warning that they are expected to keep in touch with the latest advances in pharmacy, and we drop a gentle hint that the proper way to do so is by subscribing to and carefully studying the AMERICAN DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL RECORD.

CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

AT a recent dinner of the Gridiron Club, an association of newspaper men in Washington, an elegantly dressed man passed through the dining room with a neatly rolled manuscript under his arm. When asked what he had, he stated that it was the Dingley bill which he was taking to the Senate. In a few minutes he was projected back into the room in a most dilapidated and disheveled condition, with his neatly rolled manuscript torn into shreds, and wholly unrecognizable. He said, "Gentlemen, I report back from the Senate the Dingley bill in the shape you now see it." This prophesy as to the probable fate which

the measure will meet with in the Senate may be taken as representing the views not only of the newspaper correspondents at Washington, but of a very large proportion of the observant business men throughout the United States.

The view taken of the bill by the public is largely dominated by the political sympathies and by individual interests. Democratic critics of the measure predict its utter failure as a means of increasing revenue, while the Republican upholders of the bill support the views enunciated by Mr. Dingley as to the prospects of a very marked increase in the revenue to be derived from the import duties as formulated in the measure which has passed the Lower House. A discussion of this feature of the bill is therefore out of place in these columns, as it involves political issues. Some features of the bill, however, are of such intimate concern to our readers that they are fair subjects of comment independent of any political significance which the bill in general may have.

The placing of crude opium upon the dutiable list is a measure which might well meet with universal protest on the part of the retail druggists of the United States, for the

half a million dollars or more which the duty of \$1.00 per pound on crude opium will bring in will come wholly out of the pockets of the retail druggists, and of such manufacturers of proprietary articles as use opium or its derivatives in the manufacture of their preparations. The importer and the wholesaler will, of course, add the dollar per pound which they would have to pay under the Dingley bill to the price which they charge the retailer, while the retailer will have no recourse in the matter, as he cannot make any change in the price of his preparations so as to recoup himself for this increased cost of the crude material. Precisely what this means, every druggist in the United States can easily figure out for himself, by looking over his books and ascertaining how much crude opium he has purchased in the course of the past year.

The advance in the duty upon opium appears to have been already discounted as far as the foreign market is concerned, for we learn that there have been unusually heavy purchases both in Smyrna and London for American account. Whether the retroactive clause contained in the House bill will be retained and enforced is problematical. If it is enforced, a very large proportion of these purchases will have to pay the advance duty, and purchasers will, therefore, be at least partially foiled in their effort to stock up before the new law goes into effect, and capture the profit which the increased tariff would permit them to make.

This will, however, not cover all of the cost to the retail druggist of this change in the tariff, for in addition to paying \$1 per pound for all the crude opium used by himself directly he must pay this tax upon all the opium used in the manufacture of articles, other than proprietary, which he handles. One immediate result of the imposition of this tax would be an advance of at least fifty cents an ounce upon morphine and its salts. The framers of the measure evidently contemplated keeping the domestic manufacturers of opium alkaloids upon about the same parity with the foreign makers as they are placed under the Wilson bill, for the duty on morphine and its salts is advanced in the Dingley bill from fifty cents to one dollar. This additional fifty cents will, of course, also be added to the cost of all the morphine salts handled by the druggist. Here, as in the case of opium, it would be practically impossible for the druggist to make any advance in the price of his goods at retail which would compensate him for this additional cost. American manufacturers claim also that the fifty cents per ounce additional does not quite compensate them for the tax they must pay on opium, and that in this particular, therefore, the bill is not even so much of a protection as was the Wilson bill.

We present elsewhere in this issue a series of interviews with members of the perfume trade, which are of some interest as showing the respective views held by the different branches of that trade. The wholesale drug trade and the manufacturing chemist are very much averse to being quoted. Representatives of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST have interviewed all the leading members of the trade in this city, and with but two exceptions the persons interviewed deprecated any discussion of the matter whatever, and positively declined to allow their names to be used in any manner in its discussion. The two members of the trade who were not averse to being quoted are so notoriously partisan that an accurate report of their views would

read like the Democratic and Republican platform respectively.

However little or much retail druggists may like or dislike the new tariff, it is extremely improbable that they can in any wise influence the action of Congress upon it. It so happens that opium is one of the few articles the consumption of which would not be affected by the tax, and so long as this is the case, it is quite probable that the Senate Committee will not interfere with the provisions affecting this drug as laid down in the House bill.

LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.

MUCH interest has developed in legislative matters in this State during the past few weeks. What action will be finally taken by the Legislature upon the question of liquor licenses for druggists has not been made known at this writing, though the question will probably have been decided by the time this number reaches our readers. In our news columns will be found a note of the hearing accorded the pharmacists by the Assembly Committee on Excise, and mention is also made in our news columns of the interesting and lively skirmish over the amendment to the State law which is in reality an amendment to the charter of Greater New York. As was predicted in these columns, the unfair provisions of the Greater New York charter touching the regulations of pharmacy in the greater city probably precipitated a contest over the matter which has resulted in the recommendation by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society of the passage of a general law establishing a general State board and superceding all other boards of pharmacy throughout the State.

It is unfortunate that the Kings County pharmacists and the State Board of Pharmacy, who appear to be acting in concert upon this matter, did not subject the measure proposed by them to that careful revision which so important a measure deserves. The bill which has been favorably acted upon by the Senate Committee upon public health is practically an extension of the present State law to cover the counties now excepted from its provisions. Unfortunately the statute is faulty in several respects and the movement has, therefore, not met with that general support among the trade which would have been accorded to a more carefully drafted measure. While some of the opposition which has developed to this measure among the pharmacists is doubtless due to the faults inherent to the law as it now stands, the opposition from the New York College of Pharmacy is probably mainly based on quite different grounds. The fight is an interesting one and the action and retraction of the

German Apothecary Society lends a spice of novelty to the matter.

PROF. BASTIN DEAD.

THE death of Prof. Edson F. Bastin means a severe loss to American pharmacy. Though a comparatively young man, Prof. Bastin occupied a foremost position in pharmaceutical botany in the United States, and his work of recent years has attracted favorable notice from teachers and specialists throughout the entire pharmaceutical world. While he filled admirably the chair vacated by the death of Prof. Maisch, Prof. Bastin had never become so widely known personally among pharmacists as had his predecessor, for he never took that active interest in association matters which had brought Prof. Maisch into intimate personal contact with the leading pharmacists throughout the United States, and had won for him the warm personal regard of practically every leading druggist in the United States.

Prof. Bastin was one of the most faithful workers in his department of science ever known. For the last two years particularly, he has devoted himself so unceasingly to microscopical work outside of the hours devoted to instruction, that he has virtually allowed himself no proper time for rest, and, as a matter of fact, has worked himself to death. His work on the anatomy of plants of the pine family has attracted wide attention both in this country and in Europe, and constitutes a most important contribution to our knowledge of that subject.

PRICE CUTTING IN ENGLAND.

OUR English brethren of the craft have troubles of their own, as may be seen by a perusal of the very interesting and instructive article from the pen of W. S. Glyn-Jones, upon the Proprietary Articles Trade Association, which organization seems to give some promise of relief from the cut-rate evil. The experiment of our English brothers will be watched with absorbing interest from this side of the water, and if our good wishes could avail, the P. A. T. A. would win the fight.

Made Dollars by the "Druggist."

Your journal is the best. I have made many dollars by following the advice given in your advertising department. I would not be without it.

C. A. KNAPPENBERGER.
La Harpe, Ill., March 19, 1897.

Necessary to Business.

I have taken another drug journal for many years, but I find yours quite necessary to my business.

PRATT, THE CASH PHARMACIST.
Everett, Wash., March 19, 1897.

Senna and Its Adulterants.

The Differential Characteristics of Alexandria Senna (*Cassia acutifolia* Delile) and India Senna (*Cassia angustifolia* Vahl).

A MICROGRAPHIC STUDY.

BY ALBERT SCHNEIDER, M.S., M.D.

New York.

THE object of this study was to determine whether or not it is possible to distinguish Alexandria senna from India senna by means of the microscope, both sennas being in the powdered state. Incidentally some of the adulterants of Alexandria senna will be discussed. Sayre¹ has already made comparative studies of these two sennas, and his conclusions may be summarized as follows:

1. The hair cells of Alexandria senna are more numerous, larger, and curved at the base. The ratio of the number of the hair cells in the two sennas is as 10:1.

2. The epidermal cells of Alexandria senna are somewhat larger; measurements give the following average diameters: A. senna 40 μ m; I. senna 35 μ m.

3. Hair cells almost invariably remain unbroken in the powder (No. 60).

The author recommends the counting of the hair cells in a drop of a given mixture (25 milligrams of the powder in 5 Cc. of dilute alcohol) of the pure, unpowdered sennas, and states that A. senna may be recognized by the hair cells, which are curved at the base. This test is not to be relied upon for the following reasons.

1. The larger hair cells of both sennas are usually curved at the base. The younger, hence smaller ones, are usually straight.

2. In the powders (Nos. 60-80), the larger hair cells are quite generally broken off at the base. In both sennas, also, the larger hair cells are uniformly curved, resembling in outline a cavalry sabre; sometimes the ends are quite sharply curved.

3. The number of hair cells is too variable to be employed as a differential characteristic. This variability is emphasized by the broken fragments of the larger hairs; furthermore, the hair cells tend to become segregated in the powder as well as in the liquid, thus increasing the source of error.

After a careful comparative study of the two sennas in the powdered state, the following are the conclusions arrived at:

¹Sayre, L. E. Senna: To distinguish between the Alexandria and India varieties in powder, and to exclude powdered chestnut leaves. *American Journal of Pharmacy*, 68 : 586-588. 1896.

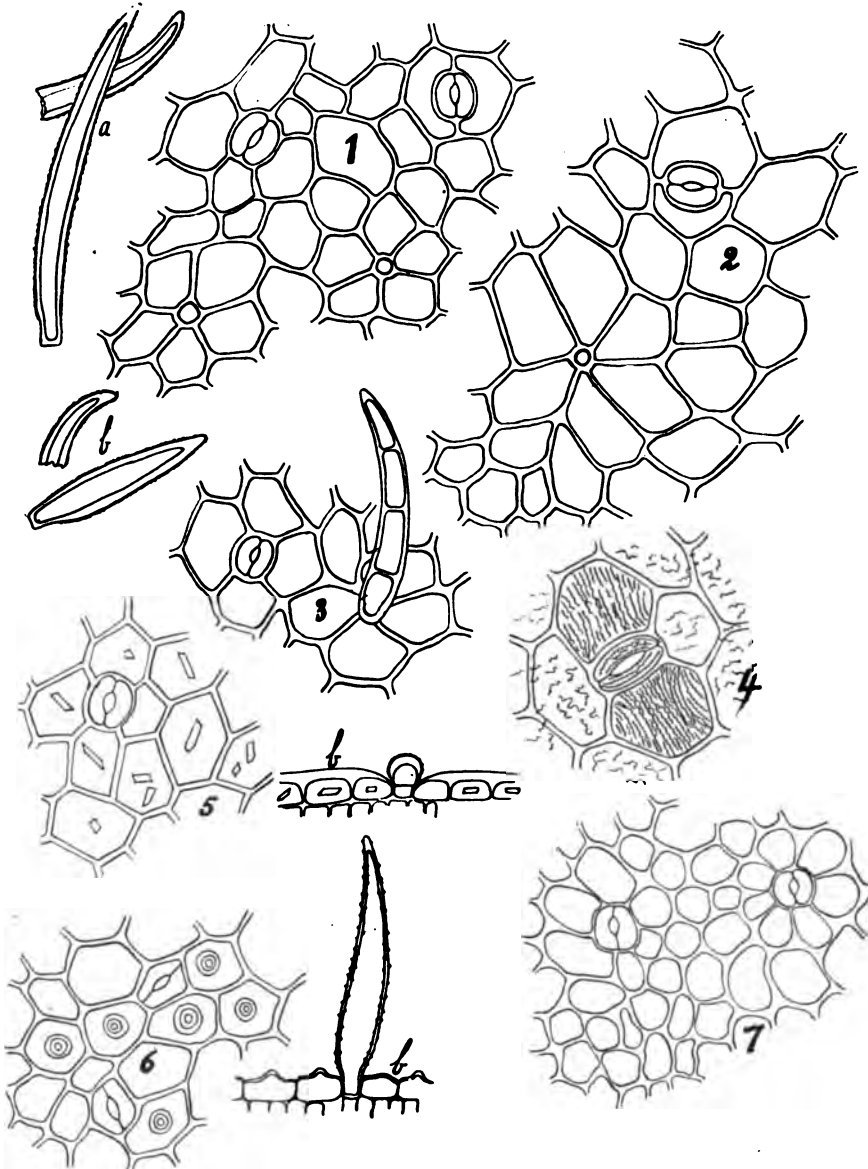
1. Both sennas have hair cells and stomata on the upper as well as lower

epidermis; somewhat more numerous on the lower surface. Both contain prismatic crystals and small quantities of starch.

2. In both sennas the outer cuticle appears irregularly ridged or rugose, due to the linear thickening of the cuticle. The cuticle and outer walls of the epidermal cells are not greatly thickened.

3. The hair cells of both sennas are single-celled, quite thick walled, and appear warty, due to an uneven thickening of the membrane; the larger hair cells are curved at the base.

4. The hair cells of A. senna are more numerous (the ratio 10:1 of Sayre is perhaps too high; 8:1 is more nearly correct), and they are generally larger and curved sabre-like. In I. senna they are usually smaller and less frequently curved, though they are by no means generally straight.



Explanation of Figures.

The figures illustrate epidermal fragments of the leaves. Details having no marked significance as differential characters have been omitted as for example the linear foldings of the outer cuticle in 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7.

1. Fragment of Alexandria senna a, hair cells; b, hair cells of India senna.
2. Fragment of India senna. (Compare stomata and hair-cell scars of Figs. 1 and 2.)
3. Fragment of Argel (*Solenostemma Argel*) Hayne.

4. Fragment of *Coriaria myrtifolia* L.

5. Fragment of *Globularia alvum* L. b, fragment of transverse section showing thick cuticle, and the peculiar two-celled glandular hair.

6. Fragment of *Colutea arborescens* L. b as b in 5, showing the outer elevations of the epidermal cells and a typical hair cell. Compare hair cell with that of Fig. 1.

7. Fragment of *Pistacia lentiscus* L.

5. In *A. senna* each hair cell is bounded by from four to six epidermal cells, usually five. In *I. senna* each hair cell is bounded by from 5 to 7 epidermal cells, usually six; furthermore, in *I. senna*, these boundary epidermal cells are somewhat elongated radially, more so than in *A. senna*.

6. The epidermal cells of *A. senna* are somewhat smaller than those of *I. senna*. This is in direct contradiction to the conclusion of Sayre. It is highly probable that the statement of Sayre is due to a mistake, typographical or otherwise.

7. The stomata of *A. senna* usually have from 3 to 5 nebenzellen.¹

If only two are present they are generally of nearly equal size. The stomata of *I. Senna* usually have two nebenzellen, one of which is much larger than the other; as a rule even the larger one is smaller than a typical epidermal cell.

The following is the only test that seems available to distinguish between the two sennas in mixed powders:

Mount a pinch of the powder (No. 80), in equal parts of water, alcohol and glycerin,² and examine under medium power (C ocular and 7 objective of Leitz); search for typical epidermal fragments. Those in which the cells appear polygonal and approximately isodiametric. In the vicinity of or over the vascular tissue (midrib and veins) the epidermal cells are smaller and more or less elongated. If a fragment, consisting of twenty or more epidermal cells, does not contain a single hair-cell scar, it belongs to *I. senna*. If a fragment often to twelve cells contain two or more hair-cell scars, it belongs to *A. senna*. If, after examining several fragments consisting of fifteen or more epidermal cells no hair-cell scars are found, it is safe to conclude that *I. senna* is present. In addition to the number of hair cell scars, the characters mentioned under 5, 6, and 7 should be considered.

Adulterants of Alexandria Senna.

The following are some of the adulterants of *A. senna* mentioned in the order of frequency in which they are likely to occur. I was unable to secure material of the first and last, and the descriptions and figures here given are based upon the statements of Planchon and Collin. The others were studied from material obtained from the herbarium of Columbia University.

1. *Solenostemma Argel* Hayne, also known as Argel or Mecca senna, comes from Egypt and is said to resemble *A. senna* in its action. It may be detected at once by its long, sword-like multicellular hair cells. (See Fig. 3.)

2. *Coriaria myrtifolia* L., known as "Redouil," has no hair cells, but it may be readily detected by the peculiarity of the stomata and nebenzellen. The guard cells are long and slender; and are bounded by four nebenzellen, of which

the two opposite the long axis of the guard cells are somewhat elongated radially, and are characterized by the cuticular lines which extend at right angles from the long axis to the guard cells; the cuticular lines of the guard cells extend longitudinally. (See Fig. 4.)

3. *Globularia alypum* L., known as senna of Provence, is at once recognized by the prismatic crystals contained in the epidermal cells. The cuticle is very thick; short two-celled globose glandular hair cells also occur. (See Fig. 5.)

4. *Colutea arborescens* L., may be at once recognized by the central elevation of the outer walls of the epidermal cells. In vertical view this presents a striking appearance owing to the inability to focus upon all the parts of the elevations. The outer vertical walls of the guard cells are angular. Simple hair cells are present, which differ from those of *A. senna* and *I. senna* in that they are thin walled and

bear only comparatively few warts. (See Fig. 6.)

5. *Pistacia lentiscus* L. Greenish³ reports a case in which the leaves of this plant were used as an adulterant of senna. It differs markedly from senna in its gross as well as in its minute structure. The epidermal cells are comparatively small, the vertical walls thick; cuticle very thick. These characteristics render its detection readily possible. It is a typical dorsiventral leaf, while the others are isolateral. (See Fig. 7.)

6. *Tephrosia Apollinea* DC. According to Planchon and Collin, *A. senna* and more frequently Tripoli senna is adulterated with the leaves of this plant. It is said to have numerous long, conical pluricellular hairs, which would readily verify its foreign nature.

¹Greenish, H. G. Certain spurious drugs recently imported. *Pharmaceutical Journal and Transactions*, 58: 331-332. 1898.

Price-Cutting in England.

PROGRESS OF THE ANTI-CUTTING MOVEMENT.

Story of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association.

BY W. S. GLYN-JONES,

Secretary of the P. A. T. A., London, Eng.

AMERICAN druggists suffering from excessive competition may avail themselves of whatever consolation it may be legitimate to derive from the fact that there are others as badly off as themselves. There are few druggists on this side of the Atlantic who do not feel the evil effects of price-cutting. There is not a branch of our business the cutter has not attacked. Ruinous competition goes on not only in connection with proprietary goods, but even in regard to dispensing and the sales of drugs. In working-class neighborhoods the doctor rarely writes a prescription; more often than not his 1s. fee includes medicine and advice, unless the patient happens to belong to one of the numerous medical clubs, when his subscription of about 2d per week covers the lot. Competition in regard to the prices at which drugs are retailed is not so difficult to meet. The public do not like "cheap drugs" and can understand that quality and price often vary in direct ratio.

Where the Trouble Originates.

It is the proprietaries we sell which give us most difficulty. As in America the sale of proprietaries of one class or another constitutes a very large proportion of the ordinary chemist's business. Patent medicines, proprietary toilet and invalid preparations, medicinal waters, etc., go to make up a large proportion of the day's "taking." A certain value was placed upon these by the proprietors, who advertise them to the public at these

prices. Here no question of quality comes in. Blank's Pills are Blank's Pills whether sold by the pharmacist or linen-draper, and whatever price is charged for them. No skill is required in retailing them and the cutter has used this class of goods as his bait. He tells his customers that the advertised price is the usual price, and that his charge is so much below. He generally sells at rock-bottom prices, or at anything ranging between 2 1-2 and 10 per cent profit on the proprietor's lowest wholesale terms. He asks the public to deduce from a comparison of his prices with those advertised by the proprietor, that chemists and druggists as a class are extortionate swindlers, and that he is a public benefactor, a profit-denying, if not self-denying, philanthropist. Unfortunately he has succeeded in his purpose to a very large extent, and he has been aided in this by what is now almost universally admitted was a false policy on the part of our predecessors. When this price-cutting commenced it was not met by the legitimate druggist. Instead of fighting the enemy upon his own ground and with his own weapons, the trade relied too much upon its dignity, and upon the belief that our customers would prefer paying 10 or 20 per cent more for the same article than the sum for which they could purchase it from the unqualified cutter.

One Way of Evading the Law.

Most of your readers are doubtless aware of the way in which the Pharmacy Act is evaded in this country. If Mr.

¹Nebenzellen is the German term for the epidermal cells bounding the guard-cells. I am not familiar with any English term applying to them.

²This is simply to "clear up" the material. Glycerin and water alone will answer very well. Applying heat will intensify and hasten the clearing process.

Smith is not qualified he must not call himself a chemist, neither must he sell or dispense poisons, but if he makes his wife, his son and daughter, and possibly an odd uncle and aunt or two to complete a total of seven persons a present of one share each in a limited company, in which he may hold the other 993 shares, Smith, Ltd., may call themselves "Chemists," and may trade in poisons, provided they keep a qualified assistant. It is not always easy to tell the qualified assistant by the shape of his nose, and therefore the condition as to a qualified manager is not always adhered to. Our Pharmacy Act thus fails to shield us from the attacks of the company trader, and proprietaries, whether containing poison or not, are all excessively cut.

Wholesalers Suffer as Well as Retailers.

As I have already pointed out the retailer who buys direct from the manufacturer as often as not sells the goods at a gross profit of about 5 per cent, so that the small trader has to sell them at the price he pays his wholesale house for them, so that magnificent margin is divided between the wholesaler and retailer. The retailer's grievance is self-evident, and that of the wholesaler, or jobber, scarcely need be demonstrated. On the one hand proprietors are reducing the quantities which they are prepared to sell upon bottom terms, and the competition amongst retailers has necessarily resulted in the reduction of factor's profits. The wholesale houses have nothing in this country akin to that splendid organization, the N. W. D. A., though if they had been well organized, and so had been enabled to secure a satisfactory wholesale profit, unless the retailer was also protected they would only have crippled their customers in their fight with the big cutters, whose avowed object is to do away with the middleman. Though the vast number of proprietaries required to be stocked by the druggists to-day renders it impossible that he should deal direct with the proprietor of each, and this makes the middleman indispensable, still the wholesale buyer is not perhaps in so strong a position as the jobber in America, where the vast area to be covered and the consequent freight render the wholesale distributing houses essential.

How the P. A. T. A. Was Founded.

Recognizing the fact that both wholesaler and retailer were suffering through this insane competition, and also that neither section possessed any organization for dealing with the evil, I attempted at the end of 1895, to set the ball rolling. Early in 1896 an Association was formed, under the title of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association. It comprises the three sections of the trade, namely, proprietors, wholesalers and retailers, and is governed by a council consisting of ten representatives of each section. Though the prevention of cutting is its chief object, the objects, as stated in its rules, are as follows, and it will be seen that they are sufficiently far-reaching:

- (a) The discussion of matters of common interest to the branches of the trades represented, with a view to decision, and if necessary, concerted action.
- (b) To take such steps as the Association may be advised are legal to deal with extreme cutting of prices, and to give

advice and render assistance to its members in preventing substitution.

- (c) To do all such other things as may appear to be of benefit to the trade.

The Plan of the P. A. T. A.

For some months the council was occupied with considering various methods for carrying out an anti-cutting scheme, and ultimately it was decided to work upon the following plan. Every direct buyer is required to give the manufacturers an undertaking not to sell any of the goods controlled by the Association under certain fixed wholesale and retail prices, and also to withhold supplies of the goods from any firm named by the Association. The goods are numbered, so that breaches of the agreement can be traced. This plan came into operation in July of last year, and so far has worked exceedingly well. Every legitimate wholesale house in the land has signed that



agreement, and the great majority of them are members of the Association.

Overcoming Opposition.

It was to be expected that some of the larger cutting retailers would object, though the fact that so many of them have willingly agreed to the terms of the Association's proposal proves that they are as tired of conducting a large portion of their business at a loss, as are the rank and file of the trade. A number of those, who, in the first instance, persisted in cutting the Protected Articles have given way, the number of those who are still opposing us being now reduced to about half a dozen.

The Proprietors' and Wholesale subscription is £5 5s. per annum, and that of the retailers 5s. As a result of twelve months' work we have got together a list of fifty articles, none of which can be sold below the prices, without the offender being debarred from purchasing the whole list, and as a number of these articles are of universal sale it would be exceedingly

difficult for a firm pretending to do a patent medicine trade to conduct its business without them.

Meetings of the various local associations of retail chemists have been held throughout the country, and in each case the Association has met with enthusiastic support.

Of course, a very large number of grocers are also interested in the class of goods affected by the Association. Several large meetings of retail grocers have also been held, and in each case they have most heartily agreed to support the movement.

A Photographic Dealers' Branch has also been formed during the last few weeks, to deal with photographic articles of a proprietary nature, which at present are excessively cut.

The Legality of the Plan.

The question which undoubtedly has arisen in the minds of your readers will be the legality of the plan upon which we are working. I need hardly say that before commencing upon these lines the whole scheme was submitted for legal opinion, and we are informed that what we are doing in no way contravenes the laws of the land. The recent action defended by the N. W. D. A. has created a good deal of interest in this country, and undoubtedly if the judgment given in that case had been given in the English courts our plans would require to be modified. The decision which seems to govern the question in this country seems to be that given in the action of the *Mogul Steamship Co. v. McGregor*. The proprietors would have no difficulty in showing that their preparations were being injured by the methods adopted by the cutter; in other words, that they were being robbed of the valuable good-will of the bulk of the trade. Their reason for supporting the movement is to do away with the temptation which at present exists for retailers pushing rival preparations in lieu of the advertised article, which has to be sold without a profit, and we were advised that provided no malice could be shown, that the proprietors have a right to combine in asking the wholesale houses to withhold their goods from any firm whom they consider is damaging their business. I do not know enough of the laws governing the question in the States to justify my offering any opinion as to the effect of the recent judgment, if it had been the retailer's profits which were being protected. In this country, at any rate, the wholesaler, or jobber, is not in anything like the position of the retailer to influence for good or evil the sales of the articles he handles. The wholesaler has to send his customers what is ordered; on the other hand the retailer comes in contact with the consumer and is in a position to wield a very great influence with his customers. Judging from the existing combinations in this country, I do not for a moment think that the courts would prevent proprietors combining with a view to preventing the exercise of any adverse influence which the retailers might be induced to bring to bear upon their goods in the event of their sales being made unremunerative. The fact that some of the most powerful trading concerns in the country have submitted under pressure to the terms of the Association shows at any rate that they have not been advised that they have any legal redress. It is a matter of common knowledge that they have been seeking ground for taking legal action.

American Proprietaries Not Represented.

It will be seen from the list of the projected articles that the majority of the American proprietaries are conspicuous by their absence, and this is the more noticeable in view of the hearty support which the majority of American makers give to the rebate system of protecting the jobbers in connection with the N. W. D. A. Most of them excuse themselves on the ground that it is contrary to business principles to dictate to purchasers the price at which they shall sell the goods, though apparently in the States this question of business equity does not come in. Possibly the legal difficulties in America have been considered insurmountable in relation to the protection of retail prices upon proprietaries, but it has always appeared to me, as a retail druggist, that what is possible by way of protection of the jobbers' interests might also be satisfactorily arranged in regard to the retail prices. I am firmly of opinion that both in the States as well as in this country, the practice of substitution will increase to such an ex-

tent as to make it absolutely essential that proprietors should see that their goods were worth handling. Mr. Brentgood some few months ago in an interview with the *Chemist and Druggist* said that he was convinced that his firm lost 40 per cent of the results of their advertising in this country through substitution. I take it that by the term "substitution" I am understood to mean not the fraudulent passing of one maker's goods for that of another, but of the introduction of similar preparations made by or for the druggist upon which he is able to show both a considerable advantage to his customer and an adequate profit to himself. The proprietors surely have no right to demand that retailers should distribute their goods unless they are remunerated for so doing, and can find no fault with the trader who, on grounds of equity, has to use his influence with customers to direct their purchases into channels which are profitable. As retailers, herein lies our weapon, and one of which no proprietor can complain, if he fails to take any steps in his power to ensure that those of us who distribute his goods are suitably remunerated.

serum may be required to effect a cure of a disease due to the action of streptococci.

Agar Agar Suppositories.—Some criticism of the use of agar agar suppositories has appeared in a German pharmaceutical journal since the publication of a note by Lewin and Eschbaum, which was printed in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* for February 10th, page 72. The critics point out the fact that these suppositories become hard and horny on standing for several days. Messrs. Lewin and Eschbaum make a spirited retort to these criticisms, in which they say that the method of preparing suppositories by beating up the medicament with cacao butter, and forming the suppositories either by hand or by means of a suppository compression machine, is "Not only not the most rational method of procedure, as Herr B. (the critic) says, but the worst. On this point there is only one voice, and Herr B. must himself join in the majority on this." Admitting that in the summer time the agar agar suppositories would become hard and horny in consistence after several days, under the same circumstances cacao suppositories would, so say the authors, become merely a grease spot.



Methethyl.—This is the name which has been proposed for a local anaesthetic which has not as yet been very fully described, but which is apparently a hydrocarbon, corresponding in some respects to propane.

Detection of Blood in the Urine.—Huenefeld's turpentine reagent for the detection of blood in urine may be prepared by mixing ten parts, by volume, of oily turpentine, ten parts of alcohol, ten of chloroform, and one of glacial acetic acid. To this add water drop by drop, agitating after each addition, until the liquid remains barely limpid. To employ this reagent add it to urine to which a few drops of tincture of guaiac has been added. If the mixture turns blue, the presence of blood in the urine is indicated.

The Absorption of Iron, and Its Relation of the Blood.—According to a series of experiments, carried out by Cloetta, 20 per cent of ferratin introduced into the stomach of a dog on a milk diet was absorbed, while the ferratin injected into the veins of a dog was eliminated by the large intestines. As a result of these and other studies, Cloetta concludes that the organic combination of iron with albumenoid matter is necessary in order to insure its absorption. The results of the experiments also prove that the ferratin was such an absorbable combination.

Alcohol from Cellulose and Sawdust.—One part of cellulose heated with six

parts of .5 per cent sulphuric acid solution for an hour and a half at 10 atmospheres pressure gives a yield of sugar amounting to over 41 per cent. To ferment the thus obtained glucose, the acid is neutralized with carbonate of lime, the solution concentrated to one-fourth, and then ordinary fresh pressed yeast added. The yield amounts to 20 per cent, instead of the calculated 27 per cent. Other acids than sulphuric, as oxalic acid, yield less favorable results. Sawdust yields alcohol only in quantity corresponding to the cellulose contained in it. 100 kilos sawdust can, according to this method, yield only 6.5 kilos of absolute alcohol.

Antistreptococcal Serum.—This serum, which was first produced by Marmorek, has been found to be of great therapeutic value in the treatment of all that class of affections in which streptococci are present. These germs are found either alone or associated with other microorganisms in erysipelas, puerperal fever, scarlet fever, tuberculosis, bronchitis, broncho-pneumonia, septicaemia, certain anginas, and even in diphtheria. The serum acts towards the toxins produced by the streptococcus in the same manner as does the diphtheria antitoxin toward the toxins produced by the bacillus of diphtheria. Its effect, however, is not so rapid, for while a dose of from 10 to 20 Cc., representing from two to four thousand units, may suffice for a cure in the treatment of diphtheria, six doses of 10 Cc. each of the antistreptococcus toxic

Holocaine, a New Anaesthetic.

This new basic compound is prepared synthetically by a combination in molecular proportions of phenacetine and para-phenetidine, and bears the systematic name of para-dieth-oxy-ethenyl-diphenylamine. It occurs in fine crystals, with a melting point of 121 degrees C. The base is insoluble in water and forms difficultly soluble salts. The hydrochloride crystallizes in white needles, which are very soluble in hot water, but soluble only to the extent of 2.5 per cent in cold water. The solution has a bitter taste, neutral reaction, and is not decomposed by boiling save when boiled for some time in glass vessels, when a cloudiness appears, which is probably due to the alkali dissolved out of the glass by the boiling water. The solution of the hydrochloride is very stable. A 1 per cent solution has been used, and highly recommended in ophthalmology to produce local anaesthesia, which it does very satisfactorily. The salt, while decidedly anaesthetic, produces, according to Gutmann, marked toxic symptoms in guinea pigs, and, until further experiments have been made, he does not recommend its use for therapeutic purposes.

The Detection of Glycerin.—Deniges has studied the various reactions which are available for the detection of the presence of glycerin, and from the results of his studies we take the following: In order to detect the presence of glycerin in an extract, he takes a very small quantity of the extract, places it in a test tube, and heats to 120 degrees C., with equal quantities of concentrated sulphuric acid and phenol. After cooling, he saturates this with ammonia, when, if glycerin be present, a carmine red color will be developed. This reaction, however, has the disadvantage that it is not specific, since both sugar and tartaric acid produce a similar coloration to that caused by glycerin. In the presence of these substances, the article under examination may be heated with acid potassium sulphate when, if glycerin be present, acrolein will be formed, and may be detected by its acrid and penetrating odor. If it is

necessary to make quite sure of the results a somewhat different process should be employed. Deniges recommends, where absolute accuracy of results are necessary, that one or two drops of the substance to be examined be placed in a test tube, and three or four times this quantity of powdered acid potassium sulphate added. On heating this, vapors of acroleine are given off if glycerin be present. As soon as the vapors begin to rise, he plunges into the middle of the tube a glass rod moistened with Nessler's ammonia reagent. Under the influence of the acrylic aldehyde evolved, if glycerin be present, the rod is covered with a brownish red coating. In lieu of Nessler's reagent, the following mixture may be used: 2 Cc. of 1 per cent solution of silver nitrate, 2 Cc. of ammonia, and 2 Cc. of 30 per cent solution of caustic soda. This mixture should be heated just to the point of ebullition, and the glass rod plunged into it, and then put into the test tube containing the substance under examination, previously heated with acid potassium sulphate as above indicated. The author thinks that these two reactions are more delicate than that with rosaniline bisulphite.

Copaiba Balsam from Venezuela.—Dietze has examined a sample of copaiba balsam from Maturin, in the State of Bermudez, which was guaranteed by a commercial house of that place to be genuine. It contained a little suspended matter, water, and other mechanical impurities, and had a specific gravity of 0.9849; after filtering the gravity was reduced to 0.9832. The clear liquid was of a golden yellow color, non-fluorescent, of aromatic smell; on mixing with ether, absolute alcohol, amyl alcohol, benzine, or chloroform, a clear solution was obtained; 90 per cent alcohol gave a slightly cloudy opalescent solution. On heating to 130° it did not gelatinize (test of Pharmacopoeia of U. S. A.). With petroleum benzine it gave a cloudy mixture, which, according to Hirsch and Schneider, shows the presence of gurjun, colophony or turpentine; from this copious flocks separate, whilst the supernatant fluid is clear and colorless. On evaporating a weighed quantity on the water-bath to a constant weight, Dietze obtained 59.28 per cent of a clear, brittle resin. The balsam answered well to the carbon bisulphide test of the German Pharmacopoeia and to Enell's test (to 4 Cc. acetic ether, 2 drops conc. H_2SO_4 , 6-8 drops of balsam are added; within 15 minutes no red or violet coloring should ensue, and on addition of a drop of water no red colored sediment should separate). The acid, ester, and saponification number of this sample (I.) and of two samples of Maracaibo balsam (II. and III.) are given:

	I.	II.	III.
Acid number	78.17	84.0	82.54
Ester "	4.26	5.2	5.77
Saponification	82.43	90.2	88.31

Estimation of Morphine in Opium.

The following process for the determination of morphine in opium has been proposed by Grandval and Lajoux. (*J. Pharm. Chem.*, 1897. No. 4.):

Triturate carefully 10 Gm. of the opium under examination with 40 Gm. of water. Throw the whole upon a folded filter, wash out the mortar with 40 Gm. additional of water, and pour this also upon the filter. When the liquid ceases from dropping, throw the residue, filter paper

and all, into the mortar and triturate with an additional 40 Gm. of water to a smooth paste. Throw this upon a smooth filter and wash with water until the filtrate ceases to have either color or taste. Evaporate the filtrate and the wash water on a water bath until the whole weighs 13 Gm. To this residue add 13 Gm. of 95 per cent alcohol and allow the mixture to stand for half an hour in order that the calcium mechanate and sulphate present may precipitate out.

Now moisten a small smooth filter with 60 per cent alcohol, pour the mixture upon it, and, after the liquid has passed through, wash the filter by adding diluted alcohol drop by drop around the margin of the filter, keeping the funnel covered between whiles, so that the margin of the filter will not become dry. By careful work 10 Cc. of alcohol can be made to suffice for the complete decoloration of the residue and of the filter.

To the filtrate add ammonia drop by drop, agitating constantly until a faint odor of ammonia is discernible. Continue the agitation for several minutes after this has been done. The separation of morphine begins very rapidly, the alkaloid eventually forming a thick white precipitate, which should be allowed to stand in a cool place for twelve hours. Now throw this upon a weighed filter, moisten it with 60 per cent alcohol, cover the filter well and allow it to drain. When thoroughly dry, wash the crystals and the filter drop by drop with 40 per cent alcohol until the filtrate comes off colorless. About 25 Cc. should suffice for this purpose. Dry the colorless filter with its contents at 100 degrees C. and weigh. In this wise the combined weight of the morphine and the narcotine is obtained.

To separate the two alkaloids, wash the mixture with 5 Gm. of pure ether (in order that it can be more easily moistened by chloroform) and then with 10 Gm. of chloroform. The latter dissolves all of the narcotine, leaving the pure morphine upon the filter, which can again be dried at 100 degrees C. and weighed. By this process morphine hydrate is obtained which is insoluble in chloroform, and which loses its water of crystallization only at 120 degrees C.

COMMON PLANTS USED IN MEDICINE.

Romance of the Cinchona Plant.

Huge, richly colored stereopticon pictures of blossoming plants and flowers illustrated the closing lecture of the Columbia University popular course, delivered by Prof. Smith Ely Jelliffe, of the College of Pharmacy, of the city of New York, on Saturday, April 3, at the American Museum of Natural History. His subject was "Medicinal Plants," and a large audience listened with evident pleasure.

Prof. Jelliffe traced the development of the science of botany from the primitive period, when doctors were botanists, pharmacists, and physicians, to the present day, when the pharmacist has become the expert middleman, whose skill in compounding the medicinal virtues of plants and exact knowledge of drugs have rendered it unnecessary for the physician to bother his head about botany. He enumerated the herbs and plants and flowers that were supposed in the days of our forefathers to possess medicinal vir-

tues, but have since been shown to be worthless, and described those now highly prized because of real curative qualities.

Familiar Plants.

First of these, he said, is the May apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*), that grows in abundance along shady streams and along the fences of cultivated fields all the way from Canada to Florida. Aside from its beauty of bloom and its pulpy yellow fruit, it has a medicinal prize in its root in podophyllum resin. The fox-glove (*Digitalis*), too, that grows in stately clusters in old-fashioned gardens, has a virtue in its leaves that was known as early as the sixteenth century. From it is made a number of preparations of great merit in the treatment of heart trouble. Witch hazel (*Hamamelis virginiana*) which formerly yielded a medicine used exclusively for bruises and sunburn, has lately been found to have greater value still in the treatment of skin disease, the later discovery being the distilled water from the branches and leaves of the last flowers of the year. The poison hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), which has been transplanted here in waste places from Europe and Asia, yields the poison which it is supposed Socrates took for his fatal draught, and which is used now in the treatment of mania and nervous diseases. Monk's hood (*Aconitum napellus*), a beautiful plant with blue flowers that is cultivated for purely ornamental value in well-kept gardens, yields aconitine. This lovely plant grows in all parts of the world, and it was known to the ancient Chinese for the poison extracted from its root. It is a deadly poison. A single root, bruised, and thrown into a tank of water will poison the entire supply. It is used efficaciously to depress the action of the heart. The green hellebore (*Veratrum viride*), that decks the spring woods with strong, fresh leaves and a spike of whitish blossoms, yields Veratrine, which makes its root valuable in veterinary medicine. Its worth as an insect and animal poison were known to the Romans, who employed it to poison vermin.

The Source of Atropine.

The yellow-flowered, hairy weed henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), that grows here and in Great Britain, has still different and distinct medicinal properties in its root and leaves. The extract of its leaves is administered to quiet the excitement of acute mania. The root has an opposite effect. Belladonna, or the deadly nightshade, yields to the pharmacist the poison known as atropine, an overdose of which will produce delirium. A good many allied species of the plant grow here, although it is not indigenous to the soil. It belongs to the same family as the potato. Well-known cases are on record, by the way, of poisoning from the eating raw of very young potatoes, which seem to contain some of the deadly properties of the belladonna. Atropine is also obtained from the thorn apple (*Datura stramonium*), a very common poisonous plant which grows in vacant lots, and is recognizable by its prickly burr, and a white flower, resembling the blossom of the morning glory. The drug it yields has been known to the Hindoos from the most remote time, under the Sanscrit name of dhatoora. It appears that it was often used to produce insanity in persons in high station when it was feared that their brains in normal

condition would prove better than the ruling sovereigns. Belladonna and its alkaloids, although a menace to children who are liable to eat its berries, is prized by oculists for its properties of dilating the pupil of the eye, and by physicians for its quality of paralyzing the nerves in neuralgia and contracting the blood vessels in cases of inflammation arising from colds. Atropine is a perfect antidote for the poisonous mushroom.

The Discovery of Cinchona.

Prof. Jelliffe described at length and entertainingly the manufacture of quinine from the bark. Of the discovery of cinchona, this most valuable drug, he told a romantic story. "We are told," he said, "that an Indian of South America, who was lying helpless in a wilderness, sick of a violent fever, dragged himself to a pool of water near at hand to quench his burning thirst. After drinking he felt his strength gradually returning, and was eventually able to rise and go home. His experience excited the greatest surprise, as no remedy was then known for intermittent fever, and many visited the pool. The bitter taste of the water led to the discovery that it was impregnated with the properties of the bark of the trees growing at the gorge. Its virtue was not known to civilization, however, until it happened that the wife of the Viceroy of Peru was lying ill of fever, and a Jesuit priest recommended that the bark be ground to a powder and administered to her. The resultant cure was considered so wonderful that the Viceroy sent an expedition into the forest to collect the bark, and upon his return to Spain brought it with him and gave away large quantities of it to the sick. The name of the Viceroy was Luis Geronimo Fernandez de Cabrera y Bobadilla, fourth Count of Chinchon, and the scientific name of the tree (*Cinchona*) owes its origin to the Countess of Chinchon, the Viceroy's wife, who was cured by the virtues of cinchona bark."

THE ANTIQUITY AND HISTORY OF THE MORTAR.

By C. J. S. THOMPSON.

C. J. S. Thompson, who has paid considerable attention to the historical aspect of pharmacy, recently contributed the following interesting notes on the mortar to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*.

The mortar is the most ancient of pharmaceutical implements, its earliest use carrying us back to prehistoric times, when the early Briton bruised his grain in the hollow of a granite boulder. There is little doubt, indeed, that mortars were employed for the purpose of bruising and reducing hard bodies to powder, centuries before medicine as an art was thought of or known.

The name is derived from the Latin word *mortarium*, which is probably from the root *mordeo*, to bite, akin to the Sanscrit *mrid*, to grind or to pound; the literal meaning of the word being a vessel in which substances may be pounded with a pestle.

Origin of the Mortar.

The origin of the mortar appears to have been identical with that of the mill or quern, as it was called in ancient

times. The primitive implement used by prehistoric nations for the purpose of crushing their grain, was simply made by hollowing out a cup-shaped hole in a block of stone or granite, and pounding the grain placed in this receptacle with a smaller stone of suitable form. These grain-crushers composed of stone, together with stone rollers and pounders, have been found in the circular huts of the Britons in several parts of North Wales.

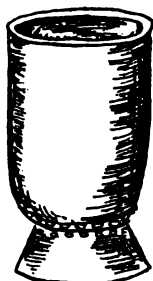


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

This method was also used by the early Jews before the Christian era for crushing their spices and gums, the knowledge of which they doubtless gathered from the Egyptians during the captivity.

The Mortar in Egypt.

In many of the ancient Egyptian papyri we find directions given to bruise certain herbs and roots, although no mention



Fig. 3.

is made of the implement used for that purpose, but we have proof that mortars were employed by the Egyptians from many ancient carvings of stone still extant. It is interesting to note that the mortar has also been known to several Oriental and savage races from time immemorial, and in the mortar employed by the pharmacist to-day we have an im-

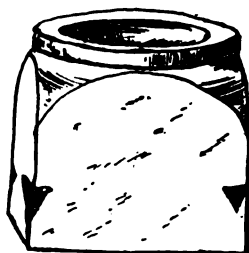


Fig. 4.

plement that links us, not only with prehistoric man, but also with the savage races of the world. In Africa, mortars and pestles of wood have been used from a period of unknown antiquity for the purpose of crushing grain.

The mortar illustrated in Fig. 1 is composed of wood, and was brought from Central Africa. In India, stone mortars

with wooden pestles have for centuries been used for shelling and pounding rice. Fig. 2 represents a Cingalese mortar of stone from two to three feet in height, taken from a drawing of the seventeenth century. Coming to the time of the Roman Empire, we have the first real evidence of the use of the mortar for pharmaceutical purposes. Medicine and pharmacy allied in the time of Celsus, had become practical arts, and we know from the preparations described by that author that practical appliances were necessary. Thus the malagma used as an application to the skin was a kind of soft mass directed to be beaten up to the consistency of a thick paste, and the ingredients of the catapota were often ordered to be bruised before being mixed.

Roman Mortaria.

Roman mortaria composed of earthenware are very commonly found, and many examples may be seen in most of our museums, among other Roman remains. They were chiefly made for culinary use, and although they vary very little in pattern, the sizes are numerous. The larger ones were, as a rule, very strongly made, and all had a thick divided rim with a rounded moulding.

The inside was roughened with splinters of flint, or hard stone, or hard-burnt earthenware, which was fixed on with a kind of "slip," or liquid clay, with which the Romans finished their ware. A wooden pestle was used with these mortaria, which were, no doubt, chiefly employed for triturating and mixing various condiments for domestic use. The Roman mortarium, shown in Fig. 3, is 28 inches in breadth, and bears the stamp of the maker's name, showing it to be the work of one Publius Raso.

"Mortaria" Exported from England.

Some of the smaller mortaria found are composed of a very white clay of a vitreous character, burnt hard like porcelain, and are non-absorbent. These were probably used for mixing more delicate condiments. There were large manufactories for mortaria in Britain, situated chiefly in the south of England at the mouth of the Thames, and in Essex and Staffordshire. From these factories there was a considerable export trade to Rome and Gaul.

Roman Mortars of Stone

Are much rarer, and the one depicted in Fig. 4 is a unique specimen. It was with little doubt at one time used for pharmaceutical purposes. Composed of stone, with a solid square base, it stands about 12 inches high, and is about 8 inches broad. The notches at the corners are evidently intended for fixing it down on a wooden table or slab to keep it steady when being used for pounding or breaking-up hard substances.

The Roman Quern.

Closely akin to mortars are the querns or small mills, used for grinding purposes from the Roman period. In shape they somewhat resembled the mortar, but were covered in at the top, having a hole in the centre through which the pestle was worked. They were made of stone and wood.

A beautiful example of a wooden quern, depicted in Fig. 5, is now in the possession of E. W. Cox, to whom I am indebted for the sketch and other par-

ticulars. It stands 13 inches high, and is made of very hard wood. It is an exquisite specimen of the turner's art, some of the side mouldings being of great delicacy, no thicker than a fine needle, yet are perfectly true in every particular. The pestle was worked through the hole in the centre of cover. These wooden querns were used during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. There is little doubt that marble succeeded stone as a material for making mortars, and this brings us down to mediaeval times when the apothecaries, combining the practice



Fig. 5.

of medicine and pharmacy, became wielders of the pestle. The value of the mortar as a pharmaceutical implement was recognized by these early practitioners, and was given the most prominent position in their shops, and so the pestle and mortar became a symbol or trade sign of pharmacy.

The Bell-shaped Mortar.

The great bell-shaped mortar, which was of considerable capacity, usually stood mounted on a solid block of wood near the centre of the shop, the huge pestle, three feet or more in length, being suspended from a long wooden spring beam by a chain and ring. One can readily picture the youthful apprentice, clad in jerkin and trunk hose, exercising his muscles with the ponderous pestle, and with what mingled feelings he would

mid-day meal. These large mortars were usually bell-shaped in form, as illustrated in Fig. 6, and composed of iron and bell metal. The smaller mortars of this period were made of brass, copper or bell metal, and were occasionally ornamented with some symbol or device. They were often elegant in form, and usually stood in bright array on the shop counter. The pestles had flat tops and double ends, so that either end could be used for pounding.

Mortars of Later Times.

The bell metal mortar, depicted in Fig. 7, dates from the time of Oliver Cromwell, and bears the name of the commonwealth on its side. It was probably once the property of an official State apothecary. The brass mortar shown in Fig. 8 is peculiar in shape, and is supported by four short legs. It dates from the early part of the seventeenth century, and round the middle are inscribed the letters of the alphabet. Fig. 9 represents a particularly handsome example of the brass mortar of the seventeenth century. Copper mortars, when polished, have a very elegant appearance, and are somewhat rare. One specimen in the possession of the writer is depicted in Fig. 10. A very fine bell-shaped mortar of brass was found in Chester a few days ago, and is now deposited in the museum of that city. It stands nearly two feet high, and dates from the early part of the eighteenth century.

Small brass mortars were also formerly much used by housewives in the still-room, for various domestic purposes, and



Fig. 8.

may often yet be found ornamenting the kitchen mantel-shelf in old country houses.

During the last, and the early part of this century, Italian marble was largely employed for making mortars, but with the introduction of wedgewood and composition ware, which is lighter, more durable, and less liable to be acted on by chemicals, marble mortars have now almost gone out of use with pharmacists. Small antique mortars of bronze are still to be found in many French pharmacies, often bearing some symbol or device, such as St. Michael and the dragon. They are generally much prized by their possessors.

The Italian Pharmacopoeia.

The following committee has been appointed for the Quinquennial Revision of the Italian Pharmacopoeia: Dr. Emanuele Paterno, professor of applied chemistry in the University of Rome (who acts as president); Dr. Luigi Balbiano, lecturer on pharmaceutical chemistry and toxicology in the "Scuola di Farmacia," and Dr. Vincenzo Cervello, professor of materia medica in the University of Palermo. The committee has held its first sitting, and considerable innovations in the text of the Pharmacopoeia are being made.

To Reproduce Tracings in Black Lines.

Reproductions of plans, line drawings, etc., for architects and engineers are generally made in white lines on a blue ground by the use of ferrocyanide paper. It would be much preferable to have the



Fig. 9.

drawings appear in black lines on a white ground, and it is claimed that this can be done by means of the following process, which has been devised by Eugene Gay:

SENSITIZING SOLUTION.

Acacia	103 gr.
Sodium carbonate	14 gr.
Potassium bichromate	42 gr.
Water	7 oz.

Make this solution in the dark and spread it with a soft brush, one of plush answers admirably, on glazed drawing paper, and dry, protecting thoroughly from the light.

To reproduce a drawing or plan, stretch the tracing paper on which it is drawn, over a piece of the sensitized paper, and expose to the light for from five to fifteen minutes, the time required varying with the actinic power of the light and the degree of translucence of the tracing paper. When printed wash the sensitized paper very carefully at first, in pure water. Wash a second time in pure water with the aid of a sponge, until the lines of the drawing appear hollow. Then drain and dry, first with blotting paper and then in the air.



Fig. 10.

DEVELOPING SOLUTION.

When thoroughly dry apply to each sheet, with the aid of a sponge, the following mixture:

Gum lac	75 gr.
Lamp black	70 gr.
Alcohol	75 min.

Plunge into a bath of diluted hydrochloric acid and allow to remain for twenty minutes, when the paper will be bleached and the drawing will stand out in black lines. Finally clean by brushing and washing in pure water.

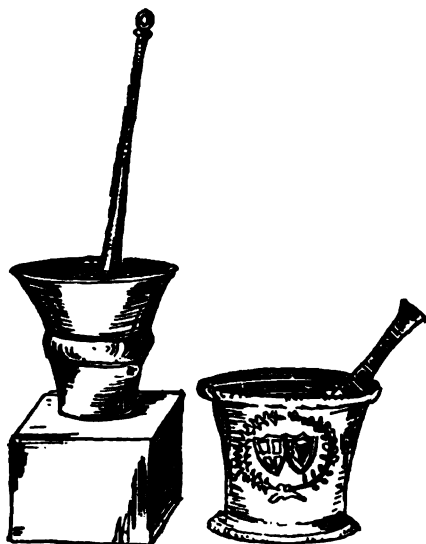
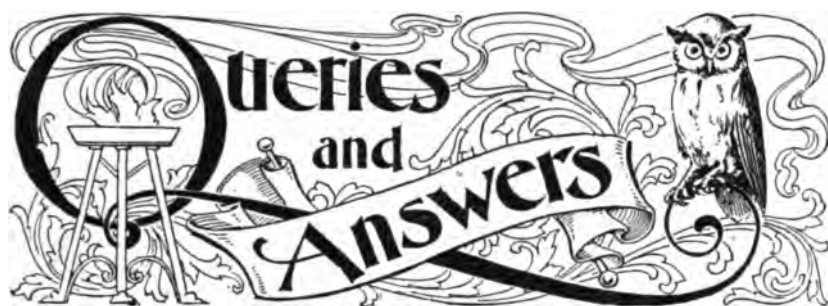


Fig. 6.

Fig. 7.

essay the task of pounding half a hundredweight of aloes to begin his day's work and give him an appetite for his



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect.

When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Reject the Pericarps.—C. P. C. T. asks us whether the pericarp is to be weighed with the seed in making up the amount of cardamom seed used in making a given quantity of compound tincture of gentian.

The pericarps, or fruit coverings, are to be rejected, and the inner fruit or seed alone used to the amount prescribed in the formula.

Flavor for Liquid Dentifrice.—H. K. writes: "Will you kindly advise me how to produce a pleasant flavor for a tooth wash made after the formula for tincture of quillaja, N. F?"

This query is vague, to say the least. A formula for tincture of quillaja is not given in the last edition of the National Formulary, as the tincture is now official in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia. If it is desired to make a tooth tincture by percolating vegetable aromatics with alcohol, the following will be found to yield a satisfactory article:

Mace	2½ dr.
Myrrh	1½ oz.
Cloves	1½ oz.
Rhatany root	1½ oz.
Alcohol	2 pints.

If a tooth wash containing tincture of quillaja is wanted, the following may suit:

Tincture of quillaja.....	10 oz.
Glycerin	10 oz.
Aromatic elixir	10 oz.
Chloroform water	3 oz.
Tincture of myrrh	2 oz.
Talcum	q. s.
Comp. tincture of lavender.....	1 oz.

Mix and filter through talcum.

Isolation of Citral.—J. F. P. writes: "Will you, through your columns, give me the process of making citral? Is it not a derivative of oil of lemon?"

Citral is one of the aldehydic constituents which gives oil of lemon its characteristic odor. The isolation or fixation of this aldehyde is accomplished with difficulty. It has been suggested to shake the oil with a strong solution of acid sodium sulphite, the solid mass of aldehyde compound is collected, squeezed in a cloth, and washed several times with

ether to free it from adhering oil. The mass is freed from ether by exposure to the air, and the citral finally regenerated from it by heating with a strong solution of sodium carbonate, and the separated aldehyde distilled in a current of steam.

Manufacture of Acetone.—J. F. P.—The process for the manufacture of acetone in most general use consists of the destructive distillation of acetates at high temperatures. In this process the acetates are placed in stills and heated so long as they yield any acetone. When acetone ceases to come over, the residue, consisting of waste carbonate, is removed and the stills recharged. While the process is very old, two patents have been taken out in this country on some of the details of the operations and the apparatus employed. Dr. Edward R. Squibb has devised a process which differs materially from that above referred to, in that it consists essentially of the heating of acetic acid, and not an acetate, to a uniform temperature at which the acid is converted into acetone. The theoretical yield, according to this process, is one molecule of acetone from two molecules of acetic acid. That is, 120 Gm. absolute acetic acid should yield 58 Gm. of acetone, besides 44 Gm. of carbon dioxide and 18 Gm. of water. In practice, however, this process does not yield more than about 75 per cent of the quantity required by theoretical equation. Details of the apparatus necessary to carry out the process of Dr. Squibb, which has not been patented, will be found in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* for March 11th, 1895, page 139.

Hypodermic Treatment of Hernia.—J. F. H.—You will find a reference to the treatment of hernia by the hypodermic injection of fluid extract of white oak bark in the U. S. Dispensatory, under *Quercus alba*. We regret that we are unable to name a recent work giving a collection of formulas for hypodermic injections.

Mixed Colors for Show Bottles.—P. W. F.—Dr R. G. Eccles favors the use of layers of fluids of different specific gravities, each being suitably colored. He

says: For producing two or more colors in show bottles for druggists' windows the heavy benzine is the best. As it is the lightest liquid likely to be employed, it will form the upper color and, therefore, have the best opportunity to evaporate. This should be avoided by using properly fitted stoppers in the bottles. For two colors, water and benzine can be used, and for three colors, water, benzine and chloroform. The chloroform settles to the bottom, the water occupies the centre, and the benzine the top. No amount of shaking will cause them to mix. The chloroform can be colored with iodine, oil-soluble chlorophyll, gallo-cyanine violet, induline 6B blue or Sudan yellow G, according as the desired color may be red, green, violet, blue or yellow. The water can be colored with copper nitrate, copper hydrate, bichromate of potash, chromate of potash, or any aniline or other color insoluble in chloroform or benzine. The benzine can be colored with red saunders wood, oil-soluble chlorophyll, gallo-cyanine violet, oil-soluble blue or oil-soluble yellow. Almost any combination of colors can in this way be produced in the same show bottle.

Combined Toning and Fixing Bath.

—H. A. K.—One of the most satisfactory of the numerous published formulas for a combined toning and fixing bath, is the following:

COMBINED TONING AND FIXING BATH.

Lead nitrate	306 gr.
Citric acid	231 gr.
Potassium alum	231 gr.
Lead acetate	306 gr.
Ammonium sulphocyanide	848 gr.
Sodium hyposulphite	7,716 gr.
Distilled water	70 oz.

This solution should be allowed to stand for some days; it is then filtered and mixed with 5 ozs. of solution of gold chloride (1 in 200). This combined bath will keep, and may be used repeatedly (after filtration), until it does not tone sufficiently. The prints are toned in it until they assume the desired color. Combined baths work when quite fresh more quickly than those which have been used for some time; it is, therefore, of advantage to mix a new bath with part of an old one.

Chromium Glue.—B. C. H.—Glue, when combined with chromates, and exposed to light, loses its solubility in water, and can, therefore, be used as a cement for articles exposed to moisture. The following is a suitable formula:

White glue	5 to 20 parts.
Water	20 parts.

Potass bichromate	1 to 2 parts.
Water	10 parts.

Make solutions of the glue and potassium bichromate in separate portions of water as indicated above (the glue being dissolved by heat); stir in the solution of bichromate; mix well, and then pour the mixture into tin boxes, and allow it to congeal therein. For use take a sufficient quantity of the glue, melt it in a cup standing in boiling water; place a layer uniformly on the fractured surface, press them together, and expose the articles to the sun for a few hours.

Stove Polish.—C. L. K.—The following formula has been used with very satisfactory results by some of our readers: Melt 400 Gms. of asphalt on the open fire, allow to cool, break up and dissolve in sufficient oil of turpentine to bring the whole up to 1,000 Gms.

Tonic Purgative Capsules.—D. C. F.—These capsules, which are much used in Italy contain 0.25 Gm. of ox gall in each, but as a general rule the ox gall is combined with aloes and scammony, each capsule usually containing 0.5 Gm. aloes, 0.10 scammony, and 0.10 Gm. of dried ox gall.

Percentage Strength of Tinctures.—J. R. P.—It is asking a little too much of us to give you the different percentage strengths of the tinctures of the Pharmacopoeias of 1880 and 1890. An elementary question of this kind should be solved at home by a careful comparison of the two volumes.

Books on Perfumery.—H. A. B.—There are a number of publications on the art of perfume making and the extraction of odors from flowers. Piesse's "Art of Perfumery," which can be obtained through any large firm of book-sellers, is an authoritative work. Much useful information concerning perfumes and perfume plants is contained in "Odorographia," by Sawyer, published by the Churchills. Askinson's "Perfumes and their Preparations" (AMERICAN DRUGGIST Publishing Co.) is a complete guide to the manufacture of articles for the toilet, including handkerchief perfumes, cosmetics, and preparations for the hair. Other works which may be consulted to advantage are Snivley's "Manufacture of Perfumes," Hamlin's "Formulæ," and Seguin's "Fragrant Leaves."

CORRESPONDENCE.

State Board Examinations.

A CARD FROM A MEMBER OF THE STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

To the Editor.

Sir: The writer has had his attention called to the article in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST of March 10, in which the State Board of Pharmacy is severely criticized for the conduct of the examination held at Rochester, February 19, 1897, and as the member of the Board having charge of the examination on that day, I desire to reply to the criticism. In the first place the number of candidates who presented themselves for examination at Rochester last month was unusually high. Sixty-four candidates presented themselves for examination before one examiner, and as the usual number rarely exceeds twenty-five, the difficulty of his position can perhaps be understood. As there was no means of obtaining assistance, he was obliged to make the best of his position.

The Board has always endeavored to make the questions plain to the candidate, but as for giving aid in the answering of questions, the "easy examiner" would merely deny the statement and brand it as false. In regard to the complaint of the Buffalo authorities that certain applicants were without the full experience requirements, it must be well known to them that information to the secretary at Syracuse regarding any applicants who had not completed their course, would justify the Board in withholding their certificates.

We think that it would have been the better course to have communicated with the Board at once, instead of rushing to a public journal to make their complaint.

All applicants for examination make affidavit to four years' experience, and the Board have no means of verifying oaths. We have only to say in conclusion that the young men from Buffalo did not all pass as asserted by the "scandalized heads of the Buffalo College of Pharmacy." The fact is that only one out of the number reached a figure above the 75 per cent required by the State Board. We are not proud of the class from Buffalo, and will only say for the benefit of our friends of the Buffalo Board, that if a candidate passes the State Board with a good figure to his credit, we are not ashamed of him, a feeling which is, we believe, shared by the other Boards. C. H. HASKIN.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 16.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION at the forty-fourth annual meeting held at Montreal, Canada, August, 1896, also the constitution, by-laws and roll of members. Pp. xxviii, 963. Baltimore: Published by the American Pharmaceutical Association, 1896.

YEAR-BOOK OF PHARMACY, comprising Abstracts of Papers Relating to Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Chemistry, contributed to British and Foreign journals, from July 1, 1895, to June 30, 1896. With the transactions of the British Pharmaceutical Conference at the thirty-third annual meeting held at Liverpool, July, 1896. Pp. 1-414.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' ASSOCIATION in convention at Philadelphia, Pa., October, 1896. Minneapolis, A. B. Merriam, Secretary. Pp. 1-442.

THE CALENDAR OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN, 1897. Pp. 1-507. London: Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 17 Bloomsbury Square. Price, 2s.

In addition to the large number of volumes of proceedings of State Associations which reach the editor's desk during the year, there come the published reports of the proceedings of such National societies as the American Pharmaceutical Association, the British Pharmaceutical Conference, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and the Association of Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Proprietary Articles. The annual calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which is also received, cannot well be regarded as a record of the proceedings of that society, and is left out of consideration, although it contains much information of value concerning the laws governing the practice of pharmacy in Great Britain as well as the examinations and school of the society. No one of these books resembles the other at all points, although there is a good deal of similarity in the arrangement of the volumes issued annually by the respective National pharmaceutical associations of Great Britain and America. While the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association occupy 963 pages including an index, the Year Book of the British Pharmaceutical Conference contains only 414 pages, leaving out of the count 32 pages of advertising matter, the income from which doubtless goes far toward defraying the expenses of the publication, but which is a feature that, with all our alleged fondness for advertising display, would hardly be tolerated in the official publication of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The English Year Book is prefaced by a 16-page introduction which embodies a retrospect of the pharmacy of the year,

presenting briefly and in concise form the important work of the year in chemistry, materia medica, and pharmacy. One hundred and ninety-three pages following the introduction are occupied with abstracts of the important papers appearing in the journals during the preceding year, the selections being made with much apparent care and noticeable for terseness of diction. This part of the book partakes somewhat of the character of the Report on the Progress of Pharmacy which is so admirable a feature of the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association. The arrangement of the two volumes differs slightly, however, and the abstracts in the American Year Book are fuller as a rule, while a larger number of engravings are used to illustrate the text. Some idea of the relative value of the two reports is possible when we compare the amount of space devoted to abstracts in each volume. In the Year Book of the British Association, we have, all told, 209 pages, just less than half the number of pages given to the same subject in the Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which numbers 504.

Both volumes are of considerable utility to pharmacists as indexes of the pharmacy of the year. They are so arranged as to make it exceedingly easy to find the particular reference wanted, and each contains a mass of information on scientific subjects not otherwise available, save by laborious search through numerous volumes of chemical and pharmaceutical literature printed in many different languages.

The value of the annual Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association to the retail druggists of the country who receive the volume by virtue of their membership in the Association, is very considerable, and it is easy to understand why so many of the intelligent druggists of the country are induced to identify themselves with so important a body. The annual dues of the Association are only \$5 a year, and if the pharmacist received no other return for his money than the printed volume of Proceedings he would still be the gainer.

The non-technical character of the proceedings of the two wholesale associations, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association and the Association of Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in Proprietary Articles, somewhat limits the scope of the published proceedings of these bodies, and the bulk of the volumes consists usually of committee reports and often pointless discussions of business conditions.

Of the proceedings of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, perhaps the most interesting features of the book are the reports of the social features of the annual gatherings, such as the banquet and the occasional luncheons which make up the joys of the annual reunions. Oratory usually rules free and unrestrained at these social gatherings and the South, and "Western prairies, sun-kissed and wind-swept," invariably come in for glowing eulogies. We have no doubt that the volumes referred to have their own special value to the business men whose deliberations find record in their pages, and we allude to the oratorical features more to indicate the scope of the volumes than to either praise or blame the character of the subject matter.



ADVERTISING AID. HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticize any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

USE THIS DEPARTMENT.

READERS of this department should remember that the aid offered is not confined to the criticism of advertising.

Make known your advertising troubles of whatever nature, and we will try to help you overcome them.

Much of the money spent by the average advertiser is wasted because not rightly used. If you are spending money for advertising, and not getting returns, perhaps we can point out the cause of failure.

To give intelligent aid we must be given complete information. Tell how long you have been established, what the size of your stock is, how your location compares with your competitors', how much you spend for advertising and where you spend it. It will also be well to send some of your own ads. and those of your competitors. Give definite information, and ask definite questions. Names will, of course, be withheld in answering inquiries of this kind.

The department will also be pleased to receive communications from those who have opinions to offer, or something of interest to tell. If you have found certain methods of advertising effective, and are not averse to disclosing them, let us hear about them. If you have designed an attractive window display, we shall be glad to know about it.

A constant interchange of experience and opinion cannot fail to be helpful all around.

Criticism and Comment.

ADVERTISING SERIALS.

Mr. Ulysses G. Manning,
Dear Sir—I am a reader of the American Druggist, and enclose a publication for your criticism. This is my first issue and I hope to improve some. Will issue monthly. Expect to get new

type and other material that I was short on this time. Your suggestions caused me to try this. I did all the work myself. Bought my own outfit at a cost of \$300. I do considerable job printing for myself and others. Can I enter this as second-class matter?

Respectfully,
JNO. R. CUNNYNGHAM.

Mr. Cunyningham's publication is a little four-page paper called "The Dayton Druggist." This first issue is very creditable. There is some chance for improvement in arrangement. It would be well to employ more headings and to use rules occasionally when there is a distinct change of subject.

Systematic arrangement of matter under appropriate headings will make the paper more readable and more effective. There are almost too many things advertised in this issue. Where a paper is published monthly, a few of the most seasonable goods should be selected, and attention concentrated on them. Paints, dyes, blood purifiers and seeds are all seasonable, and most of the space could be given to them. Introduce each line with a little general talk, and then give complete information as to what you carry. There is no objection to mentioning a number of specialties, but they had better be grouped together in a column by themselves.

Mr. Cunyningham has sold the last page of his paper to a general store. This lessens his expense, and does not interfere with his own advertising. Many druggists who issue papers of this sort cover the entire cost of the publication in this manner.

I do not think this paper can be entered as second class matter. The post-office department does not allow this privilege to papers printed primarily for advertising purposes, or to those distributed gratuitously. The paper must have a subscription price, and there must be at least twenty-five paid subscribers before application can be made for second class rates.

A CLEVER BLOTTER.

C. J. Countie & Co., Boston, submit a ladies' blotter bearing a "Hair Brush Talk."

The blotter is a neat one, and nicely printed. It calls attention to a line of imported brushes manufactured solely

for this firm. The talk appeals to high class trade only, and from that quarter ought to bring results.

USELESS REPETITION.

Howe's Pharmacy, Rochester, N. H., sends an eight-inch single column ad. There is little in it except prices. The firm name is placed at both top and bottom, which is a waste of space in an ad. of this size. It would have been much better to have omitted the name at the top, and employed a bold headline. If the headline had read, "This week's prices," it would have told at a glance that the ad. had been changed, and would have called attention to what followed. I think the ad. would also have been more conspicuous if surrounded by a light border. Prices are always the strongest thing that can be put into an ad. In this regard this ad. lacks nothing. There are a dozen or more articles quoted, and the prices are low enough surely—Household Ammonia (pts.), 6 cents; Plasters, 8 cents; Beef, Iron and Wine (pts.), 25 cents. There appears to be something of a flurry in the Rochester drug market.

A MODEL PAMPHLET.

Some one has sent in an eight-page pamphlet advertising Tarrant's Aperient. No communication accompanied it, but I presume an opinion is wanted as to its merit. The pamphlet is on the subject of constipation, and is an excellent piece of printed matter. It may be taken as a model in many respects. Typographically, it is well-nigh perfect. The printing is in two colors on heavy stock. Old style type is employed, and the pages are surrounded by rococo border. Wide margins are allowed, and the inside cover pages are left blank. It is a circular that will attract respectful attention anywhere.

The matter is also good, but there is, I think, a chance for improvement. Not enough is told about the remedy. It is natural for the owners of an old-established preparation to believe that their remedy is so well-known that detailed information is superfluous; but it is not. Not one person in fifty knows anything about Tarrant's Aperient. Most people must have definite information about it before they will try it. They must be told just what it is, just how it acts, just how agreeable it is. The statement that it is "effervescent and palatable" is not enough; it is too meager and indefinite. There are millions of people who have balky livers. The remedies these people know best are uninviting. Pills have become a horror, and nauseous purgatives a nightmare. They would welcome information about a mild, gentle laxative that is actually agreeable to take.

There is no particular use in claiming for a preparation of this kind that it is better than any other laxative, for it is not. It may not be as good as some others, but it is pleasanter to take, and that is the point that cannot have too much emphasis. These remarks are made for the benefit of readers of this department who have preparations of their own. Don't claim everything for your preparation. Single out its strong points and tell about them so clearly and definitely that no one can misunderstand.

If your remedy is an agreeable one, make the most of it. "Pleasant to take" is a phrase that, rightly employed, has talismanic power in medical advertising.

A SERIES OF CIRCULARS.

Allegheny, Pa.

Mr. Ulysses G. Manning.

Dear Sir—The kindly words of praise you have given two different circulars submitted to you, encourage me to send you the enclosed. The price list is for mailing to families, the card to physicians, the "Drug Duty" is for general distribution.

The latter is not original with me. The "Valley Hustler" is a very crude appearing paper but has done me good.

J. R. THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson sends a four-page price list, and it is all prices. There are just a few lines of other matter. More talk could have been profitably employed. It helps to focus attention on the prices to introduce them with a little good argument as to the ability of the dealer to undersell his competitors.

Where specialties, on which a good profit is made, are introduced into a cut-rate list of this kind, it is well to follow with a few lines of special recommendation. If cutting has recently been started, it is also well to give both regular and cut

A Talk on Tooth Brushes.

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You've probably bought some high-priced Tooth Brushes in your time. Did you ever find one which, after a little using, didn't loosen up and fill your mouth with bristles?

We've got a brush that won't do that. We've labeled it "The Fair" to show that we believe in it. We guarantee every brush. If the bristles come out, if it doesn't give you satisfaction come back and we will give you another.

The brush is worth more than those for which you've been paying 35, 40 and 50c., yet our price for cash is only 25c.

WINGARD BROS.,
THE FAIR,
607 Chillicothe St.

prices in parallel columns. The card to physicians bears the following matter and the address: "Thompson's medicines have the effect. Care, purity, strength—no substitutes."

This is good as far as it goes, but should go farther. If this is a good prescription town, it would be better to send the doctors a brief circular or circular letter every month. Keep the doctors posted as to what you have in new remedies or in physicians' supplies. Tell him about the care exercised in making your preparations or in compounding prescriptions. Explain your checking system. Tell him whose goods you handle. Insist that you give absolutely perfect service, and that prices are as low as they can be. Offer to supply anything that he wants personally at a small advance above cost. There are a score of things that you can tell the doctor to advantage, but don't try to tell them all at once. A mimeograph or hectograph letter will answer, if neatly written.

The ads. in the little paper enclosed are fairly good. The opening talks could be made to hit a little harder if they were condensed more. The folder sent is good.

AVOID TECHNICALITY.

Ads. of the Corn Belt Drug Store, Bloomington, Ill., and The Fair, Portsmouth, Ohio, are reproduced here. They are both good ads. and are attractively set.

The technical abbreviations and symbols in the Corn Belt ad. will mean nothing to the general public and might as well have been omitted.

A New View of Substitution.

Wolstan Dixey, a writer on advertising methods, presents his views on the subject in an interesting and rather original manner in *Printers' Ink*. He says that substitution is only a form of competition. It must be recognized and treated in that light if it is to be prevented. It may be a mean and unfair sort of business, but it is business. Legal restraint and editorial favor may accomplish something, but the best way is the business way.

Make the public want a thing hard enough, and they'll get it. Make it an object to the druggists and grocers to sell it, and they'll sell it. This is all in the line of what has already been tried by good advertisers, and the sum and substance of the best plan is, keep on trying and try harder. Keep up the fight on the same lines, and open up new lines. Hammer away on the same old nails; drive them home and clinch them; then drive in new ones.

Neither druggists nor the public will wholly endorse the following advice of Mr. Dixey, for every one is getting a little wearied: Devote a larger proportion of advertising space to the substitution evil. Give entire ads. to the subject. Appeal to every rational motive that actuates mankind—their interests, common sense, pride, fear, obstinacy, sense of justice. Show why they should insist on getting what they ask for.

The author gives sound advice, however, when he says: Speak with business fairness of the druggist or grocer. He may be a friend of the family. He is usually much nearer to them than the advertisers are. Allow that he may be a decent sort of a man, but insist that he is mistaken.

Show that he is only human—that he is a business man naturally seeking his own interests, liable to prejudice. Show that substitution is a direct challenge to the purchaser's intelligence, judgment, and self-respect, and justly entitled to his resentment.

Let the idea that substitution is dishonest and unscrupulous come by natural inference rather than by a sweeping charge which may be unjust and will probably arouse retaliation.

Keep the way clear for amicable relations between the advertiser and the dealer, and cultivate these relations. First, make him sell the advertised goods because he has to; then make him want to. It is clearly in his interest; make him do it; then take pains to have him see it.

Point out to him the value of a regular satisfied customer in contrast to a transient purchaser. Many dealers realize this without prompting. Encourage them in every way possible, and stimulate the others. Conciliate dealers if you can; antagonize them only if you must. Proffer them the gospel of reciprocity.

Popular Description of the Sponge.

It would be for many persons a rather difficult thing without taking any time for consideration, to assign to the sponge its exact position in nature. Vegetable; some would unhesitatingly pronounce it; others would find it hard to believe that it was of animal origin; while a few might fall into the same error as the old parish clerk, who having to arrange a miscellaneous collection of articles lent for an exhibition in the village schoolroom, placed some fine sponges, contributed by a local naturalist, in the section devoted to "Manufactured Goods." A similar mistake was made some time ago by the clerks in a Government office, who styled the firm "Sponge Manufacturers," in addressing a letter upon some departmental business.

Like coral, sponge is the natural product of a marine animalcule, being the elastic fibro-cellular membrane which serves as an investing layer for the organic part of the sponge. The sponge

Pure Drugs Skill Fair Prices

aa q. s.

M.

On this basis we solicit your prescriptions. We use but one grade of Drugs—the best. In accuracy our work will please the most critical.

Our prices will compare favorably with any, and are founded on 20 years' experience in the drug business.

Your Prescriptions will be perfectly safe if entrusted to us—○○○

Should you need a nurse consult our Nurse Directory.

CORN BELT DRUG STORE,

J. U. GARVER, Proprietor,
East Side Square.

brought up alive from the rocks, to which it adheres at the bottom of the sea, is a very different looking article from that which we are daily accustomed to. It is then covered by an outer membrane, in which the pores appear or disappear, apparently under the control of the living organic portion contained within.

Upon being cut into sections, the sponge is found to bear some resemblance to raw beef, intersected by tubes and cavities, lined throughout with a glutinous substance, known in natural history as "sarcoderm," a term (derived from a Greek word signifying "flesh-like") applying to the lowest forms of animal organisms. It is of a grayish-brown color, and has the consistency of treacle. This sarcoderm, then, is the only live part of the sponge; while the membrane already referred to is practically its skeleton, and it is this latter part which we are acquainted with.

The animal structure derives its nourishment from the streams of water constantly entering the numerous external pores, and distributing throughout the sponge by means of the small interstitial canals, carrying along with it the food of the sponge in the form of minute particles of animal and vegetable matter.



THE NEW TARIFF AND THE DRUG AND PERFUMERY TRADE.

Interviews with Leading Men in the Trade.

The progress of the Dingley tariff bill through the House and Senate at Washington is being watched with close interest by every class of business men, but by none more so than the importers of perfumery products, essential oils, chemicals, drugs, and druggists' sundries generally. That the bill, as reported from the House, is not received with satisfaction by the manufacturing perfumers and related industries is shown in the interviews printed below, which make it plain that the revised tariff will interfere seriously with this important branch of trade.

Views of a French Importer.

Emil Utard, American representative of Victor Klotz, the proprietor of the Parfumerie Ed. Pinaud, of Paris.

"Under the Wilson Act, Ed. Pinaud's Eau de Quinine comes in under an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent on contents of the bottles, and 1 1-8 cents per pound, on the value of the empty bottles. There have been, of late, many determined efforts made on the part of a certain American manufacturer to have it classified under the alcoholic perfumery clause, whereby it would have paid under the Wilson Bill an ad valorem duty of 50 per cent, and a specific duty of \$2.00 a gallon. The case was decided in our favor both by the General Appraiser and by the United States Circuit Court at Boston.

A CONTINUATION OF AN OLD QUARREL.

"I regard the proposed Dingley Bill, so far as it applies to hair tonics, as simply a continuation of this old quarrel. The American manufacturers who suggested to the Ways and Means Committee that one classification apply to perfumes and alcoholic hair preparations equally—that they should all pay an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent and a specific duty of 60 cents per pound, which is equal to about \$4.80 a gallon, in my judgment overshot the mark, if their object was really protection and not prohibition. A protective tariff on these goods should be just sufficient to equalize the difference in cost of production between America and France.

DIFFERENCE IN COST BETWEEN FRENCH AND AMERICAN LABOR.

"I wish to state, emphatically, that the difference between the cost of American labor and French labor, for putting up preparations similar to our Eau de Quinine, will not exceed ten per cent. Consequently, the ad valorem duty of 45 per cent is unreasonably high. Then, the specific duty should be just sufficient to enable the American manufacturer to pay his internal revenue tax on his alcohol. In our Eau de Quinine, and in many similar preparations, there is about 60 per cent of alcohol. The American manufacturer buys his best cologne spirits, proof, at about \$2.50 a gallon, including the internal revenue tax. Sixty per cent of this would make the alcohol contained in his product cost him \$1.50 a gallon. But he now demands that we pay \$4.80 per gallon plus what the alcohol costs us in France, which is about 40 per cent additional. This is protection gone mad.

"The following table shows the duty paid on Eau de Quinine under the Wilson Bill and what the duty would amount to under the proposed Dingley Bill:

	Tax per doz.	Per cent.	Tax per doz.	Per cent.
4oz.	\$0.66	30	\$2.64	142
8oz.	1.17	31	5.27	142
16oz.	2.60	35	10.53	142
32oz.	4.21	35	19.82	164

"As the tariff stands in the Dingley Bill, it is not simple protection for American liquid hair preparations, but absolute prohibition of the importation of the French goods.

"We are perfectly willing to pay a reasonable tax, and to do our share towards providing the Government with a revenue sufficient for its needs, but the Dingley Bill in other cases, as I have shown in this one, will actually provide less revenue than the Wilson law did, and as it affects this particular article is a most unfair discrimination against an article of general use and wide popularity."

The Foreigner Pays the Tax.

Henry Dalley, Jr., of Lazell, Dalley & Co.:

"Thirty or forty years ago there were no perfumes of American manufacture. To-day there is an annual consumption of American perfumes of about two and a half million dollars. The consumption of foreign-made perfumes in this country will amount to about one and a half millions per annum. With adequate protection, American perfumers would progress in the future as they have in the past. They would, in time, become large exporters of perfumery. And this would be achieved at no expense to the American people. Protection of this industry would not be a bonus given by the people to the manufacturers. Experience has shown conclusively that a protective tariff does

not increase the price of the article protected, in the home market. The tendency to lower prices, by reason of competition, remains undisturbed. If the foreign manufacturer come into the market, he does so by paying the tax out of his own pocket. He cannot materially advance his price, except at the risk of losing his business. I am laying down principles of economic law which the experience of the whole country has shown to be sound.

"As to the outcry about putting colognes, hair tonics and so forth, into the alcoholic perfumery schedule, I consider it foolish, if not dishonest. That is where they rightly belong. And that is where they would have been put in the Wilson bill, if it had not been for an extraordinary oversight. The framers of that measure never intended to admit them at an ad valorem duty of 45 per cent. The present bill simply corrects an error. This error has already cost the country a great deal, for under it there has been a great importation of foreign hair tonics and other similar preparations, which should have paid, and did not, their just proportion of the revenue.

"The increased cost to the foreign houses of bringing in their product under the Dingley bill is not great. They are to pay 60 cents a pound specific duty, which actually means \$4.05 per gallon, there being six pounds and twelve ounces in the gallon of perfumery. This is \$2.05 per gallon more than they paid under the Wilson act—but they are given an ad valorem tax of 5 per cent less, and, as a consequence, the total added cost to them is not very serious. Taking \$16.02 as the unit of value, that being the average price per gallon of imported perfumery, it will be found that it costs just \$1.24 more to import it under the Dingley schedule than under the Wilson, or in other words, an advance of 7 1/4 per cent.

"To drag into the discussion any reference to the advanced cost of importing hair tonics, etc., is unfair and misleading. The Wilson bill made a mistake which the Dingley bill corrects, and that is all there is to say about it.

"As to the tax which the Ways and Means Committee have imposed on essential oils, I consider that they have shown in this a tendency to grasp at any source of revenue in sight, without considering the consequences. They have made a grave mistake in this, and, I understand, have acknowledged that they made a mistake. There is no doubt in my mind that the Senate will put this part of the schedule right. The remainder of the schedule, so far as perfumery is concerned, will stand practically as it is."

Just Wait Till the Senate Speaks.

Theo. E. Studley, American representative of Lubin, of Paris:

"This Dingley bill, so far as it concerns itself with the perfumery business, is one of those examples of the dangers of the boomerang which should serve as a warning for all time to come against that method of dispatching an enemy. The schedule on alcoholic perfumery, toilet preparations and so forth, was devised by, and for the benefit of, the American perfumer, and was aimed at the foreign import houses. The deviser evidently never dreamt that the Ways and Means Committee could be guilty of the iniquity of taxing essential oils as well as finished perfumery. But that is precisely what

has been done, and the boomerang has knocked the head off the thrower, with a vengeance.

"Nominally, this bill was drawn for the double purpose of increasing the revenue and of protecting the American manufacturer. But it is an amazingly foolish piece of legislation, for it will simply prohibit all importations of cheap perfumes, colognes, lavender waters, hair tonics, dentifrices, etc., and for that reason fail completely in one of its objects. On high-grade goods, its operation will make but little difference in present prices. As the goods descend in grade, however, the cost of landing them in America will increase. The following table will serve to illustrate this:

	Wilson law Per doz.	Cost Dingley Per doz.	Adv p.ct.
High-grade extracts, 4oz.	\$16.00	\$16.08	4
Toilet water, 6oz.	10.50	12.00	14
Cologne, 4oz.	5.40	6.50	20
Lavender water, 6oz.	4.90	6.42	31
Eau de Quinine, 6oz.	9.00	11.55	29
Low-grade ditto.	4.50	6.90	51

"I feel very certain that when the Dingley bill reaches the Senate, it will be given a very bad quarter-of-an-hour. To begin with, there is no rule of closure in the Senate. It is a deliberative body, in which there is no hurry, and the practice is to allow unlimited debate. Consider the make-up of the Senate to-day. There are a number of Republican Senators who have been appointed by the Governors of States in default of a regular election by the local Legislatures, and it is very questionable that they will be allowed to take their seats. Then there are eight Republican Silver Senators who, combining with the Democrats and others, will be very likely to oppose such a purely party measure as this. The result, in my judgment, will be that the Dingley bill will not be recognized by the time the Senate is ready to pass it along."

What the Hoosier Will Say.

An importer of essential oils, who does not wish his name used:

"In my opinion, the present administration has made up its mind beforehand to listen to no protests whatever. They have in mind the fate of the Wilson bill, and will see to it that the Dingley measure is not shuttlecocked to a similar disastrous outcome. It is designed as a revenue measure, and there is in it no idea of 'protecting' anyone. If it share the fate of the Wilson bill, the Republican party is defeated at the outset. Therefore, in my opinion, the bill will be forced through practically as it stands to-day. A glance at the schedule as it stands now, shows that it is, pure and simple, a revenue bill. Oil of neroli is left on the free list, and oil of rose is taxed 25 per cent ad valorem. The imports of oil of neroli are valued at about \$21,000, while the imports of oil of rose amount to about \$250,000. Oil of anise is on the free list, and oil of cassia is taxed 25 per cent ad valorem. The imports of the first amount to perhaps \$10,000, and the imports of the latter to \$68,000. They both come from the same district. The oils of cajuput and citronella come from Singapore. Cajuput is on the free list, with imports of about \$10,000, or less, and citronella is taxed 25 per cent ad valorem, with imports of \$116,000. The committee of the perfumers' Association, when they go to Washington, will, no doubt, tell their story well and convincingly—but the

matter will work out in about this way. When some one gets up and, by reason of the representations which this committee shall have made, proposes to put oil of rose on the free list, up there will jump some Hoosier statesman, crying with a loud voice, 'What is it I understand the gentleman from Somewhere to say? In the name of all the gods, what is oil of rose used for? Do they make boots of it? Is it good to make shirts from? Can you convert it into bread? No sir! it is simply one of the useless luxuries of the rich. Let it be taxed.' And that will end it. The Dingley bill will be disastrous to all of us, particularly to the perfumer, but it will, nevertheless, become a law."

Foreign Colognes Better than American.

F. R. Arnold, of F. R. Arnold & Co., New York:

"I believe that the Republican party was elected on a more or less specific pledge to give the country a revenue-producing tariff. The Dingley bill, to my mind, is an ultra-protection measure, and as a means of raising revenue it would certainly prove a disappointment. It is calculated to discourage imports, and so far as a considerable part of the perfumery line is concerned, it will not alone discourage, but absolutely prohibit. It would be practically impossible to bring in cheap alcoholic perfumes and soaps under it. A considerable portion of our business is in colognes, and similar goods. These goods are made better in Europe than in America. A much better grade of alcohol is used in their manufacture there, and much thought and skill are involved in properly aging them. Then, there is the further advantage of a sea voyage, and the result is, a fine, delicate and lasting odor, which is conspicuously absent in goods of American make.

"The American people have been gradually taught to appreciate European colognes, and toilet waters generally—and there is, to-day, a strong demand for them. If the Dingley bill should become a law, the people will have the alternative of paying a big price for the foreign article, which they want, or of using the inferior American article, which they do not want. The bill has been rushed through the lower house, regardless of everybody and everything. But now, the Senate is to have its say—and I have confidence enough in that august body to believe that the bill will be torn in pieces, and entirely remodeled."

Smuggling, and "Special Agents."

Francis C. Dodge—Dodge & Olcott:

"There are three things that no mortal can safely predict: The sex of an unborn child, the verdict of a Coroner's jury, and what the Legislature will likely do. When you ask me what I think will be done about the Dingley bill, that is about the best answer I can make. I cannot undertake to indulge in prophecy on the subject. If you ask me what I fear, I will say, candidly, that I fear that Congress, in its present temper, means to go ahead and enact the bill without much regard to such representations as we may make through our committee. The bill is a revenue measure, and the duties are laid on such articles as will be calculated to produce the most revenue, apparently without regard to the Amer-

ican interests which will be made to suffer. If the bill become a law, it will be a most serious blow to the perfumery business of the country.

"Moreover, it will bring about two serious evils, both of which this country has already suffered under. There will be a great deal of smuggling by unscrupulous people, and there will be that inquisitorial pest, the 'special agent.' This creature of the Government will work along the lines that have made him hateful in the past. He will sneak and pry and bully, and distress and annoy honorable importers by visits in season and out of season. My sincere belief is that, so far as the essential oil schedule is concerned, the Dingley bill will fail as a revenue producer, because of the incentive it will give to smugglers, and because of the expense of keeping up the inevitable system of espionage which will be necessary, and its ensuing train of corruption and venality. As to its effect upon the perfumery business of America, I predict the direst results. However, there is still the hope that our committee will obtain a proper hearing, and that their representations will have the consideration they will be entitled to."

Europe Buys American Perfumes.

Theodore Ricksecker:

"A manifest error in the present Wilson bill is the admission of alcoholic toilet goods (other than perfumes proper) without alcoholic tax; simply 40 per cent duty. No American maker can possibly compete with such conditions, since we are taxed \$2 a gallon for our spirits.

"A manifest error in the Dingley bill is the proposal to take oils of rose, lavender, bergamont, etc., etc., from the free list and make them dutiable at 25 per cent. Look at this pile of orders from all over the world. They compete with Paris and London goods; but we are put to 25 per cent disadvantage on these oils consumed in their manufacture, should the bill become a law in its present form.

"We have sold perfumes in London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Glasgow, Belfast, Cork, Gibraltar; in Berlin and Buda Pesth; in St. Petersburg, Warsaw, and Moscow, Russia; Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Hong Kong, Yokohama, Singapore, Australia, Christiania, Norway, Sandwich Islands, South America, Alaska, and other points all around the world.

"These goods were sold at same prices as we sell them in this country. Now what folly for any American dealer or consumer to 'presume' that foreign goods are better than the American. Would these foreign buyers invest in American goods if there were doubt on the point of quality?

"Isn't it silly for Americans not to prefer their own product when there are none better?

"A few years ago I bought a black silk dress pattern at a city dry goods house; I asked, as usual, for one of American make. The veteran clerk dropped his goods in surprise. Said he, 'You are right, but I don't remember of any one asking for American silk in my twenty years' experience selling silk. We have sold American silk to our best customers for years as French, because it is easier and we would lose customers by telling them it is American. Our best black silks are American-made.'

"Now it is easily proven to any fair person who will investigate dispassionately that the better class of American perfumers are producing as good, if not better, perfumes than the imported today; that the last twenty years have developed them wonderfully, but they must contend with blind, ignorant prejudice still. Personally, I believe the Dingley bill will be much improved before its final passage in the Senate, as the Wilson bill was radically changed."

What an American Importer Thinks.

The Dingley tariff on perfumery and toilet preparations, as viewed by an importer of those articles, who believes in protection to American industries, and the need of a tariff for more revenue:

"The Wilson tariff gave protection to the extent of 40 per cent, ad valorem, on all non-alcoholic, and some alcoholic, articles—and 50 per cent ad valorem and \$2.00 per gallon on certain specified alcoholic perfumery and toilet waters. The ad valorem duty on all, was, to say the least, double what was required for most liberal protection—and excessive as it was, the imports show that the revenue derived from it was fully up to the reasonable expectations of the Treasury. The \$2.00 per gallon additional alcohol duty was a clear bonus to the American manufacturer, as the same bill which gave him that special plum, provided that he should have his alcohol without paying the internal revenue tax upon it, thus practically putting him on a par with the foreign manufacturer in that respect.

"The Dingley bill provides that all non-alcoholic toilet preparations shall pay 50 per cent ad valorem (an increase of 10 per cent for which no possible excuse can be made either on the plea of protection or revenue) and on alcoholic articles of all descriptions, 45 per cent ad valorem and \$4.80 per gallon, not on the alcohol only, but on the entire contents of the bottles, alcohol, water or what not. This is not only protection but death to increased revenue, since it is absolute prohibition to all except high-cost goods. This \$4.80 per gallon duty is nearly as much as many of the goods in this class now sell for here, and the lower priced the article, the more is the percentage of cost increased. What can be said of men who have the making of laws for such a country as ours, who blunder so outrageously! And yet Mr. Dingley says the rates have not been increased except in a few (named) instances."

The Tax on Ether.

The injustice of the duty on ether in the Dingley tariff has been pointed out to the representative of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST. Said one chemist:

"One gallon of alcohol yields a little less than five pounds of ether. The excise is, in round numbers, \$2 per gallon. That is a little more than 40 cents per pound on ether made in this country. The McKinley and Wilson schedules both imposed a duty of 40 cents for import. The present bill reduces the rate to 25 cents. Taking alcohol at say 25 cents per gallon (1 mark), the cost of materials for German ether at this port would be only about 30 cents per pound. Whereas the same cost for the American manufacturer would be upwards of 45 cents per pound."

As the gentleman interviewed is not in any way interested in the manufacture of ether his views are those of an impartial student of the subject. All will ad-

mit the justice of the plea for free alcohol for all purposes, such as this, in which the alcohol is totally changed chemically.

The Duty on Tooth Brushes.

It is pretty well known by this time that few good things (from the drug dealer's point of view) can come out of the Dingley bill. Some of its features are ludicrous—for example, that relating to tooth brushes. This clause provides that on brushes for the hair, nails, or teeth, in which there is no bristle or other fibre projecting more than three-eighths of an inch from the block, the duty shall be one cent per hundred tufts or knots; if projecting more than three-eighths of an inch, and not more than one-half of an inch, two cents per hundred tufts or knots; if projecting more than one-half of an inch, and not more than three-fourths of an inch, four cents per hundred tufts or knots; if projecting more than three-fourths of an inch and not more than one inch, six cents per hundred tufts or knots; and in addition thereto, on all the foregoing articles, 20 per centum ad valorem. Imagine a custom house official trying to compute the duties in a consignment of tooth brushes under this clause. First he must measure the length of the bristles, or the distance that they project from the block. Then he must count the tufts or bunches in which they are grouped. If they are more than three-eighths of an inch long, the specific duty is to be one cent per hundred tufts, to which is to be added 20 per cent ad valorem. If the length exceeds three-eighths of an inch, the specific duty is doubled, and so on. As these articles are generally imported, they come in assorted sizes, differing both as to length and the number of tufts per square inch. So it would be necessary for the custom house officials to separate the various sizes and styles and then count one of each.

The combined specific and ad valorem duty on the cheaper brushes in the Dingley bill will be equivalent to nearly 100 per cent.

PERFUMERY RAW MATERIAL OVERTAXED.

Perfumers and Importers of Essential Oils Protest Against the Dingley Bill.

The manufacturing perfumers and importers of essential oils are not satisfied with the essential oil schedule of the new tariff bill, so a meeting of the united trades was called Friday, March 26th to discuss the provisions of the schedule and to protest against the passage of the bill as it now stands. The meeting was convened in a hall above Colgate & Co.'s establishment on John street, this city, and was presided over by Alfred G. Wright. Henry Dalley, Jr., of Lazell, Dalley & Co., led the discussion. He read a statement giving a comparative table of the duties levied on the essential oils and perfumery products under the three last tariff enactments, and at his suggestion a vote was taken on the question of what oils it was desirable to leave on the dutiable list and what to put on the free list.

After some discussion, participated in by nearly all the members, it was voted to appoint a committee of two to go to

Washington to confer with Mr. Dingley and his associates of the Ways and Means Committee. Henry Dalley, Jr., and Alfred G. Wright were named as the committee.

The Association finally agreed upon the following amended schedule of oils, and the delegation to Washington was instructed to submit the document to the Committee. This is the list with the value of the annual importations:

FOR THE DUTIABLE LIST.

Oils of almond (\$26,000), amber (\$824), ambergris, cajuput (\$1,700), caraway (\$14,000), civet (\$1,672), cedrat (\$2,000), chamomile (\$224), croton oil (\$900), fennel (\$2,000), citron (\$29,000), juniper, limes (\$1,261), lemon (\$166,000), mace (\$1,800), orange (\$48,000), sesame (\$15,000), ihlang-ihlang, linaloe, geranium.

FREE LIST.

Oils: Anise (\$29,000), aniline; bergamot (\$87,000), cassia (\$66,000), cinnamon, citronella (\$129,700), enfleurage grease (\$245,000), bergamot (\$87,000), neroli (\$21,000), rose (\$245,000), origanum, thyme (\$31,000), lavender (\$119,000), camphor, rosemary (\$41,600), lavender (\$119,000.)

Thomas F. Main acted as secretary, in the absence of R. C. Eastman, of Philadelphia. It was stated that—

The value of the oils transferred by the Association to the dutiable list is \$353,000, while the importations of duty-free oils amounted to \$743,000, as determined by the figures of the previous year. A number of references were made to Mr. Dalley's activity at Washington in behalf of the Manufacturing Perfumers' Association of the United States, and he was informally thanked by the members. Among those present were: F. Weber, Leuders & Co.; T. T. Grossmith, J. H. Winkelman, Winkelman-Brown Drug Company, Baltimore; W. P. Ungerer, A. Spiehler, C. G. Euler, Antoine Chirris, Grasse; F. E. Dodge, Dodge & Olcott; M. Shipkoff, Thos. Leeming, Alfred G. Wright, Clayton Rockhill, Gilbert Colgate, Angus McKenzie, H. Warrick, Sturgis Coffin, W. B. Robeson, S. Oakley.

The Martin & Bowne Company.

This new incorporation is composed of William L. Martin, J. Addison Bowne and Theo. H. Dwelle. Mr. Martin has been manager and secretary of the Dehamme-Delettre Brush Co.; Mr. Bowne was with George R. Gibson, agent of Charles Loonen, Paris, and more recently manager of Standard Hair Brush Co., and Mr. Dwelle has been office manager of the brush business of Alfred H. Smith. The new company succeeds to the accounts formerly represented by the Dehamme-Delettre Brush Co., of Dauvigny, France and New York, and will also be selling agents for Standard Hair Brush Co., of New York. Mr. Dehamme-Delettre has bought back his French factory, and makes the Martin & Bowne Co. his exclusive American agents. Their offices and warerooms will be at 99 and 101 Reade street, New York. Capital stock, \$25,000, all paid in. The three members of the company are well and favorably known in drug circles all over the country, and good wishes for their success will be general.

Dr. Eccles and Paskola.

HEARING IN THE CONSPIRACY SUIT.

Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, the Celebrated Lawyer-Physician, Appears for the Paskola People—Subjects Dr. Eccles to a Searching Examination—Dr. Eccles Weak on Chemical Formulas and the Physiology of Digestion.

Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, the well-known lawyer-physician, has been retained by A. J. White, Ltd., in the suit for conspiracy, brought by that company in the State of Ohio, against former Food Commissioner McNeal, Scott & Bowne, and others. At the hearing before Commissioner Molloy on Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 2-5, in the law offices of McCarthy & Baldwin, 33 Wall street, this city, the plaintiffs were represented by Gen. T. E. Powell, of Ohio, and Dr. W. J. O'Sullivan, of this city, while the defendants had for counsel Charles Case, of Ohio, and F. S. Waite, of this city. Although not a party to the suit Dr. R. G. Eccles, of Brooklyn, the Editor of Merck's *American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, was summoned as a witness for the purpose of extracting from him some information as to how he came to make and publish his analysis of Paskola, which was published in June, 1894, in the report of the Committee on Adulterations of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association. Dr. Eccles was subjected to a searching examination as to his knowledge of pharmacy and chemistry, and other matters bearing on the suit, by Dr. O'Sullivan, the lawyer who made such havoc with the expert witnesses for the people in the Harris, Buchanan, Meyer, and Fleming murder trials in this city, something for which he was evidently unprepared, as the other expert witnesses in the suit (Prof. Fennel, for instance) had undergone examination by counsel who possessed no knowledge of medicine or chemistry. The interest attaching to the present hearing may then be readily imagined. Dr. Eccles is himself a man of no mean forensic talent, and his conduct under examination wrung many an unwilling tribute from Dr. O'Sullivan, who near the close of the first day's proceedings exclaimed, "I see you have a forensic mind. I will now try to find out whether you have a chemical mind." Later on he told the witness that he ought to have been a lawyer, he had such a knowledge of sophistry.

After the usual preliminaries, which included the taking of Dr. Eccles' pedigree, in which it was elicited that he was born in Scotland, and was graduated in medicine from the Long Island College in 1881, Dr. O'Sullivan asked the witness regarding the scope of his studies in pharmacy and chemistry. Dr. Eccles replied that he had pursued no chemical studies in any other institution than the Long Island College, and this was in connection with the ordinary course of study for the

degree of Doctor of Medicine. His degree of Ph.G. was an honorary title conferred on him by the Board of Trustees of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, while he was Dean of that institution. He was then asked as to the societies of which he was a member, and he named the following: Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, American Medical Society, American Association for the Advancement of Science, Torrey Botanical Club, American Medical Association, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Anatomical Association, Medical Society of the County of Kings, Committee of Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, and Honorary Member of the California State Pharmaceutical Association, California College of Pharmacy, and the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.



DR. W. J. O'SULLIVAN,
Who cross-examined Dr. Eccles.

Dr. O'Sullivan then questioned the witness as to his knowledge of chemistry and he had to admit that he had had no special chemical training. Dr. O'Sullivan asked him to name some authoritative text books of chemistry, and he named Watt's Dictionary and Thorpe, but could not recall the names of any others. He told his questioner that if he would name the books he would state whether or not he recognized them as authorities. Gam-

gee and Foster's works on physiology were quoted as the leading ones in that branch. The works on medicine which he recognized as standard were those of Pepper and Flint. He was not acquainted with Simon's Diagnosis, Gould's Year Book of Treatment was of doubtful authority, but he would accept the works of Jacobi, Hoffmeister, DaCosta, Osler, Tyson and Yeo. He confessed that he was not familiar with a great many of the authors cited by Dr. O'Sullivan and had never consulted any of the foreign writers in the original languages. He knew of Dr. Charles F. Chandler, but was not personally acquainted with him. The works of Wolcott, Gibbs, Remsen and Wiley were familiar to him and he recognized these men as chemists of standing in this country.

Dr. O'Sullivan then proceeded to read extracts from a paper presented by Dr. Eccles at an annual meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association held at Saratoga Springs, June 28, 1894, and published in several drug journals at the time. One of the statements contained in that paper was that starch is always absorbed in the intestines and by way of the lacteals, the inference being that digested starch is never absorbed into the veins directly from the stomach walls. Under questioning by Dr. O'Sullivan, Dr. Eccles admitted that that statement did not hold good to-day, and that although it was well known to physiologists at the time the paper was written that digested starch was absorbed in the stomach, it was not generally known to medical men. He admitted that he did not know whether digested starch was ever absorbed by the lacteals. He had no knowledge of the absorption of digested starch in the system except what he had got from reading. He cast some doubt on certain statements made by Dr. O'Sullivan and that gentleman promptly asked him what experience he had to justify him in questioning his (Dr. O'Sullivan's) statements.

"None, except early teaching," was the reply. "Which you now consider erroneous," interposed Dr. O'Sullivan. "Imperfect," corrected Dr. Eccles. Following this came a number of questions directed by Dr. O'Sullivan to determine the witness's knowledge of the chemistry of sugars. Starch, Dr. Eccles said, entered the blood as dextrose. There was no chemical substance known as glucose. Glucose is somewhat loosely used as a synonym for dextrose. Glucose, he said, was a generic name given to a family of sugars. Asked to give the chemical formula of glucose, Dr. Eccles made a number of little technical slips, faults of memory, no doubt, which he however did not correct in later examinations, and a certain portion of his answers were based upon the faulty assumption that dextrose had the formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$ and glycogen $C_6H_{10}O_5$.

Dr. O'Sullivan made the witness admit that he had never seen or heard of a case of diabetes caused by the ingestion of glucose. This was after the lawyer had read an extract from his paper before the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, which embodied a warning against the use of glucose by persons having a tendency to diabetes. An inquiry into Dr. Eccles' knowledge of the different forms of diabetes elicited the information that he did not know what was the cause of diabetes, nor did he know of any one who had ever described the cause. Dr. O'Sullivan gave the names of

over twenty different forms of the disease, mentioning among others pancreatic diabetes, paralytic diabetes, phosphatic diabetes, cerebral diabetes, chylus diabetes, climacteric diabetes, conjugal diabetes, diabetes inositus, diabetes neuraligans, glycogenic diabetes, hydruric diabetes, polyuric diabetes, spurious diabetes, traumatic diabetes and morphine diabetes. He quoted authorities to prove that diabetes is a rare disease in America. For instance, Dr. Osler in an enumeration of 35,000 cases of disease coming under his own observation found only ten of these to be diabetes. Dr. Eccles questioned the figures and Dr. O'Sullivan asked if there was any man in the medical profession in America that stood higher than Dr. Osler, which brought the reply from Dr. Eccles: "He has peers, but few superiors."

The fire of questions and answers then drifted off into a discussion of the functions of the pancreas and Dr. O'Sullivan put the question: "Have you ever diagnosed a case of pancreatic disease?" a question which brought the quiet, but sure reply, "I have it myself." Counsel then reverted to some of the concluding statements of the paper detailing Dr. Eccles' experiments with Paskola. He put a number of questions, of which the following are typical examples, with the answers which they elicited:

Dr. O'Sullivan—When sugar enters the system what becomes of it?

Dr. Eccles—The question is not settled and is still under discussion by physiologists.

Dr. O'Sullivan—What is glycogen?

Dr. Eccles—A form of sugar which is found in the liver; it partakes more of the nature of starch than of sugar.

Dr. O'Sullivan—Do you consider glucose, as a diet, wholesome or unwholesome?

Dr. Eccles—I would not say that glucose is a priori harmful.

Dr. O'Sullivan—Then why did you warn the public against the use of glucose?

Dr. Eccles—From general principles and because I had noticed that girls who ate large quantities of candy got headaches.

Dr. O'Sullivan—How does glucose or dextrose cause headaches?

Dr. Eccles—The precise manner in which it acts is not known.

Dr. O'Sullivan—Are you aware that large quantities of glucose are added to beer and in this way consumed?

Dr. Eccles—Yes, I was aware of that.

Dr. O'Sullivan—Do you know if the glucose is added before or after fermentation?

Dr. Eccles—I do not.

Dr. O'Sullivan—Well I can tell you it is added after fermentation and is used to give a body to the best beers. The daily consumption of corn for manufacture into glucose amounts to one hundred thousand bushels.

Dr. O'Sullivan then read extracts from the report of some investigations conducted by the Department of Internal Revenue, with a view to determine the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of glucose, the report being slightly favorable to the alimentary value of the article. Dr. Eccles did not hesitate to take issue with the findings of the eminent chemists who conducted the investigation. Extracts were quoted from articles by Prof. R. H. Chittenden, of Yale University, in which the term glucose was used in a sense synonymous with dextrose. Dr. O'Sullivan asked him if the witness would accept Chittenden as an authority, which Dr. Eccles did after a slight reservation, qualifying his acceptance by stating that the physiologists were not considering Paskola when they wrote their articles and books. Asked if he knew of any secretion of the pancreatic gland which is discharged into the blood, he confessed he did not. He defined an overdose of glucose as any quantity beyond what the natural food would be likely to take up, but was unable to

specify the quantity even approximately. He thought a bunch of grapes might contain about one dram of dextrose. Dr. O'Sullivan complained that the difficulty with Dr. Eccles was that he had made no investigation on his own account, and all his knowledge appeared to have been gained at second-hand, without the witness being able at the same time to quote a single authority to sustain any one of his statements. When Dr. O'Sullivan would cite an authority who had written of glucose, Dr. Eccles would object to the use of the term "glucose," even going so far as to declare that Professor Chittenden did not know what he had been writing about. Dr. Eccles insisted that dextrose was meant in every instance, and when Dr. O'Sullivan asked him why he had used the term glucose in the paper read before the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, he replied that it was customary to use the term in papers addressed to the public or lay persons, and that the members of the New



DR. R. G. ECCLES,
Called in the Paskola Suit.

York State Pharmaceutical Association did not understand the use of technical terms. He defined glucose as a mechanical mixture of dextrin and dextrose. He was questioned as to the method he had employed to determine the existence of glucose in Paskola, and his answer was that he had determined the dextrose qualitatively by means of Fehling's solution and had precipitated the dextrin with alcohol. The proportion of dextrin to dextrose in glucose amounted, he said, to 45 per cent of the former and 55 per cent of the latter.

The second day's hearing resolved itself into a didactic lecture upon the oxidation processes in the human system, which led to the conversion of starches and sugars into fats. Dr. Eccles proved a difficult witness, but he made a very poor showing as a chemist. Clever as a sophist as he admittedly is, Dr. O'Sullivan was more than a match for him in the field of chemistry, especially where the glucoses and ferments are concerned.

Dr. Eccles asserted vehemently at one part of the proceedings that Dr. O'Sullivan was trying to make him acknowledge the absurd statement of the Paskola Co. that a man can digest food as well without a stomach as with one. The conversion of dextrose into glycogen is accomplished, according to Dr. Eccles, by the abstraction of an atom of O from the oxyhaemoglobin of the blood, which oxidizes dextrose into glycogen. [The reverse is, of course, true, but Dr. O'Sullivan allowed the witness to pile blunder upon blunder.] When asked to describe a ferment, Dr. Eccles made a sweeping statement to the effect that he had probably done more work on the digestive ferments than any other living man. He followed this up with a new classification of the ferments, which divided them into living and dead ferments. He instanced sulphuric and hydrochloric acids as examples of dead ferments, and Dr. O'Sullivan thereupon challenged him to mention the name of any other living man who classifies sulphuric acid as a ferment. But, as usual, Dr. Eccles was unable to quote a single authority for the statement. He said that sulphuric acid in its reducing action on sugar acted as a ferment, but admitted that this view was original with himself.

At 6 o'clock on Saturday evening the court adjourned by general consent until Monday at 10 a. m. After waiting nearly two hours for Dr. O'Sullivan to make his appearance, the examination-in-chief of Dr. Eccles was taken up by Gen. T. E. Powell. General Powell made an effort to connect Scott & Bowne with the preparation of Dr. Eccles' paper on Paskola, in the course of which the following colloquy took place:

Gen. Powell—Were you ever in Scott & Bowne's place?

Dr. Eccles—Yes.

Gen. Powell—How did you come to visit Scott & Bowne?

Dr. Eccles—I probably went on business.

Gen. Powell—What kind of business?

Dr. Eccles—I was asked to do some analytical work as a chemist.

Gen. Powell—When was that?

Dr. Eccles—In 1894.

Gen. Powell—What did they want you to analyze?

Dr. Eccles—A preparation that was on the market.

Gen. Powell—What was the name of it?

Dr. Eccles—Paskola.

Gen. Powell—Who asked you to analyze it?

Dr. Eccles—I believe it was Mr. Bowne.

Gen. Powell—Why did Mr. Bowne want Paskola analyzed?

Dr. Eccles—I do not know.

Gen. Powell—For what purpose was the analysis made?

Dr. Eccles—To find out its composition.

Then followed a number of questions directed at Dr. Eccles with a view to ascertain how much he had been paid by Scott & Bowne for the analysis of Paskola. He would not state the amount. Asked as to the injurious feature of Paskola Dr. Eccles stated that the administration of Paskola in hyperacidity of the stomach would prove injurious on account of the fact that it contained free hydrochloric acid. The sulphurous acid which it contained would also prove harmful as it would inhibit the gastric function. General Powell then went off on another tack, questioning Dr. Eccles closely in regard to his appointment as a Government chemist in 1889. General Powell asked him if a prominent firm of manufacturing pharmacists had not used their influence to secure him the appointment, and if shortly after his appointment he was asked to examine samples submitted in bids by this firm. Dr. Eccles denounced the questions as being

in the nature of unwarranted charges with no possible shadow of truth in them.

At fifteen minutes after 1 o'clock Gen. Powell asked for a recess of an hour for luncheon, but counsel for the defendant refused to permit an adjournment, and a dead-lock ensued. The stenographer withdrew with the attorneys for the plaintiff, and the counsel for the defendant was unable to go on with the cross examination of the witness.

Dr. Eccles was instructed by counsel for the defendant to absent himself from the court, so when counsel for the plaintiff made their appearance again at 2 o'clock, there was no one present to be examined, and counsel had to content themselves with dictating statements to the stenographers to go on the records of the examination.

Chas. Case of counsel for the defendant led off with a statement to the effect that an adjournment for one hour was taken at the expiration of which hour the witness failed and refused to appear. He moved to strike out all of the testimony of witness Eccles on the ground that it was irrelevant and immaterial. He further moved to suppress the evidence of Eccles on the ground that when defendant was ready for his cross examination, the witness was released. The refusal of Miss Saunderson, the stenographer, to stay and take the cross examination of witness Eccles when requested to do so by Attorney Case was noted, and a motion was made for a substitute stenographer in the person of A. C. Armstrong, of Columbus, Ohio, who had been originally employed to take the testimony, and who was present at this session (unfortunately too late to be of any service to the defendants).

Gen. Powell promptly replied with a counter statement in which it was pointed out that motions for suppression of evidence can only be made before a trial court. As to the irrelevancy and immateriality of the questions, the objections should have been made at the time the questions were put. It was agreed all along, he said, that a recess of one hour should be taken each day for luncheon. Gen. Powell called attention to the fact that during the examination-in-chief of Dr. Eccles, it was stated by him that the examination could and would be concluded a short time after recess. Counsel for the plaintiff desired to conclude the examination, but were unable to do so, since counsel for the defense had notified Dr. Eccles not to return.

Attorney Case made a final statement by demanding that the hearing be continued or the witness Eccles be released from his subpoena, which Gen. Powell replied to by making a request for a letter from Mr. Case to Dr. Eccles asking for the latter's appearance, when he was confident Dr. Eccles would show up. The court then adjourned sine die.

Imitators of Proprietary Articles Arrested.

CHICAGO, April 4.—A scheme for the manufacture of imitations for proprietary articles and for the counterfeiting of labels by the wholesale, has been unearthed in Chicago. The alleged conspirators have been arrested and indicted, their plant has been raided and their apparatus seized. The men are H. F. Flannery, who operates a pharmacy on the ninth floor of the Champlain building; R. C. McCabe, his brother-in-law; Vic-

tor Dumont, and H. A. Bourne. McCabe is an engineer and has charge of the elevators in the building at 7 Adams street. It was in the basement of this building that bogus proprietary articles were made by the wholesale.

The Antikamnia Chemical Company, of St. Louis, caused the arrest. Frank A. Ruf, its president, and Secretary John W. Cox, together with detectives from a local agency, appeared before the Grand Jury Saturday afternoon, April 3, and secured indictments. A sensational feature of the case is that the detectives claim this is but the beginning of a crusade against men who have been flooding the country with proprietary articles and preparations, all of which are fraudulent and impure. The men were taken before Judge Payne soon after the indictments were found and were each placed under \$4,500 bond. Flannery and his associates are said to have been operating since the first of the year. About two months ago the Antikamnia company began to receive complaints from some of its customers that they were frequently in receipt of goods that were below the standard. It did not take long to discover that the goods were fraudulent and detectives were at once set at work. One operative got work in the pharmacy in the Champlain building and another lived in the house with Flannery. Secretary Cox has been in Chicago four weeks working on the case. The evidence reached a stage yesterday where it was conclusive and the arrests followed.

When McCabe was caught he was in the basement factory operating an electric machine which was turning out tablets at a rapid rate. Seventy-two tablets, each perfectly marked with the trademark of the firm, dropped from the machine every minute. Upon examination the tablets were found to consist mostly of talcum. The machine was carted away, together with a large amount of the spurious goods. The dies used in stamping were also seized. Clarence O. Paine, who had canvassed for orders for Flannery, and to whom goods were sent at Louisville, has also been indicted, but has not yet been arrested.

The Specialist.

The star of the specialist is in the ascendant—in ad-writing as well as in other trades and professions. Mr. Ulysses G. Manning, of South Bend, Ind., long ago dropped everything but drugs and medicines, because he discovered himself to be peculiarly fitted for the treatment of such subjects. He soon found all he could do in his special line. Mr. Stanton Palmer, of Denver, has tied himself down to dental advertising. Others are going into lines of special practice and finding success there.

Such men deserve success, because they can give all clients their money's worth. The "expert," who is an adept in everything under the sun because he says so, is very apt to be a humbug—and such an expert humbug that he can make good money at it for a while.—*Advertising.*

The Best Published.

Continue my subscription. I consider the AMERICAN DRUGGIST the best all round drug journal that is published today. JOHN H. TROCKMORTON.
Platte City, Mo., March 28, 1897.

LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.

Five-Dollar Prescription Licenses Assured.

On Thursday, March 25, the Assembly Committee on Excise, of the New York Legislature, gave a hearing upon the amendment proposed by the pharmacists to the State liquor license law. President Smither, of the State Association, was unable to attend and the pharmacists of the State were represented before the Committee by William Muir, president of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, who opened the argument for the druggists, and who was followed by Caswell A. Mayo, representing the New York College of Pharmacy, William Muench, of Syracuse, and J. C. Smith, of Plattsburg; Messrs. Adrian Paradis, of Brooklyn, and Frank Richard of Albany, were also present. The Assembly Committee seemed very favorably impressed with the arguments presented so far as they applied to the \$5 prescription license. The chairman of the committee said frankly that the members were convinced of the justice of the claims of the pharmacists concerning this prescription license, and asked the advocates of the Hill bill to confine their arguments to the pharmacists' storekeepers' license.

The measure under discussion was that which was drafted by the Legislative Committee of the State Association and the representative of the New York College of Pharmacy, and which was printed in full in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST for February 25, page 116.

The proposition to issue a prescription license at a flat rate of \$5.00, which was included in the draft of the law proposed by the pharmacists, has been adopted by the Raines Law Committee, and incorporated in the amendment which the Republican Senators agreed, in caucus held on April 7, to pass. The \$5.00 prescription license may therefore be looked upon as virtually adopted, as the action of this caucus will undoubtedly be acquiesced in by the Senate.

The failure to secure a special pharmacists' storekeepers' license is not a matter of surprise to the members of the pharmacists' committee having the matter in charge, for the temper of the legislative body on this head was quite clearly shown to the members of this committee.

The State Pharmacy Law.

As foretold in our issue of March 10, the incorporation into the charter of the Greater New York of a pharmacy law which places the entire control of the Board of Pharmacy for the greater city in the hands of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, and turns over to that institution all fees collected by the Board, has caused the introduction into the Legislature of a measure abolishing all existing boards throughout the State and establishing a State Board, with representatives from New York, Kings and Erie Counties. The proposed law is practically an extension of the existing State pharmacy act so as to cover the counties now exempted from its provisions. The measure contains many minor faults and the president of the State Association, R. K. Smither, has taken a vigorous stand in opposing its passage so far as its application to

Erie County is concerned. President Smither takes the ground that a committee has already been instructed by the State Association to submit to that organization a draft of a suitable law to cover the entire State, and he holds that there is no necessity for any precipitancy of action in securing the passage of a measure which is faulty in many respects.

A hearing upon this bill, which is known in the Senate as Bill No. 1129, and in the House as Bill No. 2024, was granted on Wednesday, March 31, by the Senate Committee on Public Health, to which the bill had been referred. Messrs. Muir and Bartley appeared before the committee representing the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and argued in favor of the passage of the measure. On the next day Messrs. Smither and Gregory, representing the Erie County Board of Pharmacy, who were unable to attend the hearing on Wednesday, visited Albany, and asked to have Erie County exempted from the provisions of the act.

At a joint meeting of the Law Committee of the College and the German Apothecaries' Society, held on April 1st, the joint committee approved of an amendment to the charter which had been introduced into the Senate by Senator Brush and had been referred to the Committee on Cities. Under this amendment the Board of Pharmacy of Greater New York was to be composed of five members, two to be elected by the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, two by the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, and one by the German Apothecaries' Society of New York. The fees and fines collected by this Board were to be divided, three-fifths going to the New York and two-fifths to the Brooklyn College. The joint committee sent a delegate to President Muir telling him that they would support this amendment, and stating it as their belief that with the joint support of all the parties concerned, this amendment to the charter could be passed. President Muir declined to join in support of the measure, as he was thoroughly committed to the support of the State law, and stated that he further felt confident that it would be impossible to secure any amendment to the charter as such.

STAND OF THE GERMAN APOTHECARIES.

On Thursday evening, April 1st, Messrs. Muir and Brundage appeared before a meeting of the German Apothecaries' Society of New York, and that organization passed a resolution favoring the Brush State law above referred to. This resolution was vigorously opposed by President Kostka and several other of the members present, and a special meeting of the organization was held on Monday night, April 5th, at which the action of the society in supporting the Brush State law was revoked, notice of this retraction being transmitted to President Muir, of the Kings County Society, and to Senator Brush, of the Committee on Public Health.

A meeting of the Law Committee of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York was held on Saturday, April 3d, and it was decided to vigorously oppose the enactment of the State law.

The State law has been favorably reported from the Committee on Public Health to the Senate. Up to this writing no vote has been taken on the measure, and, in view of the great rush of business it is quite probable that the State law will fail of enactment.

Prof. Edson S. Bastin Dead.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was given a severe blow on Tuesday, April 6, when the trustees, who were holding their monthly stated meeting, received word that Edson Sewell Bastin, professor of materia medica and botany, had died. The news was a great shock, for although Professor Bastin had been sick for several months his death was unlooked for. It will be a difficult task for the trustees to pick out a successor to Professor Bastin, and it is probable that some teacher from another college will be called on to fill the vacancy.

Since last October Professor Bastin has been suffering from nervous prostration and has been unable to attend to his duties at the college.

Prof. Bastin's career was particularly interesting and varied and we print below a sketch of it which was printed in these columns in November, 1893, when he had just taken the chair of botany and materia



PROF. EDSON S. BASTIN, A.M., F.R.S.

medica at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, made vacant by the death of Prof. John M. Maisch.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Professor E. S. Bastin was born of American parents in Wisconsin in 1843. During summer he worked on a farm and in the winter months attended a district school until about fifteen years of age, when he commenced attendance on college at Waukesha. When fairly started in a classical course the war broke out and he enlisted, in the 28th Wisconsin Infantry as a private, and after two years was promoted to a captaincy in the Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, in which capacity he served until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged with his regiment, in 1865.

Though recommended for West Point by a commission of officers appointed to examine volunteer officers, he preferred civil life and in October, 1865, he went to the University of Chicago to complete the course of study begun before the war and was graduated in 1867. He then took a course of study for the ministry, but by the time he had completed it found that he was not in accord with the doctrines of his church, and therefore abandoned the idea of entering this calling. He entered a drug store in the outskirts of Chicago where he remained for nearly three years, becoming in the meantime much interested in botany, which he

studied assiduously during his leisure hours. Just after the great Chicago fire, he sold his store and soon afterward accepted a position as a teacher.

In March, 1874, he accepted the position of Registrar in the University of Chicago and later was given charge of a class in botany. About two years later he was appointed professor of geology and botany in that institution, a position which he retained until 1883, in which year he resigned, his teachings containing too much of the doctrine of evolution to be in harmony with the institution.

Previous to this, in 1867, however, he became the lecturer on botany in the Chicago College of Pharmacy, taking the place of Prof. H. N. Babcock when that gentleman resigned to assume charge of the ill-fated botanical gardens in South Park. Besides botany he conducted the chemical laboratory for a while, and was then given the chair of botany and materia medica, and when a microscopical laboratory was started was placed in charge of that also. He remained with this college until the close of the school year of 1890.

In the autumn of the same year he became connected with the North Western University School of Pharmacy, in charge of the department of botany and pharmacognosy, lecturing besides on human physiology. He had just completed and arranged a very complete laboratory for work in botany and microscopy, when the invitation came to take charge of the department of botany and materia medica in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, upon the work of which he entered November 1, 1893.

Besides various articles published in different pharmaceutical and other scientific journals relating to botany and materia medica Professor Bastin is the author of a series of botanics—Bastin's College Botany, Bastin's Elements of Botany, and Bastin's Vegetable Histology. The first is used in many of the colleges of pharmacy and in many other schools of the country, the second is written for high schools and has been well received. Besides these he wrote the botany and materia medica lectures for the National Institute of Pharmacy and also part of the pharmacy lectures and those on chemical physics for that course. Besides his work as a teacher, on which he was always laid great stress, holding that the first duty of a teacher is to teach, his most important work has been in the study of the microscopical structure of drugs. A very able article by Professor Bastin on the starches of root drugs appeared in this journal for September 28, 1893, and another on the starches of subterranean stem drugs is printed in the issue for October 26, 1893, page 141.

An Alcohol Tax for the Paint Trade.

Chas. P. Dewey of Brooklyn, Malcomb Graham, Jr. and T. P. Pierce of the F. O. Pierce Co., and E. Stulke of William Zinsser & Co., as a committee representing the paint trade, went up to Albany on Tuesday, March 30th, and presented to the Excise Committee of the Legislature an amendment providing for a license for the paint trade and such dealers as handle no other liquor of any kind than alcohol. The tax is a graded one, ranging from \$25 per annum in New York City to \$5 per annum in places of less than 5,000 inhabitants. The license does not admit of the sale of alcohol during prohibited hours. The Excise Committee not being in session, the visiting committee interviewed the chairman and several members of the two Legislative Committees, and Mr. Dewey remained over in Albany and appeared before the Joint Excise Committee on Wednesday evening, March 31st, when he presented the arguments formulated in favor of the passage of the measure. His arguments were given a favorable hearing and the amendment proposed by the paint trade was adopted by the Excise Committee in the form above outlined.

The Colorado Board of Pharmacy held their last meeting in Denver March 17. The new board will be appointed soon by the Governor. The following out of a class of twenty-nine passed as registered pharmacists: H. E. Becker, Geo. A. Brooke, R. E. Chafec, C. M. Creamer, H. T. Hensel, I. C. Martin, H. E. Machol, C. A. Richter, Joseph Schach, W. O. Scholtz, W. E. Young and A. L. Stroup.



A new drug store is about to be opened on the corner of Fifth and St. Mark's avenues, Brooklyn, by Benjamin Altham.

Charles Aronstamm, druggist on Second avenue and Seventy-ninth street, intends to move his store to the corner of Seventy-eighth street and Second avenue.

Deputy Sheriff Loub received an execution against Harry S. Hardy, druggist at Tenth avenue and Fifty-seventh street, for \$1,146, in favor of McKesson & Robbins.

Joseph G. Smith, druggist, of Rahway, N. J., owing to illness, has gone to Brooklyn, to remain at the home of his brother, Dr. Chas. A. Smith, until he recovers his health.

Mr. Lawall, of the drug firm of Lawall & Searles, corner of Avenue C and Eighth street, has been confined to his home for the past week, suffering with an attack of the grip.

W. E. Shipman, formerly in the employ of Browns pharmacy, corner of Fulton and Front streets, has accepted a position at H. V. Myer's pharmacy, at 377 St. Nicholas avenue.

G. Ridenour, formerly in the employ of Emil Trostler, at 1429 Amsterdam avenue, this city, has taken a position with H. E. Young, druggist at No. 426 Court street, Brooklyn.

Paul H. Zagat, druggist at the corner of Eighty-third street and Amsterdam avenue, New York City, is about to open a branch pharmacy, at the corner of 124th street and Seventh avenue.

B. M. Good, formerly in the employ of G. M. Parisen, Perth Amboy, N. J., which position he left owing to sickness, has accepted a position at Brown Bros' pharmacy, Morristown, N. J.

Henry V. Myers, in the drug business for the past three years at the corner of Forty-third street and Eighth avenue, has moved his store and is now located at 377 St. Nicholas avenue.

Arthur H. Jackson has just succeeded J. Tenglesen at 447 Hicks street, Brooklyn. Mr. Jackson up to this time was clerk for A. J. Swiedler at 31 Rutgers street, New York City.

Chas Roome Parmele has gone for a brief trip to Central America. He will make his headquarters at Yucatan, and will investigate the vegetable pepsin industry (caroid), at the source of supply.

Charles F. Breining, who was formerly in the employ of Garvey's pharmacy, 524 Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, and more recently with J. S. Vander Veer, druggist at Woodhaven, Long Island, has resigned his position there.

Mr. Gamidge, for the past year the head clerk at Hawkins' pharmacy, Princeton, N. J., has resigned his position and is to enter business for himself in Englishtown, N. J., where he has just purchased a drug store.

Henry Bloch, formerly with Jacob Weiss, druggist at the corner of 103d street and Amsterdam avenue, has accepted a clerkship at Henry Walter's pharmacy, No. 243 East Houston street, corner of Norfolk, this city.

M. Davidson has just taken a position with John Bogarthy, 1024 Second avenue, this city, as clerk. Mr. Davidson's last engagement was at John Fischer's pharmacy, corner of Seventy-ninth street and First avenue.

Joseph Warsaw, brother of I. C. Warsaw, the druggist at the corner of Fifty-third street and Broadway, has purchased the Manhattan Pharmacy on Eighth avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, this city.

E. A. Nowark, N. Y. C. P. '88, who recently resigned his position at Eugene Becker's pharmacy, corner of 138th street and Eighth avenue, is relieving at Lawall & Searles' drug store, corner of Avenue C and Eighth street.

Mr. Walter, the assistant apothecary at The Good Samaritan Dispensary, has resigned his position to become manager of his brother's pharmacy, at the corner of Thirteenth street and Second avenue, New York City.

B. M. Magill, who so successfully managed the Park Pharmacy, Depot Square, Rutherford, N. J., a short time ago, is back there again. His many friends will appreciate his return, and the store will take upon itself an extra activity.

Peter E. Zahn, N. Y. C. P. '92, who was recently salesman for a patented coal wagon, has returned to pharmacy, and will assume the management of Howard Menn's drug store, corner of Pearl and Centre streets, this city.

S. I. Vanderbeek, N. Y. C. P. '96, has accepted a position at B. Frank Warren's pharmacy, corner of Seventy-ninth and Amsterdam avenue, New York City. Mr. Vanderbeek was last employed by James H. Jones, at Fordham, N. Y.

J. D. Hoskins, one of the senior students at the New York College of Pharmacy, has resigned his position at H. P. Campbell's pharmacy, 54 New York avenue, Brooklyn, in order to devote the time between now and the examination to study.

Howard Baer, who was for the past year with Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway, and previously in the employ of Fraser & Co., druggists at 262 Fifth avenue, New York City, has taken a position at Williams' pharmacy, 120 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

William Hunte, N. Y. C. P. '82, pharmacist at the corner of Dean street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, has gone to Bermuda with his wife for a two-weeks trip. During his absence the business will be under the management of Mr. Ehr Gott, his senior clerk.

Banks Bouton, druggist at New Rochelle, N. Y., has had a judgment for \$597 entered against him by I. Rodman on March 30th. Mr. Bouton was formerly in the employ of F. W. Schoonmaker, Forty-second street and Park avenue, New York City.

George Merker, N. Y. C. P. '93, has accepted a position as clerk at Roux's pharmacy, corner of First avenue and Second street, New York City. Mr. Merker was formerly in the employ of E. A. Aronstamm, druggist at 105th street and Third avenue.

Andrew F. Burkhardt, who has owned the pharmacy at 271 Orange street, Newark, for twelve years, has purchased the property at the corner of Orange and Norfolk street and will shortly fit up a drug store, moving the stock from the old stand.

Oscar B. Epstein has just resigned his position at Julius Kalish's pharmacy 413 Grand street, New York City. Mr. Epstein was at one time in the employ of F. W. Kinsmann & Co., druggists at the corner of Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, this city.

O. M. Pennington, lately in the employ of Armin Hermann, druggist at the corner of 106th street and Madison avenue, New York City, has accepted a position as clerk in B. Frank Warren's pharmacy, corner of Seventy-ninth street and Amsterdam avenue.

Morris Hirschmann, N. Y. C. P. '96, formerly with Albert Bischof & Son, druggists at 1646 Second avenue, and more recently at Miller Bros' pharmacy, corner of Forty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, New York City, has resigned his place at the latter pharmacy.

August Mueller, N. Y. C. P. '96, has resigned his position at W. F. Kremb's pharmacy, corner of Eighth street and Madison avenue, New York City, where he has been employed for the past half year. Mr. Mueller was for three years with J. Jungmann at 1020 Third avenue.

Dr. Henry Farrer Owsley, N. Y. C. P. '93, and M. D., College of Physicians and Surgeons '96, has been transferred from his position at Blackwell's Island, and is now on the ambulance staff at Bellevue Hospital, Twenty-sixth street and First avenue, New York City.

F. P. Thibou, N. Y. C. P. '87, has forsaken the profession of pharmacy, and is now assistant train clerk for the New York, New Haven and Hartford R. R., being located at the Grand Central Depot, corner of Forty-second street and Vanderbilt avenue, New York City.

Herbert D. Robbins, of the firm of McKesson & Robbins, whose engagement to Miss Helen Lee Carroll was recently announced from Paris, and who returned from there a few weeks ago, sailed for Europe on Wednesday, April 7th on the American Line steamer City of Paris.

Fred. M. Bailey, N. Y. C. P. '93, for the past five years the head clerk at Walter B. Tongue's pharmacy, Ninety-second street and Lexington avenue, New York City, has left his employer, having purchased the Beardsley & Parker pharmacy, 27 Court street, Binghamton, N. Y.

A. D. Miles, the assistant clerk at Frank Hatch's Park Pharmacy, Rutherford, N. J., has given up his position temporarily, in order to devote his entire time and attention to his studies at the New York College of Pharmacy, from now until the examination in April.

Oscar C. Stiebeling has accepted the position as chemist of the Caledonia Chemical Company, 365 Grand street, New York City. They expect to manufacture household remedies in tablet form. Mr. Stiebeling was for some time in charge of the laboratory of the Throat Comfort Company in this city.

The drug store on the corner of Eighty-first street and Lexington avenue, which was vacated about a month ago by druggist Ohnstein, he moving to the corner of Seventy-ninth street and Lexington avenue, as recorded at the time, was reopened as a pharmacy on March 1, the new proprietor being S. Clevan.

Daniel F. O'Connell, who was formerly in the retail drug business at 84 Broadway, and lately one of the head clerks at George Kneuper's "City Hall Pharmacy," 264 Broadway, is about to open a pharmacy and soda water depot in the rotunda of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company's building at 66 Broadway.

Conrad's pharmacy, at the corner of Bedford and Atlantic avenues, Brooklyn, was sold on April 1st to Reid & Yoeman, who will run it as a branch to their other store, which is located at the corner of Sixth avenue and Union street, in the same city. Mr. Reid of the firm will have the management of the new store.

Dr. David Boyd, the last surviving member of the old established drug firm of Law & Boyd at East Broadway and Market street, this city, died on February 17, 1897, at the age of 76, of kidney trouble. Above firm was established over fifty years ago. It will be managed for the estate by Dr. Boyd's grandson, Mr. Guy Sickles.

Samuel W. Fairchild, the former president of the New York College of Pharmacy, and one of the members of the firm of Fairchild Brothers & Foster, sailed for Genoa, Italy, on Saturday, March 13th, on the steamship Fulda. He was accompanied by Mrs. Fairchild. They expect to remain abroad for about three months.

S. I. Vanderbeek, Jr., N. Y. C. P. '96, who was in the employ of druggist James H. Jones of Fordham, until a recent date, has accepted a clerkship at George P. Lehrer's pharmacy of Islip, Long Island. Mr. Vanderbeek was with Dr. Van Dalsen in Paterson, N. J., previous to his engagement at the Jones pharmacy.

T. J. Healey, formerly in the retail drug business with J. H. C. Pratt, of North Adams, Mass., has resigned his position as salesman with the Dios Chemical Company of St. Louis, which he has held for the past six months. Mr. Healey was formerly at J. Dorn's pharmacy at Ninety-sixth street and Columbus avenue, New York City.

Dr. Brandenburg, who was at one time the Professor of Materia Medica at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, and who has just graduated as an M. D. at The Long Island Hospital Medical College, has been appointed assistant surgeon and pharmacist at the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton, where he succeeds F. G. Illis, who resigned three weeks ago.

Sofus Krarup, at one time the owner of a drug store at the corner of Lewis and Given avenues, Brooklyn, and lately clerking in Heydenreich's pharmacy, 169 Atlantic avenue, has purchased the drug business of F. B. Campbell & Company, 241 Hoyt street in the same city. Dr. Campbell and wife contemplate an extended vacation, and will make a trip through Canada.

Dav. Tuska, formerly in the retail drug business here, has purchased the store of The Griffin Drug Company at Somerville, N. J., the latter firm having purchased same of James C. Field some months ago. It is rumored that Mr. Griffin intends to open a pharmacy in Poughkeepsie, where he was located previously to his purchase of the Somerville store.

Ferdinand G. Otto, head of the firm of F. G. Otto & Sons, manufacturers of surgical instruments, died of pneumonia on Friday, March 11th, at his home, No. 96 Sherman Place, Jersey City. Mr. Otto was seventy-five years old. He was born in Goettingen, Germany, and came to this country in 1847. In the manufacture of surgical instruments he accumulated a fortune.

Osmar Klopsch, Jr., druggist at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Cumberland Street, Brooklyn, is an enthusiastic cyclist. He is a member of The Brooklyn Bicycle Club, where he so distinguished himself as to be admitted to the "Rabbit Division." He met with a mishap a few days ago, while riding on the Cycle Path, and is now suffering with a dislocated wrist.

T. J. Hammond, recently in the employ of Clarence O. Bigelow, druggist at 102 Sixth avenue, New York City, and a senior student at the New York College of Pharmacy, is mourning the death of his father, which occurred on Monday, March 28th, at Boonton, N. J. Mr. Hammond, Sr., died very suddenly of apoplexy, but was a sufferer for some years with heart disease.

George P. Bagley, N. Y. C. P. '78, who was the head clerk at Daniel F. O'Connell's pharmacy, 84 Broadway, New York City, until said gentleman went out of business, when he entered the employ of "The Wichelns Pharmacy," corner of Fulton and Greenwich streets, has resigned his position at the last-named store, in order to accept a position as salesman and clerk in George Kneuper's "City Hall Pharmacy," 264 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren streets.

J. M. Chollwell, one of the salesmen of the fancy goods department at McKesson & Robbins, has been confined to his bed for the past three weeks. About a month ago an artery burst in his foot, and believing himself cured, he ventured back to work in a few days and that made matters worse, so that he was ordered back home by his doctor. He has so far improved that he expects to get back to work shortly.

A paragraph made the rounds of the newspapers a few days ago in which it was announced that the Grand Old Man of England had joined the ranks of the wheelmen, and now comes a rumor that the Grand Old Man of Pharmacy, Dr. Chas. Rice, of Bellevue Hospital has a mind on wheeling bent. The information has come to us that he is a pretty constant attendant at one of the large bicycle academies of this city.

Arthur C. Searles, President of the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy, has purchased the apartment house at the northwest corner of Avenue C and Eighth street, New York City, and it is the intention of the firm of Lawall & Searles, retail druggists, to move from their present quarters, on the southeast corner, into Mr. Searles' house, where they will have an up-to-date and more commodious pharmacy.

Otto P. M. Lieberenz, N. Y. C. P. '91, who sold his pharmacy at 756 Tenth avenue, about two years ago, to Alexander S. Kraemer, and went to Tampico, Mexico, where he owns a ranch, has been calling on his friends in this city during the past week or two, he having come North on a purchasing expedition. It is his intention to remain in New York City for several months.

Frank A. Gundlach, druggist at the corner of 106th street and Columbus avenue, has found it necessary, owing to his steadily increasing business, to seek larger quarters, and has therefore leased the store at the N. W. corner of same street and avenue. The new store will be handsomely fitted up in oak, and will be about twice the size of his former store at the opposite corner. Mr. Gundlach expects to move about the middle of April.

John E. Goepper, of the city department at McKesson & Robbins, 91 Fulton street, was married on Wednesday evening, March 10, 1897, to Miss Julia Adelaide Wright, of Lynbrook, Long Island, at St. Ann's Rectory, on Pierrepont street, Brooklyn, by the Rev. Reese F. Alsop. Miss Wright was attended by Miss A. M. Brereton, while J. F. Jensen was the best man. A wedding supper was served at Silsbee's Cafe after the ceremony.

M. Rothenberg, druggist, has purchased the Sissler pharmacy, located at Fifteenth street and Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday.

NEW YORK COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The commencement exercises of the New York College of Pharmacy will be held at Carnegie Music Hall on Thursday evening, April 29th, commencing promptly at 8 o'clock. The exercises will be opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. John Wesley Brown, rector of St. Thomas. The music will be furnished by the Seventh Regiment band. The reserved seat tickets will be mailed to the members about April 24th.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

The invitations to the commencement exercises of the Brooklyn college which have just been issued are unusually attractive in design. The exercises will be held at Association Hall on Fulton street, on Thursday evening, April 15th. The address to the graduating class will be delivered by District Attorney Foster L. Backus. The class valedictorian is Emile Brunor.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE ALUMNI

The fifth annual entertainment and reception of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy was held at Avon Hall on Thursday evening, April 8th. Addresses were delivered by Wm. A. McIntire, President of the Association; Wm. Muir, President of the college; Prof. J. F. Golding and Wm. Schroeder, President of the class of 1887, followed by music, including a drum solo by Master Charles A. Dewey. The entertainment concluded with dancing.

A DISHONEST DRUG CLERK ARRESTED.

Druggist D. Master, Jr., of Seventh avenue and President street, Brooklyn, two months ago employed as a clerk John F. Kinsey, 26 years old, who said he had just come from Chicago and was penniless. Mr. Master recently suspected that Kinsey was robbing him, and Chief Detective Sergeant Reynolds reached the same opinion after a marked bill which he gave Kinsey in payment for some perfumery had disappeared. Kinsey was arrested. He admitted that some articles found in his trunk had been stolen from the store. It was also found that he had opened an account in a savings bank since he was befriended by Mr. Master, and that he already had nearly \$200 to his credit.

ON A BICYCLE BUILT FOR TWO.

The beautiful old town of Flushing, L. I., is a wheelman's paradise. Its splendid macadam roadways and tree shaded avenues, leveled and made firm by the traffic of a century or more, makes a wheeling tour to any of the pretty little resorts within easy reach an experience long to be remembered. One of the prominent citizens of Flushing who takes out of wheeling all the pleasure there is to be found in the sport, is Orange Judd Griffin, widely known as the Secretary of the New York College of Pharmacy. He and Mrs. Griffin may be seen a-tandem on the highway leading out of Flushing almost any fine Sunday; and, while out for the pleasure of the thing mainly, they do not disdain to try a brush with any scorcher that comes along. If their success is always equal to that witnessed by the AMERICAN DRUGGIST man on a recent occasion, they must be reckoned with as the fastest riders in and about Flushing.

J. B. RUSSELL TO START A NEW CONCERN.

J. B. Russell now with A. J. White, Ltd. (Predigested Food Co.), of this city, and formerly superintendent of Parke, Davis & Co's laboratories at Detroit, will shortly organize a company for the manufacture of a preparation which is to be largely advertised as a practical and efficient substitute for cod liver oil.

Mr. Russell was interviewed by a representative of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST during the hearing of testimony in the Paskola conspiracy suit last week, but declined to give particulars of the new enterprise. He intimated, however, that the firm would be extensive advertisers in the medical and pharmaceutical journals. Mr. Russell has high hopes of the success of the new product which he says is to represent the very latest scientific discovery in the preparation of articles of this class.

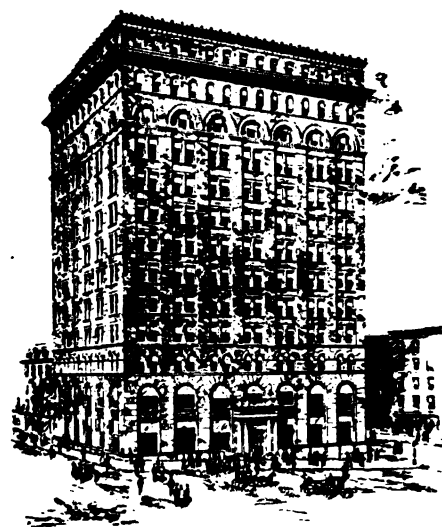
A Daughter of Prof. Bedford to Wed.

The many friends of the late Prof. P. W. Bedford of the New York College of Pharmacy will be interested to learn of the approaching nuptials of his daughter, Miss Julia L., whose engagement to E. Tomlinson Guild, of Haddonfield, N. J., has been recently announced. Miss Bed-

ford has a large acquaintance among the members of the A. Ph. A., the New York State Pharmaceutical Association and the numerous other trade and scientific societies in which her lamented father was so conspicuously active. Her betrothed is a gentleman of considerable distinction in Philadelphia. He is a landed proprietor in Haddonfield, N. J., where his family have owned the house and land composing the estate for seven generations.

New Home of the Drug Trade Club.

Our illustration shows what will probably be the new home of the Drug Trade Club of New York, arrangements being under way for the lease of the entire upper floor of the Woodbridge Building, 100 William street. This new building, of modern design, is situated in the heart of the drug district, being bounded by



THE DRUG TRADE CLUB OF NEW YORK.
William, Platt and John streets.

William, John and Platt streets. The fittings and furniture selected for the club quarters are of the most elegant kind, and when completed, the club will compare favorably in point of comfort and convenience with any of the large downtown clubs.

Licentiates of the Brooklyn Board.

The Board of Pharmacy of the County of Kings held its regular examinations on Tuesday, March 16th, at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. There were thirty-five applicants. The following persons passed successfully as pharmacists: Henry B. Robbins, Morris J. Kahan, Geo. A. Spring, Otto Jaquel, Daniel Healey, Geo. Barutch, M. Atkinson, Edward Parrish, Isaac Hoffmann, Elias Freudlich, C. E. Talliaferra, Julius Richter, Thos. C. Turnbull. As assistant pharmacists: Angelo Racia, Geo. Bechtold, Frank Van Elton, Cornelius De Jonge, Rudolph Strass.

The next examination will be held on Tuesday, April 20th, 1897, at Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, 329 Franklin avenue. All applications must be made previous to April 20th, to the secretary in person, L. T. Perkins, secretary, 19 Greene avenue, Brooklyn.

An Appeal to the Friends of John H. Theis.

Friends of the late John H. Theis, who was well-known in the trade from his former connection with the old house of Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner, have made public the following statement:

On Friday, March 12, there died after a distressing illness, John H. Theis, who was practically all of his life connected with the wholesale drug and allied trades of this city, and was well and widely known therein. The object of this is not to eulogize deceased, but to draw attention to a condition that will come as a shock to his friends. Mr. Theis left a wife (herself an invalid) and two young children absolutely destitute—penniless, unprotected, almost friendless. The case is not one of heedless waste of resources or lack of providing foresight during life, but one simply of the persistent inroads of merciless misfortune. There can be no doubt that many whose acquaintance with the dead was but slight will be appealed to by this simple statement; but those will surely be moved to charitable assistance who knew him well when, in the Sundries Department of the old drug firm of Lazell, Marsh & Co., and their predecessors, Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner. He was "Johnny," to every one—when his sunny geniality, his cheery, genuine whole-heartedness were a bright feature of that establishment.

The distress pointed out is as urgent as it is pitiful. The amelioration of it ought to be swift and effective. With that end in view it is proposed to raise a modest but sufficient fund, and those impelled to contribute toward it are asked to direct their kindness to either of the addresses below, whence they will be promptly diverted into a proper channel.

The foregoing bears the signatures of Edward P. Montague, with Schieffelin & Co., and Christian Beilstein with Dodge & Olcott, to whom any contributions to the proposed fund should be sent.

Summer Courses in Botany.

The Torrey Botanical Club and the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York have provided two series of twelve lectures each, given at the College of Pharmacy, 115 West Sixty-eighth street, the extensive appliances for instruction possessed by this institution being freely used. Lecturers are provided by the Committee of Instruction of the Torrey Botanical Club. In addition to the lectures, eight excursions are conducted into the woods and fields by the lecturers or other members of the committee. These excursions are in the nature of extended out-of-door lectures. While general attention is paid to the objects of interest encountered, effort is especially directed to the finding of specimens to illustrate the subject of the lectures immediately preceding. Lessons in analysis are given upon the excursions.

COURSE I.

This will commence with a lecture at 4 p. m., on Friday, March 26th, and the lectures will be continued weekly at the same hour until June 10th. The excursions will be made on Saturday, as announced below. The lectures will be given by W. Arthur Bastedo, Ph.G.

The price of ticket is \$5. The following is the schedule:

- March 26—General Introduction. Cryptogams. Thallophytes. Algae.
- April 2—Cryptogams. Thallophytes: The Fungi, including Lichens.
- April 9—Cryptogams. Bryophytes. The Hepatics and Mosses.
- April 16—Cryptogams. Pteridophytes. The Ferns, Horse-tails and Club Mosses.
- April 23—Phanerogams. The Floral Envelopes.
- April 30—The Androecium, or Stamens.
- May 7—The Gynoecium, or Pistils.
- May 14—The Fruit and Seed.
- May 21—General Morphology of Root and Stem.
- May 28—The Leaves.

June 4—The Inflorescence.
June 11—General Conclusions. History and Herborization.

COURSE II.

This course will consist of twelve lectures with practical work with the microscope upon the types of cryptogams, and will be held in the microscopical laboratory of the College of Pharmacy.

The course will be conducted by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., on Thursday evenings, from 8 to 10, beginning March 25th, 1897. The fee for the course will be \$10.

The following is a summary of the work proposed:

- March 25—General Classification of the Cryptogams. The Algae: Blue Green and Grass Green.
- April 1—The Algae: Olive Green, Brown and Red.
- April 8—The Fungi: Yeasts, Bacteria and Slime Moulds.
- April 15—The Fungi: Moulds, Rusts and Smuts.
- April 22—The Sac Fungi.
- April 29—The Mushrooms and Toadstools.
- May 6—The Lichens.
- May 13—The Hepatics.
- May 20—The Mosses.
- May 27—The Ferns.
- June 3—The Equisetaceae.
- June 10—The Lycopods.

Tickets for either course may be obtained at the college at any time.

LIST OF EXCURSIONS.

- April 24—Fort Lee. Leave Fort Lee Ferry, 125th street, West, at 1.15 p. m. Excursion fare twenty cents.
- May 1—Bronx Park, Bedford Station. Leave Grand Central Depot, at 1.45 p. m. Fare, twenty-five cents.
- May 8—Grant City, Staten Island. Leave Battery, 1.30 p. m. Fare, forty cents.
- May 15—Van Cortlandt Park. Leave West 155th street Elevated Station (6th and 9th avenue lines), at 2.00 p. m. Excursion fare, twenty-five cents.
- May 22—Valley Stream, Long Island. Leave East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry. To be announced.
- Monday, May 31—Decoration Day. Little Falls, N. J. Leave West Twenty-third Street Ferry, at 10.25 a. m., or foot of Chambers street, at 10.25 a. m. Fare, seventy-five cents.
- June 5—Richmond Hill, Long Island. Leave East Thirty-fourth Street Ferry, at 1.30 p. m. Fare, twenty-five cents.
- June 12—Bronx Park, Bedford Station. Leave Grand Central Depot, at 1.45 p. m. Fare, twenty-five cents.

There will be no excursion in case of a stormy Saturday.

For further particulars inquire of W. Arthur Bastedo, Ph. G., College of Physicians and Surgeons, West Fifty-ninth street, New York.

Shorter Hours.

The friends of shorter hours have organized the "Druggists League for Shorter Hours" with the following officers:

President, C. F. Doherr, 252 Ninth avenue, N. Y.; vice-president, John Gallagher; treasurer, Arthur Heinemann; secretary, J. J. McLaughlin, 116 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn; counsel, J. Hardy; executive committee, Benjamin Taub, C. W. Dietz, W. T. Blair, A. Greenus, C. F. Schinkel.

For the Meeting at Manhattan Beach

At a meeting of the ladies' reception committee of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, held March 16th, at the residence of Adrian Paradis, 199 Washington Park, Brooklyn, the following officers were elected: Mrs. William Davis, chairman; Mrs. William Anderson, treasurer; Miss E. E. Gerard, sec-

retary; also the following sub-committees: Finance, Mrs. Adrian Paradis, Mrs. William Anderson, Miss DeForest; prizes, for progressive euchre party, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Cameron, Mrs. Brundage, Mrs. Walters, Miss Gerard, Miss Perkins; refreshments, Mrs. Osmun, Mrs. Marsland; carriages, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. McElheenie, Miss Gerard. The ladies are all working hard and enthusiastically to make the coming meeting of the State Association a great success.

We have just received the following letter from Secretary Todd:

Sir: Yes, if the present activity in associational matters could be kept up for a few years, every druggist in this State would either be a member of the State Pharmaceutical Association, or we would know exactly why. Of course there are some "drops" on the membership list for one reason or another, but on the other hand there are nearly 100 new members in sight. Dr. Brundage, of Brooklyn, is just now wearing the medal for the securing of applications. Every few weeks he sends for more blanks, some he returns filled out and some are left to "hatch" out. Several commercial men, however, have said that their day is coming and with my full address at hand, they propose to tax the ability of our new Postmaster General to successfully carry the heavy mails.

Dr. Charles Frisbie, of Bainbridge, has joined the life membership colony, and there may be others of equally good judgment. Should the several State committees be reasonably successful, and it appears as though they would, our membership list should take on new recruits at a bound. The work of committees is somewhat hampered by limited means, and the Association has only one source of revenue, to wit—the funds accruing from annual dues at \$2 each.

The organization is fortunate in getting men of push who are willing to give their time and they should not be asked to loan the Association the amount of expenses, and be obliged to wait until Treasurer Fuller has enough to cash up.

Methinks it will be a happy day when sufficient of the hundreds of druggists in this State can forget self a little and subscribe to the general good of all by joining our State body, and assist by both money and influence in making a druggist's life better worth the living.

Chairman Cameron is calling on the members of his committee for briefs, suggestions, ideas and formulations for a new constitution and by-laws, to be submitted at next meeting. May great success await him in his work. Who wants membership blanks? A card will get any number. What is your name and where is your address? Let us make this a banner year for action.

JUDSON B. TODD.

Secretary New York State Pharmaceutical Association.
ITHACA, N. Y.

ROCHESTER CHANGES.

N. Barrowclough will shortly remove his stock and fixtures to State and Exchange streets. H. B. Guilford will occupy the State street store vacated by Mr. Barrowclough.

C. E. Nagle, the Goodman street druggist, is confined to his house by illness.

Mrs. C. W. Wagner has removed her stock and fixtures to a store on Hudson street, and Chas. Kreuser has removed his stock and fixtures from store on Clinton street to the store vacated by Mrs. Wagner.

Connecticut News.

Mr. Jones, of Morrison & Co., Stamford, Conn., was in Hartford last week. This meant large orders to some of our wholesale dealers.

E. E. Fisher, the well-known Bridgeport pharmacist, has just purchased and had set in place a new filter for his soda apparatus. He expects to greatly increase his already large soda trade this season.

C. E. Shelton has one of the best equipped stores in Bridgeport, extensive alterations having improved his already good facilities. Mr. Shelton is now in the South, enjoying a well earned rest, the first in several years. Mr. Jameson has full charge during his absence.

Frank Baxter, 8 South Main street, South Norwalk, Conn., will have one of the hand-somest, as well as best equipped stores in the Nutmeg State. He is having a new front put in his store, plate glass windows, also new laboratory with all of the latest appliances. Also a new Tuft's white onyx soda fountain, one of the most elaborate made by this firm. It is 12 feet in length with a beveled edge mirror on top, finished in white and gold. The walls and ceilings of the store are done over in these same colors, the result being an elegant and elaborate store of which he may well be proud.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 5.—The month of March has been fairly good for the wholesale druggists, although during the latter part there was a slight falling off in business. Many of the orders came from distances, and those who have southern connections state that there is considerably more activity in that portion of the country than elsewhere. Collections are also better there, and, as a whole, the business has a brighter outlook. It is a well-known fact that for some time past the druggists here, both retail and wholesale, have only been buying in such quantities as they deemed necessary. There has been little done in the way of sundries; but during the last few weeks the managers of this department in the various stores state that they have had more inquiries than for some time past.

Doctors Exempted from the Pharmacy Law.

Recently there was an act introduced in the Legislature in this State entitled, "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy, the sale of poisons, and to provide for the registration of those engaging in the business of the practice of pharmacy, and providing penalties for the violation thereof." The first bill had nothing in it pertaining to the medical profession, and was so worded as to enforce more strict penalties upon this branch of the profession. When the bill came back from the committee it was amended by the addition of the following: "Provided, that nothing in this act shall be taken or construed to apply to any graduate of an accredited medical college who has had not less than three years' continuous practice since the date of his diploma, and who is registered as a practitioner of medicine and surgery."

Annual Meeting of the College of Pharmacy.

The annual meeting of the College of Pharmacy was held on March 29th. The attendance was large, and as everything was harmonious, the business was quickly transacted. There were two new trustees elected and one vice-president, while the second vice-president was promoted to be first vice-president. William J. Jenks presided. After the reading of the minutes for the past three months, the re-

ports of the permanent committees were taken up.

The first report read was that of Prof. Trimble, editor of the *Journal*. The following is a full list of officers elected:

President, Charles Bullock; First Vice-President, William J. Jenks; Second Vice-President, Howard B. French; Treasurer, James T. Shinn; Corresponding Secretary, Adolph W. Miller, M. D.; Recording Secretary, William B. Thompson; Librarian, Thomas S. Wiegand; Curator, Joseph W. England; Editor, Henry Trimble. Publication Committee—Henry N. Rittenhouse, Samuel P. Sadtler, Wallace Proctor, Joseph W. England, and Henry Trimble. Trustees for three years—Wallace Proctor, Gustavus Pile, and W. Nelson Stern. Unexpired Term—F. W. E. Stedem, Richard M. Shoemaker.

Turner & Kanturn, Altoona, Pa., have added a handsome Mexican onyx fountain to their recently improved store.

John P. Butler, Altoona, has improved his store by interior decoration and a new fountain.

J. Harry Allen, Altoona, Pa., is behind the counter again after quite a severe illness.

J. S. Smith, Tyrone, Pa., has moved his store across the street in the old Berlin Drug Room, recently vacated by M. S. Falck, who is now in business in Lancaster.

G. C. Boecking, of Tyrone, Pa., is again about after a severe attack of grip.

R. M. Read, Osceola Mills, Pa., who was elected Chief Burgess, at the last election, has taken charge of the office and already acts like an old hand at the business.

OHIO.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 5.—The most interesting event that has occurred in the City Hall for some time past was a wedding last Thursday in the Mayor's private office. The groom was Max Fuchs, the genial manager of the sponge department of the Stein, Vogeler Drug Co., and Miss Clara Schaeffer, daughter of Mr. Louis G. Schaeffer, of the Cincinnati Soap Co. Besides a number of City Hall employees who were attracted to the Mayor's office by the unusualness of the occasion, the witnesses of the ceremony were the members of the family of the bride and a few friends of the groom. The marriage ceremony was read by Mayor Caldwell, and occupied but a few moments. The bride, tall and handsome, was plainly, but becomingly dressed and carried a bouquet of white roses. After the ceremony, the happy couple accompanied the parents of the bride to their home, at 2316 Ohio avenue, where they will reside.

Heard on the Street.

Business is slightly on the increase.

Druggists are busy preparing for the soda season.

Albert Meininger is getting back his old trade.

Otis and Co.'s store has been refitted and remodeled.

"Louie" Sauer shook hands with President McKinley.

Albert Meininger is getting back his old trade in Cumminsville.

Billy Salt will certainly make the "Steamboat" pharmacy a winner.

Mathew Yorston is still rated as one of the uncompromising silver men.

John H. Koehnken is still doing Europe in all his glory. He'll be back soon.

Green & St. John have purchased the drug store of Fred U. Faller at Port Clinton, Ohio.

George Budde recently returned from a trip out the C. H. and D. road. He got several big orders.

Ashley Lloyd, Treasurer of the Cincinnati League team is anxiously waiting for the season to open.

Harry Striethorst, the clever prescription clerk at Weatherhead's Pharmacy, is the father of a bouncing girl.

Popular Herman Serodina is confined to his home with a severe attack of typhoid fever. He hopes to be out soon.

J. J. DeWald, of Gest & Freeman, recently spent several days at Marion, O., visiting his relatives and friends of his childhood.

Frank Grote is now running the old Rendigs drug store at Spring and Abigail streets and doing well. Frank is a popular druggist.

Corra Dow Goode expects to move into her new quarters at Seventh and Race streets just as soon as the magnificent building is completed.

Ex-druggist George W. Minsch, who formerly conducted a drug store at Colerain and Bates avenues, is now practicing medicine at College Hill.

Dr. Davies of the drug firm of Davies and Robertson in Lexington, Ky., was in town last week buying fittings for a new house which is building.

G. W. Miller, of Dry Ridge, Kentucky, was in the city last week buying a big stock of sundries and other goods. He reports trade as improving in his State.

Col. Julius Greyer will become chemist for Wagner and Sons, the well-known soda and mineral water manufacturers. He will sell his store on upper Vine street.

Herman Serodina is still confined to his home with typhoid fever. He expects to be able to get to his store in about two weeks. Herman's friends wish him a speedy recovery.

Werner & Simonson, the retail druggists and analytical chemists at Ninth and Race streets, have all the work that they can do in their laboratory. Dr. Simonson is a leading chemist.

Dr. W. A. R. Tenney is now the owner of two drug stores. He has purchased the pharmacy at Fourth and Sycamore streets recently owned by W. C. Dawes. His other store is at College Hill.

Charles Willenbranc, the well-known young druggist who has been seriously ill for some months past, is out again. He will soon take charge of the pharmacy at Fourth and Sycamore streets.

Dr. Louis Sauer purchased a number of curiosities in Washington, D. C., while attending the McKinley inaugural ceremonies. Dr. Sauer delights in showing his accumulation of curios to his friends.

Prof. Charles T. P. Fennell, the well-known analytical and consulting chemist, will move his store from the northwest corner of Eighth and Vine streets to the southeast corner of Eighth and Race streets.

The beautiful Serodina Pharmacy at the northwest corner of Fifth and Walnut streets is being remodeled. The \$16,000 soda fountain is moved to the west side of the pharmacy. The alterations will cost considerable money.

Stuntebeck Brothers, the Covington druggists, who were sued some weeks ago for \$10,000 damages for wrongfully compounding a prescription whereby an infant son of Henry Hudons lost its life, assigned a few days ago to Hon. Cecil Pence.

After being located for thirty-three years at the southwest corner of Eighth and Vine streets, the pharmacy of A. Fennel & Son has been removed to the southeast corner of Eighth and Race streets. The new store is a beauty and is directly opposite the new Lincoln Club building.

The Stein Vogeler Drug Company is receiving orders from foreign countries for the Perfection Tablet and Suppository Mould. Last week they received an order from S. Maw Son & Thompson, of 7 and 12 Aldersgate street, London, Eng. Another order was received from Thompson & Co., 157 Lodge Lane, Liverpool, Eng. This machine was invented by George Budde.

A drug department has been placed in The Fair, the large department store at Sixth and Race streets. George Werner is in charge of the department and H. Gradel, formerly a well known retail druggist, will also be connected with the establishment. The retail druggists do not favor the idea of a large department store putting in a complete line of drugs, as such a departure is an innovation in Cincinnati.

G. B. Heiser, the clever College Hill pharmacist, was one of the few "pill rollers" from this vicinity who took in the inauguration of President McKinley. Heiser took in all the sights at the capital before he returned to his Ohio home.

Prof. John Uri Lloyd, chemist and author, who has been ill for some time past is mending slowly, and he hopes to soon be in good health again. Etidorpha, the Professor's latest book, is still having an immense sale. He has another book in the press.

Ex-Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner Gustav Luebbing, who has been succeeded by Julius Adler, is now engaged in the commission business. His friends say that he is prospering. George Root, another predecessor of Adler, is also in the commission business.

George Eger, Sr., the Mohawk bridge druggist, who has been suffering with sciatic rheumatism for the past few months, is able to be at his store again. Mr. Eger has been in business at his present location for nearly forty years and his smiling face will be welcomed again by his host of customers and friends.

Robert Groenland and Brothers have moved their Fifth and Smith streets store to Sixth and Elm streets. The new place is one of the prettiest in the city and location is thought to be a good one. The new store will no doubt get its share of the public patronage. This same firm has a good paying drug store at Fifth street and Central avenue.

Preparing for the Annual Meet.

CLEVELAND, O., March 19.—Although nearly three months must elapse before the next annual meeting of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, its officers are preparing for the event, and, unless all indications fail, they will have need to make many preparations, for the convention will probably be the largest and most important ever held by that organization. The convention will take place on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and possibly Friday, during the second week in June. The committee of arrangements has not been appointed, neither have the other committees which are necessary to the ultimate success of the meeting. It has been definitely arranged that an innovation shall be introduced, in that a women's reception committee will be appointed to look after the comfort of lady visitors.

Cleveland Items.

H. C. Long who recently started a drug store on the corner of St. Clair and Erie streets has become a benedict.

The drug store formerly owned by J. T. Forest on the corner of Trenton and Detroit streets has been purchased by Mr. Hurst, formerly with the Mayell-Hopp Company.

The Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association at their monthly meeting appointed a committee to perfect arrangements for the coming annual meeting of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association.

Samuel C. Strong of the firm Strong, Cobb & Company is at present visiting Cambridge, Pa., where he will remain for a few weeks. It is rumored that when he returns he will bring with him a fair bride.

Action to secure a judgment against the Butler & Short Company was commenced yesterday in Common Pleas court by Benton, Myers & Company. In their petition they also ask that the stockholders of the defendant company be subject to liability for the payment of the judgment which they hope to secure. The plaintiff company claims that the Butler & Short Company ordered a bill of goods from them and after they were delivered refused point blank to pay for them.

The many friends of Abe Honecker, who, for many years, with his brother, has kept a drug store on Pearl street, are congratulating him on his success in politics. Mr. Honecker received the nomination for police clerk on the Republican ticket by a good majority and will probably be elected.

Nathan Rosewater, who, for a number of years past, has conducted a pharmacy at 939 Woodland avenue, Cleveland, and has been a prominent member of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association and the Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association, will probably desert his profession and become a

full-fledged "M. D." He has already secured his degree and as soon as he builds up a paying practice will probably dispose of his pharmaceutical interests. Mr. Rosewater's associates wish him good luck in his new venture. Mr. Rosewater secured his degree from the Wooster Medical College.

Michigan News.

Dr. Hamilton has opened a drug store at Fairgrove.

S. W. Webber has succeeded W. A. Webber in business at Lyons.

Geo. B. Honeywell, druggist at Akron, has opened a store at Ogray.

The Lester & Newton Drug Co. at Marine City has bought the drug store of Wm. E. Hunt.

Jos. Guindon and J. H. Martin are starting a store, to be known as the Columbian Pharmacy, at Bay City.

J. Lohstorfer of the Corner drugstore, Port Huron, is confined to his home with inflammatory rheumatism.

Frank C. Payne has been succeeded by Frank C. Payne & Co., in the drug and grocery business at Watersmeet.

H. C. Knill, who has two drug stores at Port Huron, has purchased a grocery store, and placed his son in charge.

Northrup & Robertson of Lansing have moved their stock into the old postoffice building, corner of Washington avenue and Ottawa street.

F. T. Woolston, a registered pharmacist of Grand Rapids, has gone to Eaton Rapids, and taken the management of J. A. Balcom's store.

Cynthia Meyers, druggist at 448 Dix avenue, Detroit, has sold the stock to C. E. Coffron, who will continue the business at the above number.

W. H. McFarland, of 528 Michigan avenue, Detroit, has sold his drug store to his brother, Lewis McFarland, who has been in his employ for some time past.

L. T. White, of Albion, and H. P. Beebe of Eaton Rapids have purchased the drug stock of C. F. Collins at Albion. The store will be rearranged and improved.

The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co. of Grand Rapids has enlarged and improved its quarters, and the office and salesroom now occupies the front portion of three stores.

J. W. Simons has opened a drug store at Constantine, for his son-in-law, who has a jewelry store at Cheboygan, and will move his stock and consolidate it with the drug stock.

Willis Leisenring, an employee of Giddings & Hyndman, at Jackson, has purchased an interest in the business, and the new firm thus formed is known as Giddings, Hyndman & Leisenring.

The Michigan Manufacturing & Mercantile Company, a newly incorporated company at Standish, has absorbed the drug store of R. M. Forsyth and some other concerns at that place.

John De Boe and F. D. Vos, Jr., of Grand Rapids, have formed a partnership, under the style of John De Boe & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of druggists' supplies at 21 Fountain street.

The drug firm of Armstrong & Barber of Albion has been dissolved. Dr. E. L. Barber continues the business, and B. D. Vaughn, a former proprietor of the establishment, is behind the prescription case.

C. M. Brooks, who started a new drug store in Pontiac, a few months ago, is not satisfied with the prosperity afforded by the drug trade, but has rented the store adjoining, and stocked it with furniture and wall paper.

G. B. Mason, formerly of Bassett & Mason, druggists at Ann Arbor, has taken the position of manager of the drug stock of the Late John Moore. The stock is owned by Charles Ludlow, son-in-law of Mr. Moore, who assigned to him shortly before his death.

L. C. Goodrich, druggist at Kalkaska, has discontinued the business, and the stock has been removed to South Boardman, where a store will be run under the management of O. C. Goodrich, who formerly owned the outfit. The Goodrich store was operated at Kalkaska for eighteen years and was the first drug store located in the village.

The Arkansas Board of Pharmacy.

A meeting of the Arkansas State Board of Pharmacy was held in the rooms of the School Board in the city of Little Rock, February 10th, 1897, at which all of the members were present except A. L. Morgan, of Camden.

There were six applicants for registration, of which number five were successful, as follows: Garland Watkins, Little Rock; A. H. Hamilton, Augusta; C. D. Singer, Dardanelle; Phil. H. Hahn, Paris; and A. W. Reid, Jonesboro. In addition to these, Lyman A. Kepner, of Tarkio, Mo., and Ray Moyer, of Menominee, Mich., were licensed on their examinations before the Boards of these States respectively.

After transacting some routine business, the Board adjourned to meet in Little Rock May 15th, 1897, which will be the day following the adjournment of the State Association, and will give those attending a good opportunity of meeting that convention, which it is hoped they will avail themselves of. Information concerning the Board may be obtained from W. W. Kerr, secretary, Russellville.

Kansas Board of Pharmacy.

At a meeting of the Kansas Pharmacy Board, held at Topeka, March 10, the following successful candidates were registered by examination as pharmacists:

Edw. Ackenhausen, Leavenworth; W. E. Baldwin, Stafford; G. H. Bardrick, Miltonvale; A. W. Benson, Council Grove; H. J. Blackburn, Douglass; S. H. Blakely, Troy; Mrs. Ida M. Campbell, Claffin; Miss Jennie R. Dersham, Chetopa; H. B. Graham, Turon; Miss Grace Greenwood, Oneida; D. F. Janeway, Argonia; H. Lorenzo Jones, Wichita; C. H. Kerr, Fort Scott; A. H. Marshall, Topeka; Wills W. Miller, Wichita; J. S. Taylor, LaFontaine; J. E. Tutt, Valley Falls.

J. S. Stewart, of Mulvane, was registered as an assistant, and the following were registered on diploma:

Clarence A. Carter, Kansas City; H. H. Keith, Mineral; Chas. F. Montee, Girard.

The next meeting of the Board will be held at Wichita, June 9. Application blanks can be obtained from the Secretary of the Board, W. C. Johnston, Manhattan.

Licensed by the Ohio Board.

At a recent meeting of the State Board of Pharmacy the following licenses were issued to competing pharmacists: F. H. Hines, Van Wert; Jennie M. Edmiston, Columbus; J. H. Moody, McConnellsville; G. W. Wiles, Mt. Vernon; C. A. Baird, Zanesville; C. R. McCauley, Nevada; M. Gardner, North Star; E. C. Meyer, Columbus; R. B. Dibble, Ohio City; R. A. Nicholson, Delaware; C. A. Nickols, Payne; W. T. Ford, Harrison; G. H. Wolgon, Toledo; B. F. Brown, Sherodsville; J. H. Messner, Cincinnati; H. U. Umplesty, Scio; C. G. Marvin, Cincinnati; John Gallagher, Racine; R. M. Hann, Niles; H. F. Rider, Massillon; H. M. Herble, Cincinnati; C. M. Weisenbarger, Dayton; A. W. Teeter, Columbus; M. J. Uhlman, Cincinnati; W. H. Ford, Cleveland; E. Z. Aylesworth, Columbus; J. H. Steinle, Covington, Ky.; F. W. Weisman, Cincinnati, and C. S. Scribner, Canton.

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

Department Store War.

ANTI-DEPARTMENT STORE BILL BEFORE THE ILLINOIS SENATE—FIVE HUNDRED CHICAGO MERCHANTS VISIT SPRINGFIELD.

Governor Non-Committal—County Stores Protected—Chicago Druggists Visit Springfield.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The department store bill, now before the General Assembly at Springfield, is in such shape that each side is claiming that it will be victorious in the end. The friends of the Salomon measure refer to the fact that the House has passed it, and that it will certainly become a law on account of its political effect, whereas its opponents claim that the manner in which it has been juggled with in the Senate is proof that it will not be placed upon the statute books. The rumor has also been put out that Gov. Tanner will veto the bill, but that, of course, is largely a matter of opinion, as the executive has not committed himself.

A Delegation Five Hundred Strong.

Five hundred strong, the smaller merchants of Chicago have laid siege to the State capitol, and upon their arrival, the bill was promptly passed by the Senate. The members made the journey in two special trains, and the trip is said to have cost them about \$10,000. They made an imposing appearance as they paraded from the train through the streets of Springfield.

They were addressed by the Governor, who told them that he was greatly pleased to greet them. Regarding his action, he said: "As to the mission you come on, in favor of the anti-department store bill, I wish to say that bill has not reached the executive branch of the government. After the legislative branch has passed upon it, then the executive has the right to exercise his veto. This bill has not reached me, and I can take no action until it does. My sympathies are always with the weak, and if the bill passes both branches of the Legislature, I will examine it carefully, and if I believe it is constitutional, I will take great pride in signing the bill."

What Does He Mean?

The speech is certainly non-committal and is open to almost as many constructions as there are people to pass upon it. In addition to the Chicago delegation there were also bodies of merchants from many of the cities of Illinois. The bill came up in the Senate March 23d on a special order, and after a little vigorous opposition was passed by an overwhelm-

ing vote. One member said, "Unless you want to see the grass grow green in the streets of Chicago, vote for this." As the votes for the measure came in the merchants cheered and applauded from the galleries until they were called to order. The lobby of the Chicago men was the largest that ever appeared at Springfield, and it made a sensation among the Legislators. It appears reasonably certain that

The Hardest Fighting Is Ahead

for the friends of the measure. Some correspondents claim that the bill is dead. No doubt, their inference is too strong, but indication of trouble came to the surface when the measure reached the House after being passed by the Senate. The bill, after a hard parliamentary fight, was referred to the Committee on Municipal Relations, with the understanding that it would later be referred to the Judiciary Committee, rather a curious proceeding, as all who are familiar with such legislation will know. The reference to two committees will certainly delay the final passage, and will give lots of opportunities for "fine work." There is considerable openly expressed hostility in the House, and it is to be regretted that the bill is in its present shape.

The effort to rush the measure in order to make political capital out of it has come to naught, because it has now become impossible to secure its passage before the mayoralty election in Chicago. Another setback lies in the fact that both parties are backing it, and that the politicians will consequently be less ardent in their efforts because their opponents may get the credit. It is claimed that two of the candidates for Mayor have sent telegrams urging the necessity of having the measure become a law before March 6th, the date of the election. Whether this is true or not, the aspirants are freely declaring themselves in its favor. It is claimed also that our Senator has wired from Washington for the legislators to do all they can to have the Republicans secure the passage of the measure and secure the credit for it. Another point which is declared to be in favor of the stand taken by the smaller merchants is the recent decision of the

Supreme Court against railway pooling. It is claimed that this broad definition of what constitutes a trust entirely justifies the contention that it covers every point and does away with all arguments that the big stores are a benefit to the general public. Letters and telegrams are pouring into Springfield by the thousands to the Legislators. It is doubtful, in fact, if there has been any bill in late years in Illinois that has stirred up as much feeling as has this one.

The Country Store Protected.

One of the principal objections has come from the general store men in the small towns, who feared that they would be compelled to go out of business. To please them the Salomon bill has been amended so that it now applies only to cities of more than 50,000 inhabitants. The department store people have become active lately, and have engaged one of the best corporation lawyers in Illinois, who is to appear before the House committees and argue against ex-Senator Salomon. Meetings are frequently held in Chicago, and the agitation goes on with as much fervor as ever. Among the

Chicago Druggists in Springfield

were the following: H. J. Halthoefer, W. H. Kroukup, H. Bishop, G. Stoltz, E. Voigt, O. F. Fisher, Adolph Gaul, F. J. Felden, J. H. Wells, R. Braun, W. K. Forsyth, H. K. Hibben, W. R. Vaupeil, Louis Lehman, C. S. N. Hallberg, R. C. Thayer, F. Shedler, W. R. Bell, W. A. Rice, C. H. Christensen, W. H. Stolle, Fred. Sahnitzias, J. P. Garner, J. S. Hottinger, P. P. Pinckney, and A. E. Ebert.

Anti-Department Store Law in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 29.—It has just been discovered that a law giving incorporated cities the power to license, tax, and regulate department stores was passed at the last session of the Legislature. By this act Common Councils of cities could impose a cumulative tax that would drive the department store out of existence.

ILLINOIS.

Legislative Matters.

CHICAGO, April 3.—The English bill is exciting druggists to a considerable degree. This measure provides that a physician be granted the right to act as a pharmacist on the strength of his M. D. certificate.

The medical bill has been safely shelved in committee, where it will probably never again be heard of.

House bill No. 432, introduced by "Farmer" Wilson, is intended for the benefit of the department stores, although the Solon who introduced it lives in the country. It provides that any one have the right to sell everything handled by a drug store with the exception of compounding prescriptions.

The Cigarette License.

All action tending to an enforcement of the ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes by those who have not paid the license required by the measure backed by Alderman "Bath-house" John Coughlin, is at a standstill. City officials are blaming each other for this.



AMONG THE TRAVELING SALESMEN.



ARTHUR L. HATCH.

Traveling representative of Fox, Fultz & Co., of New York and Boston, in the States of Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland.

Arthur L. Hatch, salesman for Fox, Fultz & Co., comes from a good hustling family. His father before him was a top notch salesman in his particular line. Born of American parents in Brooklyn, near the close of the Civil War, he was educated in the Brooklyn public schools. His first connection with the trade was begun in the basement of a leading Broadway jobber, in whose employ he remained until a desirable offer was made to him by the Perfection Playing Card Company, which firm he represented for four years. He was afterwards with The National Playing Card Co., of Indianapolis, Ind. After a successful engagement with this firm he was one among the others who were frozen out to make room for the minor officials of the various playing card companies that went to make up what is now known as the Playing Card Trust. Not to be turned down, he visited some of the distributors of his line he formerly carried, and at the end of a brief period secured a position on trial as salesman for Fox, Fultz & Co., which firm he is still with, representing them successfully in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland. In those States he is well-known to the drug trade. Mr. Hatch, all told, has had ten years of road life and has, in that time, visited trade from Maine to Texas. He is a sensible talker, has agreeable manners and is energetic in attending to his business duties. Being a hustler he is a young man who never lets night overtake him without accomplishing the best possible results for that day.

Dr. John E. Kauffman, the president of the National Blank Co., of Cincinnati, O., made one of his periodical trips to Manhattan Island last week. The genial Doctor has established connections with all the leading retailers of the country, and he attributes much of his success to the publicity which the National Blank Co. has gained through the clever line of advertising carried in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

B. Frank Ogle, whose specialty **BUFFALO.** is to look up the druggists and doctors in the interest of Scott's Emulsion, was in the city this week, and made the usual good results of his persuasive ways. He has the history of the child's natural horror of cod liver oil down so fine that we all wonder how he can recall so much of our early tastes. He is not content with the positive side of the goods he carries or the negative side of the hater of raw oils, but is more than willing to learn how competing remedies are selling.

Bauer & Black were represented here this week by Mr. Heineman, an old member of the traveling fraternity, who knows how to sell plasters and adhere to his business as severely as do his goods.

A rising Buffalo boy is Charles J. Schollp, who began life without means or friends, but who is now well nigh through Rochester University. He is not an all-round traveling man, but drops into the business at times because it can be put on or off like a garment and will leave some of the world's necessary dross in his pocket. He is just now visiting the Buffalo drug stores leaving neat cases of flower seeds with the name of Mandeville & King, Rochester florists, on the cover.

NEW ENGLAND. John E. Riley the "heavy-weight commercial tourist" for Lazell, Dalley & Co., was beaming with delight on St. Patrick's Day in Burlington, Vt., for he sported a magnificent green necktie, which he claims must have been a mascot for business, which with him was very good.

W. A. Milne, who travels Vermont, Maine and New Hampshire, has just finished his annual visit to Burlington for Messrs. W. K. Wampole

& Co., visiting physicians, entertaining them with an interesting "Wampole" talk in his usual affable way.

W. Burt Thoening, late representative of the Duroleun Co., is taking a course of medicine at the Vermont Medical School.

W. Wiltze, late representative of I. Wyett & Bro., is taking his second year's course at the Vermont Medical School.

Geo. E. Lord, representative of H. G. Thayer & Co., was entertaining his friends at the Van Ness House, Burlington, on Sunday, March 14th, with piano recitals. He is a most genial companion and is a great favorite with his customers.

Dr. Milligan, representing the Chas. H. Phillips Chemical Co., is attending the Vermont Dental Association Meeting at the Pavilion, Montpelier, Vt. He is scheduled for a lecture before the Society.

The little town of Massena, N. Y., was recently honored with a visit from two distinguished Knights of the Road, to wit: W. W. Jones, with Frederick Stearns & Co., and L. A. McGraw ("on the side") of Tarrant & Co. Massena rose to the occasion as one man.

MASSA-CHUSETTS. While in a Salem drug store the other day Hy Whitney, who travels for the Whitney Drug Company of Rhode Island, had a little interview with a trampish-looking man, who came in looking for the price of a drink. The stranger made a bet that he could tell the date of a coin by looking at the reverse side. The drummer took him up, and passed out two pocket pieces, a quarter and a dime. The fellow glanced at them and said "1854 for the quarter and 1880 for the dime." He was right, and, of course, drank at the expense of the Rhode Islander.

R. E. Trevathan, with the J. S. Merrell Drug Co., traveling in Arkansas, has just returned from a successful business trip. He was water-bound in Stone County four days, and says the monotony was terrible, because he had not a druggist with which to break it.

Hon. James F. Pritchard who represented Robert A. Shoewater & Co., in Western Pa., for some years past, has resigned his position and gone into politics. He is now in charge of "The Business Men's League," with headquarters in Harrisburg. "Jim" represented Blair County in the last session of the Legislature.

A. P. Safford, who has been representing the National Blank Co., in the West, has taken up headquarters in New York City. The National Blank Co. will hereafter have a local office in New York, with Mr. Safford in charge.

F. Stabler, Jr., for the past nineteen years with Gilpin, Langdon & Co., of Baltimore, spent last month in New York City, in the interest of their powdered drug department.

Mr. C. Bristol, representing the **DENVER.** New York Pharmaceutical Association, of New York, has been doing detail work in Denver.

Col. Dan. Y. Wheeler is in Denver. The Colonel represents the Richardson Drug Co., of Omaha, Neb., and has his samples and headquarters at the American House, where he has stopped for a number of years.

Charles Adams has opened an office in the Essex Building, in Denver, where he has a display of the goods manufactured by Colgate & Co., N. Y. Mr. Adams will make this his headquarters and travel from this point.

Charles R. Williams has been calling on the trade in the interest of The Wm. S. Merrell Chem. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Williams is well and favorably known in this section from his past connections with Geo. E. Taylor, Leadville, Colo., and later with Evans-Smith Drug Co., Kansas City. The Wm. S. Merrell Chem. Co., are to be congratulated on their choice of representatives.

S. G. Hatfield, with W. A. Hover & Co., has recently made the rounds of the city druggists with brushes of all kinds, and reports doing a good trade. Their line of tooth brushes is very complete.

"The American Traveler."

The commercial travelers of the country have a very able and handsome organ in *The American Traveler*, a copy of which has been received by the editor of our Drummerdom column. It is published once a month from 619 Manhattan Building, Chicago. Subscription, \$1.



Review of the Wholesale Drug Market.

NEW YORK, APRIL 9, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid on retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

Condition of Trade.

A FAIR business is moving in the drug, dyestuff and chemical market, despite the tariff agitation and the uncertainty regarding the changes which will be made in the bill before it passes the Senate. Many of the staple drugs have advanced sharply, owing to the impression which prevails among buyers that the bill as printed will become law; several large transactions involving sales of opium and many of the chemicals affected by the proposed enactment are thus reported. The amount of opium which has changed hands during the interval has been unprecedentedly large, and it is anticipated that speculation in this article will be keen for many months to come; it is, however, not expected that the price will be advanced sharply and suddenly to the small dealer, competition being yet keen among holders. It is the retailer who will eventually feel the imposition of the duty, and it is not straining the facts to say that the entire amount of duty, amounting to some \$600,000, will come out of the pockets of the retail druggists of the country, a fact which merely furnishes a fresh illustration of the prevalence of the belief in the enormous profits realized in this business. The majority of the tariff revisions being in the direction of an increase in value has tended to steady the market to a considerable extent, and there is much less disturbance than there would have been in the case of a reduction of values. The imposition of duties on crude perfumery products is viewed with considerable concern by leading importers and the trade generally. None of the oils which are used to any considerable extent as bases for soaps and perfumery are produced in this country, and the imposition of a duty is regarded as a direct tax both on the consumer and the manufacturer. In chemicals the articles chiefly affected are benzoic acid, tartaric acid, chlorate

potash and oxalic acid. There is little new to report in the matter of prices, the most notable event being the advance in price of alcohol. Cod liver oil continues weak in the absence of important demand, and opium has receded from the firm position noted in our last. The important changes are here tabulated:

ADVANCED.

Benzoic acid.
Carbolic acid.
Alcohol.
Balsam tolu.
Codeine sulphate.
Cocaine.
Quicksilver.
Alkanet root.
Golden seal.
Celery seed.

DECLINED.

Aniline oil.
Aniline salt.
Balsam copaiba.
Cacao butter.
Cod liver oil, Norwegian.
Glycerin.
Gum Arabic.
Gum chicle.
Lycopodium.
Oil cassia.
Opium.
Ginseng.
Sassafras bark.
American saffron.

DRUGS.

Alcohol prices have been advanced by the Trust and now stand at \$2.26½ for lots of 10 barrels and \$2.28½ for less quantities. The rise is said to be the result of an agreement between the "pool" and the independent distillers to maintain uniform prices. It has never been urged that either interest was doing business at a loss at the old prices, which were a few cents lower than our quotation.

Balsam Copaiba has sold down to 37½ to 45c. for Central American and 45c. to 52½c. for Para, with some disposition to urge the distribution under the influence of heavy arrivals.

Balsam Fir and Peru remain steady at nominally unchanged prices with only a light demand experienced.

Balsam Tolu has been in active demand during the interval and numerous sales are reported within the range of 65c. to 70c. for export. The available supply is much reduced and at the close the outside figure ruled.

Barks of all kinds continue in fair demand. *Sassafras* is in better supply, new crop having come to hand since our last, and 7½c. will now buy. Orange peel is firmer and higher at 7½@8c.

Benzoic Acid has been advanced in anticipation of the imposition of a 25 per cent duty; we quote 50c.

Cacao Butter has receded in value under the influence of the Amsterdam sales,

where prices dropped considerably, the decline being attributed to absence of American orders due to tariff uncertainties; 27c. is named here, but 26c. would probably buy in a large way.

Cassia Buds continue firm in view of poor season's crop, but no advance on 25c. is yet asked.

Cocaine is easier at \$2.45.

Codeine continues in fair moderate demand at the recent advance; pure quoted \$3.85 to \$3.90 and sulphate \$3.40 to \$3.65.

Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, is offered with increased freedom, and values are a trifle unsettled, with strictly prime offered at \$26 to \$30.

Glycerin is a trifle unsettled, owing to active competition between western and eastern producers. A fair business is being done at 12c.

Juniper Berries continue active with sales of best grades at 2½c.; stained berries of inferior stock offer in instances at 2c.

Morphine is not inquired for to any extent and the demand is confined to jobbing lots which changed hands at \$1.70 to \$1.80.

Opium has weakened a trifle since our last and is if anything a shade less firm. The accumulations in this market since the duty of \$1 per pound was first proposed are quite large and the majority of holders adhere to the firm views first adopted, which advanced prices nearly one-third, but not sufficient to cover the proposed duty of \$1. Whether prices will advance after the passage of the Dingley bill it is problematical; but many in the trade incline to the belief that opium is now as high as it will ever be except some unlooked-for scarcity should occur. A few case sales have been made here at \$2.35, though the popular quotation is \$2.40. Sales of broken packages at \$2.42½ to \$2.45 are fairly numerous. For powdered there is a steady, moderate inquiry with the current sales at \$3.10 to \$3.55.

Quinine is falling off in demand to some extent, the business passing being almost wholly in the way of jobbing quantities, with no interest of an important character extended to large lots. The sickness and suffering which will be likely to follow the floods in the South and Southwest will, it is anticipated, give rise to a lively demand for quinine in that region, which may affect prices later. The market range continues 17c. to 18c., according to brand and quantity.

Saffron, American, is easier, owing to receipts of new crop, and holders will accept 20c.

DYESTUFFS.

Aniline Salt is easier with offers of stock at 13½ to 14½c.

Gambier continues weak without, however any change in price.

Sumac continues in fair demand, and firm at the quoted range. Virginia is neglected at the moment, but values are fairly steady. Other dyes are without important change, either as regards price or demand.

CHEMICALS.

Arsenic, white is in improved position with 5½c. upward quoted firm.

Borax, California, is quoted lower, or as follows in carload lots: Concentrated 4 3-4s.; fine crystals or powdered in bbls. 5 1-8; fine crystals in sacks, 4 7-8.

Brimstone, crude seconds, is firmer and \$20 is named for spot or to arrive.

Carbolic Acid is tending higher and numerous sales are reported at 19c. for drums and 25c. for bottles.

Chlorate Potash is passing out in moderate quantities at 10c. on the spot and that price is seemingly the highest on actual sales. Some holders, however, quote 10½c. to 11c. nominally.

Glauber Salt reflects the influence of keen competition between manufacturers, and sale of large lots have been made at 60c. to 65c.

Oxalic Acid has been advanced, owing to indications of an advance in the duty and more active demands prompted thereby. The prices generally asked at the close were 8c. to 8½c., according to quantity.

Nitrate Soda has been in demand and firmer at 1.95c., future shipments quoted 1.85c. to 1.7-8c.

Quicksilver is higher in the foreign market and prices here have been advanced to correspond, or say 55c. to 56c.

GUMS.

Arabic prices have been scaled down about 1c. and first pick offers at 55c. to 58c. and second 33c. to 35c.; sorts held at 20c.

Camphor continues in fair demand with sales of refined at 39c. to 40c. as to quantity.

Chicle has continued active during the interval, recent large arrivals unsettling values to the extent that jobbing parcels were offered freely at 25c. to 28c.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise is without special change, the current sales being largely of a jobbing character at our quotations, or say \$1.70.

Bergamot, *Lemon* and *Orange*, are affected by the proposed duty in the Dingley bill and values are firmer all along the line.

Cassia is less firm and jobbing lots are offered freely at \$1.45 to \$1.70.

Citronella is unchanged; native held at 35c.

Peppermint continues in fair demand at nominally unchanged prices; tins quoted \$1.10 to \$1.25, and bottles \$1.50 to \$1.55.

ROOTS.

Alkanet is developing some scarcity and the available supply is held firmly at 6c.

Ginger is in improved position, but not quotably higher; sales of bleached at 18c. to 20c.

Jalap has been coming forward, and some holders offer at 10c.

Mandrake is less actively inquired for and 9 1-2c. will now buy.

Sarsaparilla, Mexican, is in better supply and the demand is being met at 5c. to 5 1-4c.

SEEDS.

Celery has hardened since our last, owing to active inquiry, and we quote 6 3-4c. to 7c.

Cardamom are easier, but nominally unchanged in price.

Other seeds are without material change. New crops of cummin and fennel have arrived without, however, affecting values.

Essential Oils.

Fritzsche Brothers, essential oil distillers and dealers in perfumery products, 34 Barclay street, New York, have issued their March price list. Declines are noted in the prices of the following oils: Bergamot, caraway, fennel, ginger, neroli. The following are marked scarce: Heavy oil of camphor, oil guaiac wood, oil silver fir, oil roze, Kezanlis, oil wine, heavy patchouly. Oil cajaput, oil mirbane are marked higher. An advance is anticipated in oil peppermint. A copy of this price list, which catalogues a number of rare perfumery products, can doubtless be obtained free on request by any reader of this journal.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

—OF—

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, Etc.

Bryan L. Kennelly Co. will sell at auction, on Thursday, April 22d, 1897, at 10 A.M., at 124 Chambers St., the stock of goods, wares and merchandise known as druggists' supplies; store fixtures and office furniture belonging to the assigned Estate of Leonard W. Giles.

FRANK W. POST,

JAMES R. TORRANCE, Assignee.

Atty. for Assignee,

2 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Catalogues at auctioneer's office, No. 66 Liberty Street, New York City.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

A pleasant and apparently good toilet article is Ryder's Chapine, for further particulars of which we refer to the announcement in this issue of John H. Ryder, 2938 Washington street, Boston.

Manufacturers of syringes and other similar articles can be supplied with wood boxes of white wood, bass, oak, ash, etc., well and strongly made and at moderate prices by applying to the firm of Henry H. Sheip & Co., 1702 Randolph street, Philadelphia.

Now comes camera time. Who would want anything cheaper than \$5.00 for a complete camera with four plate-holders. This is the price of the Quad, sold by Horton, Gilmore, McWilliam & Co., Boston, Mass. Write them for an illustrated catalogue.

Frederick Stearns & Co., of Detroit, Mich., have an interesting compilation of scientific literature upon the question of the therapeutics of cod liver oil, which they will be glad to mail free to all of our readers, who will apply to them, mentioning this journal.

As soda water is the national beverage of America, so is Countie's Roman Punch the leader of temperance beverages. At least this is the claim made for it by the manufacturers, the Riverside Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass., who will be pleased to quote introductory terms to live soda dispensers.

The Sultan Drug Co., St. Louis, will be pleased to furnish our readers with advertising matter gratuitously for distribution among physicians showing the virtues of their cactina pillets, and of "Seng," both of which have become very well known to a large portion of the drug trade already.

Marmorek's antistreptococcic serum, which is referred to under Pharmaceutical Progress, is supplied to the trade in vials of 10 Cc. each by the Pasteur Vaccine Co., of Chicago, who have already established a reputation as being headquarters in this country for the biological products of the Pasteur laboratories in Paris.

nine boxes are an essential part of the outfit of the well equipped drug store. Tasteful boxes cost so little more than do poorly designed and cheaply made ones, that druggists cannot afford to use cheap boxes. For illustrations of some very handsome, still inexpensive boxes, our readers should write to Buedingen Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y.

Everybody now knows something about sterilization and pasteurization. It is so easy to keep posted if one knows where to get the information in condensed form. Wilmot Castle & Co., 28 Elm street, Rochester, N. Y., have a little eight-page book which they will send to our readers on application and which tells all about it.

Henry Allen, 138 William st., New York City, has a happy faculty of picking up bargains in glassware of odd designs, and his customers get the benefit of his knack in this respect. Such of our readers as put up bottled goods for country stores should write to Mr. Allen for memorandum of any special "jobs" which he may have in this line.

A very instructive and interesting pamphlet on synthetical perfumes has just been issued by Fries Bros., No. 92 Reade street, New York. This little book gives an excellent idea of the variety of synthetic products which have of late found their way into the perfumer's art. A copy of it may be obtained by writing to the firm named, mentioning this journal.

With the approach of warm weather, provision must be made for the thirst that comes with it. The original Thompson's wild cherry phosphate has had a tremendous sale all over the United States. The manufacturers make a very attractive special offer, in their big \$3.00 case. For particulars write to Thompson Phosphate Co., Chicago, Ill., mentioning this journal.

"For the spring cleaning use Sapolio" is the advice given by that most indefatigable and ingenious man who does the advertising for Sapolio. Many druggists keep supplies of this kind, and they should remember that there is but one Sapolio, and Ward is its prophet. They may be able to buy cheap substitutes, but they will find it poor policy to try to sell them.

As the warm season advances, it is necessary to make provision for your ice cream soda, and before purchasing you should not fail to write to the Chocolate Cooler Co., Grand Rapids, Mich., for particulars concerning their round ice cream cabinet. This cabinet has had a large sale and manufacturers expect to put one into every drug store where ice cream soda is sold.

Drs. Lydston, Dumesnil, Stucky, and others have given testimony to the value of arsenauo and mercauro, combinations of the bromides of gold and arsenic and of gold, arsenic and mercury, respectively, as being of marked value as blood builders, blood makers, nerve tonics and vaso-motor stimulants. Mercauro in particular has taken high rank in the treatment of the later stages of syphilis.

The drug trade is rapidly awakening to the latent possibilities of the window display as a means of advertising. These possibilities are utilized to the greatest advantage in the novel and attractive celery field window display which is furnished free of charge by the Dunkley Celery Co., of Kalamazoo, Mich. Details of the terms upon which this display can be obtained may be learned by dropping them a postal card, mentioning this journal.

Last season several thousand retail druggists sold enough "Anti-Skeet" and "Anti-Fly" to pay the rent out of the profits. The Corona Co., of St. Louis, Mo., who manufacture these summer specialties, propose to carry out this summer the most extensive campaign of advertising ever attempted for this line of goods. Druggists who drop them a postal now will get in on the ground floor of this free advertising. When writing them mention this journal.

Boehringer & Soehne claim to be the largest makers in the world of cocaine. When cocaine first came into prominence as an anaesthetic, in 1884, they sent their chief chemist to Peru, where he erected the first works ever built for the production of crude cocaine from fresh cocoa leaves, sending the product to the parent house in Germany for purification. All jobbers carry the B. & S. brand of cocaine, and with every original package of it there is sent out a test for purity, so that it enables the purchaser to determine for himself the purity of the article.

Parke, Davis & Co.'s Price List.

The annual price list and catalogue of the products of the laboratories of Parke, Davis & Company, manufacturing chemists, Detroit, Mich., revised to February 25, 1897, has just been published. The catalogue is very complete and embraces reference to the entire list of products for which Parke, Davis & Company have established so wide a sale: fluid and solid extracts, pills, granules, hypodermatic tablets, elixirs, granular effervescent preparations, pressed herbs, tablets triturates, food products and many specialties. The firm has practically girdled the globe in the establishment of branch houses and agencies. The map of the world is dotted with the marks of P. D. & Co.—at Ontario, Canada; New York, Baltimore, New Orleans, Kansas City, Hawaiian Islands, Adelaide, South Australia; Brisbane, Queensland; Sydney, New South Wales; Auckland, Christ-

church, Dunedin and Wellington, New Zealand; Calcutta and Bombay, India; Egypt, Japan, China, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Belgium and London, Eng. In size the catalogue is a small 12mo; it is very conveniently arranged for reference and is fitted with a string loop so that it may be hung from a hook or nail near the prescription desk. We advise every reader who is not already in possession of a copy to send their addresses to Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, Mich.

Brownie Window.

It ordinarily requires a great deal of study to know just how to arrange a line of goods in the window to show off to advantage. This is made easy, however, by placing a few Brownies in the window with other goods; these unique little figures never fail to catch the eye of the passer-by, and will cause



much comment to be made on the window. The number of scenes and positions in which the characteristic Brownie can be arranged is endless; and if you anticipate making an artistic window display, we would advise you to write the manufacturers of these quaint little creatures, Nelson H. Jones & Co., 47-49 W. Lake street, Chicago, who will gladly send you pictorial particulars relative to the accessories and their merits free.

A Newcomer in the Fancy Goods and Druggists' Sundries Line.

Geo. E. Evans has recently established himself on his own account at 3 East Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue, as a wholesale dealer in fancy goods, druggists' sundries, brushes, perfumes, etc. Mr. Evans is by no means a novice in the business, as he has been engaged in it for twenty-five years in this country and in Europe, having been the manager of the sundries department of Tarrant & Co. for the past decade or more. Mr. Evans has during his long connection with this trade become familiar with the markets of Europe, and has just returned from abroad, where he has made arrangements to handle the products of the following well-known firms: W. R. Tilbury & Co., Bayley & Co. and Hindes, Limited, of London; Gladstone & Barry, the Societe Hygienique, the Cosmydor Soap Co., and Louis Dehamme, of Hermes, France; J. Papin & Co., of Rouen, France; Heinrich Schwarz & Co., of Berlin; and Haron Varbetian & Co., of Smyrna, Turkey.

Many of these firms have been established over a century and their goods have all acquired a reputation throughout the commercial world. With such connections, and with the business ability that Mr. Evans is possessed of, the prospects of his success in this line appear to be most flattering. Our readers should write him for a list of the various lines of goods handled by him.

A Breathing Tube.

The Hygienic Supply Co., of Boston, is offering a simple device for the development of the lungs and throat, consisting of a hard rubber tube with a floating valve which allows of free exhalation, but places a slight impediment on inhalation. This is an article which druggists should be able to handle to advantage.

Anti-Colic Nipples.

On the third cover of this number will be found the advertisement of Meinecke & Co., New York, in which is an illustration of their new anti-colic nipples. There are certain features about this nipple which make it of peculiar value in the sanitary feeding of infants. As the druggist is an undoubted factor in the sale of such goods, Meinecke & Co. have shown good sense in providing them with a liberal margin of profit. In the same advertisement will be found a mention of the Daisy brand prescription cork, to which we also invite attention.

A Popular Line of Ten-Centers.

One of the most popular lines of goods in the market to-day is probably the Broncho Remedies manufactured by the Bronx Chemical Co., of Yonkers, N. Y. Homeopathic remedies have always been popular and this new departure in the matter of price which this company has inaugurated gives a still greater impetus to their sale. As the Bronx Chemical Co. is doing vigorous and effective advertising on behalf of their remedies, the trade will undoubtedly be very generally interested. For further particulars we refer to the advertisement itself on the second cover.

Premiums to Druggists.

The Pure Fruit Medicine Co., of Philadelphia, whose advertisement will be found on another page in this issue, are making special premium offers to pharmacists on the sale of Singhalese suppositories, about which they invite correspondence. We understand this concern is doing original and vigorous work to introduce these goods to the public, and providing handsomely for the profits of the retail druggists. We take pleasure in calling attention of the trade to the advertisement.

Fifty Fountain Formulas.

Under this title has been published a book by J. B. Chase, who has the reputation of being one of the best, if not the best, soda fountain dispensers in America. This book has just been issued by the Onyx Soda Fountain Co., of 2505 State street, Chicago, who will forward it upon receipt of \$1. This firm believes that the sale of soda fountains will be helped by an extension of the knowledge of the art of dispensing soda. With this idea they have prepared this book and sell it to the trade at cost, so as to popularize the dispensing of soda by the introduction of the best formulas.

Pharmaceutical Definition.

So-called Love is a highly complex body which has not as yet been definitely analyzed. It is a very unstable organic compound, sometimes with a very sour reaction, in which all the hitherto discovered elements are present.

American Druggist

and Pharmaceutical Record.
"America's Leading Drug Journal." Founded 1871

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THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST AND THE RAINES LAW.

THE letter from Senator Raines to the editor of this journal, which is printed herewith, is evidence, if any new evidence be needed, of the fact that the interests of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST and all American druggists are indenti-

our thousands of occasional correspondents we gain the experience of not one, but of a thousand drug stores; we feel the sentiment of the trade almost intuitively throughout the entire country, and where work for the general welfare is to be done, we join in it as we did in the effort to solve the liquor license prob-

SENATOR RAINES TO THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 19.

Editor AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

Sir: I have pleasure in returning, under separate cover, the statistics concerning the sale of liquor on prescriptions by druggists, which you sent me for examination.

I feel no hesitancy in stating that your arguments, based upon these statistics, had more influence than did any other single factor, in convincing the Senate Committee of the wisdom of reducing the pharmacists' liquor tax certificate to a flat rate of Five Dollars.

J. RAINES.

cal. The efforts of this journal to promote the welfare of the retail drug trade are incessant, and as evidenced by the letter in question are not confined to precept and criticism, but take active form. We do not agree with those journalists who hold that membership in an organization, or active personal participation in a movement disqualifies one for proper journalistic treatment, whether critical or commendatory, of such organization or movement. The editorial staff of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST is composed of men who are practical and experienced druggists, whose life behind the prescription counter has given them an insight into the workings of the druggist's mind, and a keen personal sympathy with his hopes, his trials, and his triumphs, which can be felt only by those who have had those hopes, suffered those trials, and won those triumphs.

Given such a basis of sympathetic experience, our editorial duties but serve to multiply and strengthen the ties which bind us to practical pharmacy. Through

lem in New York, heartily and earnestly. May we not hope that all of our readers will understand, as the majority now do, that our interests and their's are identical and that we are at all times pleased to be of service to them and the cause of pharmacy.

SCIENCE IN NEW YORK.

SCIENCE was in the ascendancy in New York city week before last.

On the evenings of April 5th and 6th the New York Academy of Sciences held receptions in the American Museum of Natural History, and seldom has so many attractive novelties in science been grouped together under one roof for the edification of scientists as were then shown. The attendance fully justified the character of the display; for both exhibits and lectures drew together all of the leading exponents of advanced science in this city, and the cultured assemblage furnished a pleasing indication of the suc-

cess of the event. On the evening of April 6th there was a lecture by Dr. Nicola Tesla on "The Streams of Lenard and Roentgen," which was of the highest scientific interest. The reception and lecture was open on this evening to all the members of the Scientific Alliance, including the Torrey Botanical Club and the New York Section of the American Chemical Society. In his lecture, Dr. Tesla described his work on the production of an electrical machine to supercede the old induction coils; and it would appear that he has solved the problem of how to secure rapidity of vibration with limited length of wire. The discovery which seemed, however, to excite the greatest interest among the scientists in his audience, was the production of Roentgen rays from a particular form of the electric arc light. He also demonstrated how the Roentgen rays could be deflected by a magnet, a phenomenon which he believed really proved the identity of the new rays with those discovered by Lenard in 1891.

All this may not seem to have much direct bearing upon drugs or with the study of pharmacy, but it should be remembered that the Roentgen ray is already being utilized by advanced pharmacists for the detection of adulterations—the experiments of Dr. Ferdinand Ranwez, of Belgium, have been already recorded in the pages of this journal.

Many of the exhibits were of the highest interest to progressive pharmacists, and many of the latter were there to inspect them. The College of Pharmacy of the City of New York was fittingly represented by an exhibit of microscopical specimens illustrating the progress of bacteriology as applied to the study of the micro-organisms existent in our water supply. This, together with an interesting display of vegetable moulds, such as develop in water and other fluids, were contributed by Prof. Smith Ely Jelliffe.

The Department of Botany, presided over by Prof. Lucien M. Underwood, of Columbia University, contrasted most favorably with the other departments of science represented, and, all in all, the display was of high educational value. What proved an especially attractive feature of the exhibit was the series of 100 water-color drawings of Australian wild flowers, lent by Mrs. F. C. Rowan; characterized by excessive minuteness of detail, their execution must have entailed many years of close study.

The Department of Chemistry had a large following during the exhibition, the electrical furnace invented by M. Henri Moissan, of the Paris High School of Pharmacy, attracting most popular attention. An interesting display of metals and chemical compounds produced by

the aid of the electric furnace was made in connection with the exhibit of electrical furnaces and apparatus. Some unusually large and handsome crystals of cocaine hydrochloride and of the alkaloid cocaine were exhibited by Dr. William Jay Schieffelin.

The New York Microscopical Society gave an independent exhibition in the same hall a few days later, which showed fairly the present position of microscopical science in its relation to botany, chemistry and pharmacy. The students of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York made a good display of botanical preparations, including specimens of adulterated opium, belladonna leaves, lavender flowers, squill, and cinchona.

Prof. Lucien M. Underwood, of Columbia University, exhibited some beautiful illustrations of Alabama fungi, including some new and interesting specimens of polyporus. The *Polyporus officinalis* is a rare fungus, recently collected in Wyoming, which is used as a substitute for quinine in some parts of the country. Dr. Albert Schneider's work on the micrography of powdered drugs is well-known to many of the pharmacists of the country through his appointment to Research Committee C of the Revision Committee of the United States Pharmacopoeia, to discover characters by which drugs of vegetable origin can be identified in a powdered condition. His recent study of the sennas, contributed to the AMERICAN DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL RECORD, constitutes a most important addition to our knowledge of the means to distinguish between the two sennas of the Pharmacopoeia by the microscope. He exhibited the results of extended microscopical studies of such vegetable drugs as ipecac, nutmeg, eucalyptus and jaborandi.

PHARMACY LAW UPHELD.

IN the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York, Judge Goodrich has rendered a decision affirming the verdict of the lower court in the test case brought by the Kings County Board of Pharmacy against Abraham & Straus. The firm had been found guilty of a misdemeanor in selling a bottle of paregoric and a bottle of quinine. The case was appealed first to the County Court, and later to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, and Judge Goodrich, of this court, in a decision handed down on April 20th, sweeps aside the contention of the defendants that they occupy a position similar to that of wholesale dealers by selling medicines in original packages, and that hence they should not be required to make their sales under the supervision of a registered pharmacist. The judge holds

that the law was devised for the protection of the community at large, and that serious damage may be done if the law is not strictly observed.

This places the Kings County pharmacy law in a very strong position in regard to the sale of medicines by department stores, and the victory of the Board will be welcomed by pharmacists all over the United States, for it will, no doubt, be accepted as a precedent for action under other pharmacy laws.

THE tendency among many large wholesale drug firms to dispense with the services of traveling salesmen has found its most recent expression in New York city in the reported decision of a New York house to greatly decrease the number of travelers employed and to teach buyers that goods can be bought cheaper by ordering direct than through salesmen. In accordance with this, two of their traveling representatives have already been dropped and others, it is reported, will follow until every salesman on the road is withdrawn. C. G. Bacon & Co., of this city, were among the first to adopt this method of lightening the heavy expense upon the jobber, but it is believed by many who have given the subject attention that customers will not be benefited by the change, as inquiry has shown over and over again that it is the jobber who pays all the expenses, and customers are not charged more for their goods because of the solicitation of their orders by travelers. The progress of the movement will be watched with considerable interest by the jobbers and buyers of the country.

A FRESH contribution to our knowledge of toxicology appears in a recent issue of the New York *Evening Post*, where the warden of the Brooklyn City Jail is credited with having "detected the odor of morphine" on a prisoner who had tried to commit suicide by taking the drug. This is on a par with the story of the villain in the drama whose attempt at murder was exposed by the discovery of the "dark blue stain of chloroform" on the victim's shirt front. The wretch who effects his murderous designs by the theft of "prussic acid, stolen from a large carboy stationed outside the door of an apothecary's shop" was an interesting contribution to the toxicology of fiction from the pen of the late W. J. Florence.

FOLLOWING the initiative of Maryland, the military pharmacists of the State of New York have effected an organization with the purpose of agitating the question of an improvement in the official status of the military and naval pharmacists. The military pharmacists of other States will no doubt follow. Would it not be feasible to effect a national organization, possibly as a section of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Written for the
American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record.

VEGETABLE FLUID EXTRACTS IN THEIR GALENICAL USES.

BY WILLIAM B. THOMPSON.

ON the subject of extemporizing tinctures and infusions by the dilution of fluid extracts, the *Philadelphia Polyclinic* cites the replies of eight physicians to the query, "Whether such practice is justifiable." Four of these replies are qualified answers—that is, the authors straddle the fence, constituting a tie vote, as far as the *Polyclinic's* constituency is concerned. All of the replies taken collectively are, however, merely individual opinions, while, on the other hand, an equal, if not greater, number of eminent authorities could be adduced who would unhesitatingly state that there exists no possible objection on the ground of therapeutic insufficiency. And it is on this ground only that the discussion originally arose. The real point at issue has never been met by the opponents of the practice. It is desirable that they should state distinctly and emphatically, if they are prepared to do so, that a standard fluid extract (official)—(by standard we mean such as conform to the full Pharmacopoeial requirements in quality, character, etc.), and a tincture made from the same are not equal therapeutically. Meet this point fairly and squarely, and we can then proceed to discuss the question on the basis of actual fact and principle, not mere opinion, or such bias as ignores truth, because practice does not exactly and explicitly conform to authority. The confession will have, ultimately, to be made, either that the fluid extract is not what it should be or that there are two equally good, yet differing menstrua adapted to the extraction of the same drug, which is a pharmaceutical anomaly—either both must be right, or one or the other wrong—*cui?*

Pharmaceutical Uses of Fluid Extracts.

The *Philadelphia Polyclinic* publishes the replies, in its issue of April 17th, of eight pharmacists (groups of eight seem to be the favorite limit of interrogatories) as to whether it is justifiable to use fluid extracts in making tinctures and infusions. Three of these replies are qualified answers (there was a tie vote on the physicians), which leaves a majority of two on the *Polyclinic's* side of the controversy among its pharmacist constituency. This is an extremely delicate question to put to pharmacists, and that the answers should have a certain tenor is not surprising. It still fails to meet the question at issue. But when one meets in these replies with such ambiguous alternatives as "stress of circumstances" and "emergencies," there may be a reasonable excuse for believing that whilst the *theoretical* door has been slammed to, the door of *practice* is still open.

Letters From a Far Country.

III. British Pharmacy in Extremis.

SINCE my last a change has come o'er the spirit of our dreams. I told you of the council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain; how quietly it conducts the business of the trade so far as the control of the examinations is concerned, and had time permitted I would have written about the financial condition of the society.

The Society in a Bad Way Financially.

It has long been much in need of dollars, because during Mr. Cartlighe's presidency several departments of its work became so costly that the income from the members of the Society did not suffice to meet the expenditure. This did not much matter as long as the examination business was good, and yielded a surplus, which it did. But by the end of 1890 it was seen that this surplus was not big enough, and the council took the precaution to add two guineas to the qualifying examination fee, bringing it up to \$27.50. This has been in force since the beginning of 1892, and has given the Society an additional revenue of \$10,000 a year, but, would you believe it? it is now found that this is not enough and the council proposes to double the fee.

I will not go into the matter deeply. Enough to say that the examinations as at present conducted are very poor business for the Society. The announcement of this increased fee was made simultaneously with one to the effect that on and after the year 1900 the Society would no longer conduct a preliminary examination, but would accept in place of it certificates from approved examining bodies, showing that the candidates have passed an examination in Latin, English, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid and a modern foreign language. The present examination is in English, Latin and arithmetic. Ten additional subjects have been asked for by an advanced section of the trade, and now that they are likely to get them, they are not so eager about the matter. That increased fee may stop everything. Everybody is asking what it is for. The *Chemist and Druggist* says it is for carrying on the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, and the *British and Colonial Druggist* has joined in that cry.

The "Journal" a Burden.

It seems to be about right. The *Journal* has been carried on at a loss lately—\$20,000 a year I believe to be the deficit. This can't go on. The Society has no more cash to put into it; it is deeply in debt, and it must get money somewhere. There was no trouble in getting the extra fee six years ago, and that fact has tempted the council to try it on again. I question if it will succeed. The proposal must be approved by a general meeting of members of the Society, and thereafter by the Privy Council (a Government body), and as the facts are all against the proposed increase I do not see how the Privy Council can—in duty to the public, and the drug-trade outside the Society—sanction the proposal.

The Society's council base the claim for the increased fee solely on the ground

that nothing is charged for registration. The Pharmacy Act does not authorize a registration fee, but the claim now put forward seems so reasonable that many people sincerely believe that it is a fair proposal, especially as medical practitioners must pay a registration fee of \$25 before they commence to practice. I may, however, tell you that the Pharmaceutical Examinations have always afforded so large surpluses that the Society has had no difficulty in paying the examinations and all the yearly expenses of registration.

A Plea for "Sinews of War."

The other side to the question is the Society's present needs. It has had to meet deficits of \$10,000 to \$15,000 a year since 1893, and although a large increase in membership was expected by converting the *Pharmaceutical Journal* into a trade journal, that is, one with trade features as opposed to the quasi-scientific, no such increase has taken place. That hope of salvation is closed, and any attempt to increase the members' subscription rate would further decrease the membership, while the expenses would be little affected. The council maintains that it must be provided with the "sinews of war," but for the life of me I can't see where the war comes in, except it be the journal aforesaid. If the sinews are not provided the council must face a reduction of the expenditure, but there are few directions in which it can save; in fact it has been cutting down expenses for some time. The sum and substance of the whole matter is that it has been "penny wise and pound foolish," has been free with the dollars and saved the cents, and it seems determined to go on with that policy. How it will come out of it the next few months will show. A. B.

NOTES FROM FAR CHINA.

Peculiarities of the Flora and Social Condition of a Hitherto Unexplored Part of the Empire.

The following excerpts from a long and interesting letter to the associate editor from Dr. Augustine Henry, of the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, China, will be interesting to many readers. Dr. Henry is stationed at Mengtse in the province of Yunnan. He is widely known as an enthusiastic botanist and an indefatigable collector to whose credit many new genera are laid. He is an occasional contributor to the pharmaceutical journals, his articles on "Chinese Soap Trees" (a valuable pharmacographical study of sapindus and other plants containing saponin) appearing in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* for November 25, 1896, page 317; while our issue of March

25th, this year, contains a communication by Dr. Henry to the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of London, on "The Production of Camphor in China." He is a corresponding member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, as well as numerous other scientific societies in Europe. The letter is dated at Mengtse, January 25, 1897, and was received in

factory to note that an industry is beginning to develop on the mainland of China, in the province of Kwangsi. This is an affair of the last three or four years only.

Commercial Missions in China.

"There are now here two members of the Lyons Commercial Mission, sent out by France, to inquire into conditions of trade in Western China. They have

(poor stuff, as it is unsuitable for winter and rainy weather), and no more; their houses are unfurnished, except in the most primitive way. They have no light, or next to none, in the evenings in their dwellings. The roads are the merest paths; the houses, hovels.

"The fact is that these Asiatics are a great failure. They attained long ago a certain stage of civilization; and there they remain. What they are lacking in is that *virile energy* so characteristic of the Caucasian race. These Asiatics will never come to anything—that is my opinion. They have been tried in competition and have failed. You may make them Christians (that is hard work), but you can't develop them into Anglo-Celts.

Peanut Diggers at Work.

"I am sending you two photographs, one representing a group of aboriginal women at work in a peanut field (*Arachis hypogaea*). This is much cultivated here in the plain, and at this season and earlier, the fruits (which are so remarkable for burying themselves in the ground) are dug out by the women with the instrument shown (is it a 'graip,' *Scottice*?); generally there is a band of meagre-looking pigs alongside, who are the gleaners of the field. The crenated wall in the background is the wall of Mengtse city. Every city in China (i. e., capital of every county, and capitals of provinces) must have a useless wall of this kind. It is *de rigueur*.

"The second photograph is taken outside of the Customs station on the margin of the lake. It shows very well the manner in which all goods are conveyed in the great Yunnan province. (Think of that in your country of big railroads!) You observe the mule to the left and his harness with a wooden saddle frame. Between the two men is a double package, supported on a wooden frame. This frame fits into the saddle on the mule's back. Each mule thus carries two packages, one on each side; weighing never more than ninety pounds each.



PEANUT DIGGERS AT WORK

New York about April 6th. Speaking of his work, Dr. Henry says:

Botanical Explorations.

"I am extremely busy. I take long walks, and on Sundays rarely do under 30 miles in my tramps for plants. I have a native who makes collections for me in districts more distant than those which I can reach myself. The result is that already I have a tremendous collection, the mere labeling and numbering of which will take up a good deal of time. I have also been busy compiling a 'List of Plants Known from Formosa,' which I hope to see published soon. It has been a fatiguing piece of work, as I have had to go over my own collection again, to guard against errors (and there are still a few errors, perhaps, left) in identification of species. This list will contain remarks on the species of economic interest. I preface the list with a general account of the flora.

"I am going off for fifteen days on the 31st, on a trip to the mountain forests south of the Red River, in a line due south from Mengtse. It is a wild country, I believe, and I anticipate a good time. I may send you an account of the trip later.

Position of the Camphor Industry.

"Of points of pharmaceutical interest here, there are none. No drug is exported from here except one, and I have not yet succeeded in finding the plant from which it comes. The soap tree (*Gleditschia Delevayi*) is common, and much used for washing and cleansing purposes by the Chinese; but it is scarce exported. In a note I have written and sent to the London *Pharmaceutical Journal*, I have pointed out that *until of late years* camphor was produced solely in Formosa and Japan, a point of considerable importance, since Formosa has become Japanese, and camphor was likely to become a Government monopoly, and obtain high prices. It is satis-

been a year traveling about, and their colleagues, ten in number, are still in the interior. There is a British mission (commercial), two experts and a consul in the interior also now. And the Germans are also sending out a big commercial mission to China and Japan.

"The commercial missions, i. e., travels of experts, undoubtedly will do some good; but much less than is expected. The Chinese will not import much more foreign goods now—until such time as by improved means of cultivation, manufacture, communication, etc., they have *exports*, which they can sell abroad.



CHINESE EXPRESS SERVICE.

These great countries, like India and China, are very *poor*; the people cannot buy anything luxurious. The great province of Yunnan, as big as most of the States, is content with 200 clocks a year. You can imagine the state of comfort of the people where there is so much poverty that even a cheap clock cannot be bought. The people get food (that is good enough) and cotton clothing

"Yet with such primitive means of communication, foreign articles are not very dear. I can buy here a box of good matches for five cash, i. e., for $\frac{1}{4}$ cent gold. These matches are made in Japan, and are superior to the matches one sees always in the United States. So the real reason foreign articles are not bought, is that the people have no surplus funds. Their mines are infinitesimal in value,

their manufactures *nil*, their crops only enough to feed the population.

"I find from conversation with the Lyons Mission people that one great point is they discover facts which are new to themselves, but are very well-known notwithstanding, but rather inaccessible. I have a lot of information in notes concerning textile plants, but it is difficult to get enough matter together to form a book.

"My collection, as I told you, is enormous. I have possibly in the six months since I arrived, collected 1,000 species represented by 10,000 specimens, and I have only gleaned over a small bit of the country, and not in the favorable half of the year.

The Aboriginal Chinese.

"Concerning the aboriginal races, I have not made any headway to a knowledge of them. They have a peculiar shyness or mistrust of strangers, and I cannot get a teacher to introduce me to their language; nor will they sell articles of dress or their peculiar manuscripts, written in an unknown script, and supposed to deal with rites of magic and the like.

A Herd of Wild Elephants.

"We have an admirable climate here, dry, and moderately warm. There is not a real winter, although we now and again have a few cold spells. Still, on

this plateau (4,500 feet above sea-level and within the tropics) there is a decided stop to winter vegetation; and it is only in the secluded, shaded, and warm ravines that one meets with plants and flowers just now; still, I have already five species of *Primula*. The mountains, where not forested, are now all brown grass, which is set on fire at intervals by the natives, either wantonly or with the idea of frightening off wild beasts. In one way or other, the Chinese have succeeded in nearly destroying all the forests in their beautiful land; and it is only in the wildest parts that one meets with virgin forest. In the neighboring countries to the south, as Tonking, Laos, Burmah, there is much forest still left. The other day in Tonking, not eight days' journey from here, a herd of wild elephants was discovered in the forest near a French post, and two of the beasts were shot by the French officers. Such a thing is almost impossible in China, as wild elephants presuppose immense forests. Almost the moment one steps from Tonking into China, the forested hills cease. The great and devastating floods of the rivers of China are due to the abnormal want of trees in the interior mountains.

"This letter may, perhaps, present me as in a very interesting country, etc., but there are many moments when the isolation seems extreme, and when one yearns for civilization and the delights of fellowship with one's countrymen."



Acetanilid.—Ydanoff reports the most favorable results from the use of acetanilid in the dressing of wounds, both as an antiseptic and as a local anaesthetic.

Iodoform-Calomel, is the name given by Spengel to a mixture of equal parts of calomel and iodoform, which he commends as an excellent antiseptic for dressing a wound.

Mono-chloro-meta-cresol, a method of preparing which has been patented in Germany, patent No. 90,847, and has been introduced as an odorless cresol preparation for use in medicine.

Nucleohiston.—This substance, which occurs as a white powder soluble in water, in mineral acids and in alkalis, is an albuminous body prepared from the lymph and the thymus gland of a calf. It is looked upon by Lilienfeld as active constituents of the leucocytes.

Sulphur as a Filter Material.—The use of sulphur as a filtering material has been patented in England. The sulphur is chemically indifferent toward a number of substances, and can be obtained in

much finer state of division than can sand. It is proposed to be used in the same manner as sand is used for filtering purposes.

To Distinguish Between Hydrastis and Opium.—The tinctures of hydrastis and opium resemble themselves somewhat in odor and a case has recently occurred in France where one was dispensed for the other. Gerock directs attention to the fact that hydrastine and narcotine are closely allied in chemical constitution, and in view of this similarity and of the similarity of odor of the two tinctures, he thinks it probable that some of the volatile constituents of these drugs resemble each other closely.

New Method for Preparing Iodoform Gauze.—Numerous experiments carried out by Koch Bros., of Munster, lead them to conclude that the use of glycerin in preparing iodoform gauze is disadvantageous, affecting both the absorbent power and the keeping qualities of the gauze, and they therefore recommend the following method of procedure for the preparation of this gauze: Dissolve 3 Gm. of iodoform in 24 Gm. of ether, add

6 Gm. of alcohol and 1 drop of liquid paraffin. Mix and pour the liquid upon 1 square meter (equal 30 Gm.) of gauze rolled up and then subject the gauze for a few minutes to strong pressure. Then unroll the gauze rapidly, and as soon as the ether has evaporated pack away in its permanent containers.

Cocaine and Corrosive Sublimate in Solution.—Corrosive sublimate and hydrochloride of cocaine are occasionally prescribed in combination, and Lamanna gives the following method of producing a clear solution of the two salts. The particular formula under discussion called for 2 parts of corrosive sublimate, 10 parts of cocaine hydrochloride, and 1,000 parts of water. He dissolves the cocaine and corrosive sublimate separately in test tubes, each of which contains one half of the water ordered, and then add one or two drops of the cocaine solution to the corrosive sublimate solution. If no precipitation occurs, he adds the cocaine solution drop by drop carefully, until the cloudiness appears. In case any precipitation does appear, on adding the cocaine solution to the sublimate solution the only thing to be done is to add glycerin or sodium chloride as may be agreed to by the physicians ordering the mixture.

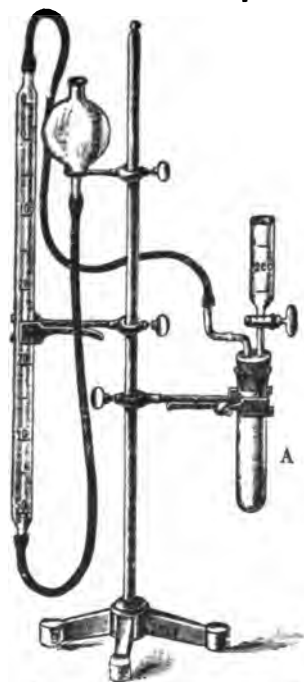
The Cause of Spontaneous Combustion of Coal.—According to Lewes (*Chem. Zeit.*, 1896, 20, 319) the spontaneous combustion of coal is due to the property possessed by carbon of attracting and condensing gases, which property is in direct proportion to the degree of fineness of sub-division of the coal. If the carbon attracts oxygen, the gas thus attracted is practically in a compressed form and is particularly active, exhibiting a marked tendency to form combinations with the hydrogen and carbon of the bituminous portions of the coal. The carbon dioxide and the water gas formed cause a rapid rise in temperature in the course of their formation, which eventually leads to the outbreak of flames. Lewes does not subscribe to the theory that the sulphur present has any bearing on the tendency to oxidation. The greater the amount of moisture present in the coal, the greater the capacity for the absorption of gases, and the greater the consequent tendency to spontaneous combustion.

To Distinguish Between the Different Kinds of Tar.—According to Hirschsohn (*Pharm. Zeit. Russ.*, 1897, 1) beech tar forms a clear solution with glacial acetic acid, in which it differs from birch tar and juniper tar. Beech tar is only slightly soluble in benzole, carbon disulphide and oil of turpentine, and is only partially soluble in alcohol and chloroform. Birch, fir, and juniper tar are either completely soluble in these solvents or make opalescent solutions. The petroleum ether extract of birch tar is not changed on being agitated with a solution of copper acetate; a greenish coloration is observed when fir or juniper tar is thus treated. The aqueous extract of beech tar produces a red color with very dilute solution of ferric chloride; with fir or juniper tar a similar coloration is observed, but with birch tar a green color is produced. The aqueous solution of the beech and of fir tar give a red color with aniline and hydrochloric acid, while the extract of birch and juniper tar do not produce any red coloration.

Riegler's Method for Estimating Sugar in Urine.

This method is based upon the fact that Fehling's solution is not only reduced by grape sugar, but also by phenylhydrazin, nitrogen being evolved by the latter reaction. On adding a measured quantity of Fehling's solution to grape sugar, subsequently adding phenylhydrazin and measuring the nitrogen evolved, the quantity of the Fehling's solution reduced by the grape sugar, and consequently the amount of grape sugar present, can be determined.

The apparatus which is illustrated herewith is designed to facilitate the carrying out of this reaction. It consists of a test tube A, which is fitted with a rubber stopper containing two perforations. Through one of these is thrust a graduated tube with glass stopcock. Through the other is put a short, bent tube by means of which connection can be made, with the aid of a rubber tube, with the top of a graduated burette. The bottom of this burette is attached by means of a rubber tube with a bulb open at both



RIEGLER'S NITROMETRIC APPARATUS FOR DETERMINING SUGAR.

ends of sufficient capacity to contain about 200 Cc. of water. This bulb is filled about half full of water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The operation of determining the sugar present is carried out as follows:

Connect up the apparatus as shown in the accompanying engraving. Take the rubber stopper out of the test tube and put into the test tube 1 Cc. of the urine under examination, provided its specific gravity is not above 1.030; if it is higher than this, dilute it with an equal quantity of water and use 1 Cc. of the mixture. Now put into the test tube 5 Cc. of cupric sulphate solution and 5 Cc. of alkaline solution of rochelle salt. Agitate this mixture and heat it over a spirit lamp to boiling, taking care to prevent any of the mixture from slopping over. Now put the tube into the clasp of the stand, and insert the rubber stopper, leaving the stopcock open, and arranging so that the test tube is inserted in a

beaker of cool water. After fifteen minutes raise the glass level bulb until the liquid in the graduated burette stands at zero, and fix it at this point on the stand. Then close the glass stop cock, raise the test tube out of the water and fasten it to the stand and pour into the funnel tube sufficient phenylhydrazin solution to fill it to the upper mark. Then open the stopcock, allow the solution to flow into the test tube until the level in the funnel tube falls to the lower mark, and then again close the stopcock. Shake the contents of the test tube for five minutes, allow to stand five minutes in the holder, again shake for one minute, and replace.

The number read off from the tube shows the amount of nitrogen present. One form of this tube is manufactured by a German maker which gives, not the amount of nitrogen given off, but, the direct reading in sugar percentage, corrections being made for temperature and barometric pressure, though in ordinary cases these are not required.

The cupric sulphate solution above referred to is prepared by dissolving 34.64 Gm. of pure crystallized cupric sulphate in 300 Cc. of water, and then adding sufficient water to make the solution measure 500 Cc.

The rochelle salts solution is prepared by dissolving 175 Gm. of rochelle salt, and 125 Gm. of potassium hydroxide in water sufficient to make 500 Cc.

The phenylhydrazin solution is made by dissolving 5 Gm. of chemically pure crystallized hydrochlorate of phenylhydrazin in 50 Cc. of water by the aid of heat and filtering if necessary.

Quick Method for the Estimation of Caffeine in Tea.

C. C. Keller communicated to the German Pharmaceutical Society at a recent session, March 4th, a rapid and apparently satisfactory method for the determination of caffeine in tea. Keller states that the methods of examination generally in use fall far short of extracting all the caffeine from the tea, no matter how carefully they are conducted.

Keller directs the following method of procedure: Put 6 Gm. of whole tea leaves into a wide-mouthed separatory funnel. The leaves may be crushed, but should not be powdered as they otherwise yield too much coloring matter. Over this pour 120 Gm. of chloroform, allow to stand for a few minutes, until the chloroform has had time to thoroughly permeate the leaves. Then add 6 Cc. of 10 per cent solution of ammonia and agitate the mixture violently for half an hour. Under the influence of the ammonia the tea leaves rapidly swell up, the tannin is fixed and the caffeine enters into solution in the chloroform. Now allow to stand until perfectly clear and until the leaves are completely exhausted (about 3 to 6 hours). The color of the solution varies according to the character of the tea under examination from very light, pale green, to a dark-brownish green. When perfectly clear draw off 100 Gm. of chloroform, representing 5 Gm. of tea, pass through a small filter previously wetted with chloroform and distill off the chloroform from the filtrate. Upon the filtrate pour 3 or 4 Cc. of absolute alcohol, evaporate this in a water-bath with the aid of a hand bellows, and the caffeine is thus obtained dry in a few minutes. This treatment with

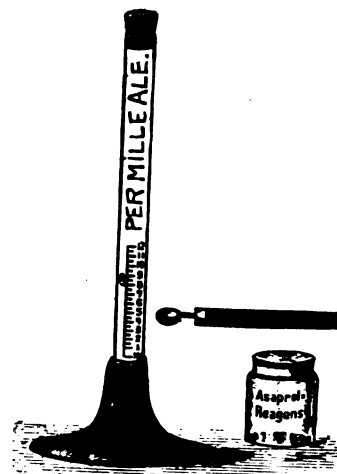
alcohol serves to remove the traces of chloroform which are retained by the caffeine, and also causes the chlorophyll contained in the crude caffeine to separate out and adhere to the sides and bottom of the container, leaving the caffeine in white crusts which are readily acted on by solvents.

Place the flask containing the crude caffeine on a boiling water-bath and when it has become hot pour into it a mixture of 7 Cc. of water and 3 Cc. of alcohol and dissolve the caffeine by agitating the flask. Do not prolong the heating. Add 20 Cc. of water, close the mouth of the flask and agitate briskly, which will cause the chlorophyll to agglutinate into balls and thus facilitate filtration. Filter, wash the flask and filter with 10 Cc. of water, evaporate the filtrate to dryness in a tared capsule rapidly, but at a low temperature so as to avoid loss by sublimation. When dry weigh.

A New Albuminometer.

E. Riegler (*Apoth. Zeit.*) proposes the use of a method for determining albumen in urine, which depends upon the precipitation of albumen by a mixture of equal parts of asaprol and citric acid.

The instrument, as shown in the accompanying illustration, consists of a



RIEGLER'S ALBUMINOMETER.

glass cylinder, graduated as shown, and mounted on a foot. A portion of the asaprol mixture, measured by the little spoon shown, is placed in the cylinder, and water added to the mark A, and solution effected by shaking. Urine is then poured in up to the mark U, a rubber stopper inserted in the opening, and the tube slowly inverted ten times. The cylinder is then set aside for twenty-four hours, and the amount of albumen present in 1 liter of urine is directly shown by the numeral at the surface of the deposit.

The asaprol-citric-acid mixture may also be qualitatively used for albumen in an ordinary test tube, a cloudiness or precipitate, when not dissipated by boiling, indicating the presence of albumen with certainty.

The odor of the sweet pea, according to a contributor to the *Medical Record*, "is so offensive to flies that it will drive them out of the sick room, though it is not usually in the slightest degree disagreeable to the patient." It is therefore recommended that sweet peas be placed in the sick room during fly time.

What Is the National Beverage of Americans?

Is the lightness, the frivolity, the effervescent nature of Americans due to the large consumption of soda water, or is the large consumption of soda water by Americans due to their frivolity and lightness? The subject is an interesting one for speculation, almost as much so as that other problem so well-known and widely discussed, "Which came first, the hen or the egg?" That soda water is the national beverage is conceded by all bibulologists. Charles Pierce Burton vigorously affirms it. He says that the merry fizz of the soda fountain throughout the land is a sufficient assurance that soda water is the national beverage of the denizens of the United States. "The great American drink is soda in all its various forms," says Mr. Burton in "What to Eat." "Those who have been abroad will tell you that soda water is a rarity in foreign countries and not fit to drink. A fortune awaits the enterprising Yankee who first locates in Paris with a high-grade soda fountain, and reveals to the multitude at the French capital the delights of ice cream soda for two. Soda water, therefore, is as distinctively American as pie or watermelon, and has developed a tremendous industry. Fifty million dollars are invested in soda-making apparatus.

THE BEGINNING OF SODA WATER.

"The beginning of soda water is lost in the misty realms of the past. It is largely an evolution, yet some one must have made a start. Some one, utterly reckless for the stomach's sake, once stirred together a little common baking soda and tartaric acid, and drank the foaming compound with a relish. O, thou unknown experimenter (most likely a woman), who in thy kitchen laboratory didst first make possible the modern carbonated beverage, to which still clings the name thou gavest it, give us thy name that a grateful people may pay thee homage! And what shall we say of that other unknown—that man, peradventure, who ten or twelve years ago dropped some ice cream into his glass of soda? Perhaps he, too, was experimenting; perhaps it was accident, pure and simple. He may have been a Bowery tough or brainless dude. But whoever and whatever he was, ten million women and children, yes, and men, will rise up and call him blessed. Thus it is seen how a simple act of the individual, although unconsciously performed, may elevate the race and help make life worth living. There is yet a third to complete this illustrious trinity of humanity's benefactors. The late John Matthews, of New York, was the first man to conceive the idea of manufacturing gas with which to charge water. This was in 1892. He heaped up a rich reward on earth, and doubtless laid up treasures in heaven which he is now enjoying.

"Soda water, which, by the way, contains no soda whatever, is water charged with carbonic acid gas, and flavored to suit the taste. Like other things that are charged it is largely a matter of faith. It used to be more faith than anything else. Nowadays there is less foam and more substance to the beverage. Carbonic acid gas, to which the world owes much, is a poison when taken into the lungs, but in the stomach is said to be

healthful. Soda water, then, should not be inhaled and should not be permitted to go down the wrong way. After performing its mission in a glass of soda water, the gas usually escapes through the nose of the drinker with a sensation which must be experienced to be appreciated. From the simple mixture of bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid developed a drink which consisted literally of wind to a great extent. Quantities of air were forced from a reservoir into the beverage to make it sparkle. Then came the use of carbonic acid gas, and John Matthews' druggists used to make their own gas from sulphuric acid and marble dust; using extracts for flavoring. Now, there are large business firms growing rich in the manufacture of crushed fruit flavors for soda dispensers, and the carbonic acid gas is not a gas at all but a liquid when it reaches the druggist. Subjected to great pressure, the gas is liquefied and is then shipped in strong drums which hold twenty pounds, enough to charge one hundred gallons of water.

"What a cheerful sound comes from drawing soda! Few can withstand it. First the noisy fiz-z-z as the large stream of carbonated water is forced into the glass, then the whirr of the small stream which is used to 'cut up' the syrup. The imagination of the bystander is stirred, and his mouth begins to water in spite of himself. Then the hand goes in search of the nimble nickel. From one fountain a great variety of drinks can be drawn according to the skill of the presiding genius. The soda water expert experiments with the mixing of flavors, produces a new drink, and lies awake nights thinking up a name for it. The new mixture has a run for a few days and the thirsty public goes back to the standard flavors. Chocolate is the favorite. Next, in the order named, come vanilla, strawberry, and lemon. The bulk of the ice cream soda is consumed by women and children. Men often enjoy it, but usually call for phosphates or egg drinks.

"When the history of modern civilization comes to be written, the historian will fail in his duty if he does not give soda water a prominent place. It is the severest blow the saloons have received. Of course, if a man really wants a glass of beer or something stronger, soda will not answer. But if he merely desires a pleasing drink with social features added, which even that most social of places, the modern saloon cannot offer, soda water fills a long-felt want. The saloon is losing its popularity in summer at least, and the soda fountain is forging ahead. It promotes sociability. Here men meet and talk while they sip their egg phosphates; they can take their lady friends, or they can drink alone.

"Here's to soda water! Long may it fizz and add its mite to the pleasures of life and good fellowship!"

A New Edition of the Codex.

An announcement is made by the French Minister of Public Instruction that a special commission has been formed to prepare a new edition of the Pharmaceutical Codex. The president of this commission will be a layman, in the person of M. Liard, director of higher education; the vice-presidents, M. Planchon, director of the Paris School of Pharmacy, and Dr. Brouardel, doyen of the Paris Faculty of Medicine. Amongst the other members are MM. Bourquelot,

Jungfleisch, Moissan, Prunier, Vigier, and Yvon, all well-known names in French pharmacy. The remaining members of the commission are MM. Adam, professor at the Alfort Veterinary School; Marty, professor-inspector of the Health-service of the Army; Dr. Roux, Assistant-director of the Pasteur Institute; MM. Landouzy, Ponchet, and Gilbert, of the Faculty of Medicine. The secretary, M. Generes, is attached to the same department as the president.

Mushrooms, Large Bacteria.

An interesting note on mushrooms is communicated to the "Progres Medical," for February 27th, by M. Pouchet, a translation of which is given in the "New York Medical Journal" for March 27th. The author, it appears, deals with the question from a point of view very different from that usually taken. If, he says, he was asked to define mushrooms he would call them large bacteria or, better, colonies of bacteria. Like bacteria, in fact, they constitute powerful agents of transformation of the organic matter in decomposition, and considerably hasten the return of organic substances to simple combinations which are susceptible of being made use of eventually by the plants and of being thus brought back in the circulus vitae.

Dietetic Value of Mushrooms.

Mushrooms transform residues unacceptable to the digestive tube of man into nutritive and savory substances; it may be easily seen also that by reason of the amount of nitrogen and carbon contained in the tissue of the mushroom it is scarcely inferior in anything to butcher's meat. Mushrooms contain from ninety to ninety-two per cent of water, and the dry substance contains seven and a half per cent of nitrogen and fifty per cent of carbon. The proportion of nitrogen is certainly inferior to that contained in meat, but it must not be forgotten that this nitrogen is an albuminoid substance which is extremely assimilable.

Mushrooms are general stimulants of the organism; the truffle, for example, is a cordial, a strengthener, and an aphrodisiac.

With regard to the characteristics of the non-poisonous or poisonous mushrooms, popular credulity and foolish prejudices have attributed many to them. The non-poisonous species do not blacken silver or other metals with which they come in contact; the poisonous, on the contrary, act very differently; they are also supposed to possess the power of turning onion juice black and of curdling milk. They are said to grow in the shade of a thick wood, and to be shunned by animals. M. Pouchet thinks it is time to do justice to all these prejudices, but at present he limits himself to the statement that there is no foundation for the supposition that animals avoid the toxic species of the mushrooms, for the most dangerous kinds, such as the *Amanita bulbosa*, are eaten by slugs and the lower insects.

The toxicity of certain species is variable, and it may depend upon the nature of the soil, which probably has an influence over the elaboration of the products formed by the vital activity of the vegetable during the course of its existence, just as the nature of the culture medium of bacteria influences their virulence.

Explanation of the Toxicity of Mushrooms.

M. Pouchet thinks that, in order to explain the toxic action of mushrooms, we must take into account the presence of these products in their tissue, which are wrongly known as toxins. Just as there are bacteria which have never become virulent, so there will be found mushrooms that are always edible.

M. Pouchet states that there are abundant proofs of the presence of toxins in mushrooms. In the Vosges the *Agaricus muscarius*, macerated in vinegar and water, then boiled in the same liquid, is never toxic. In the same way, a liquid containing bacteria may become inoffensive when heated with vinegar.

If the juice of the *Amanita muscaria* is deprived by coagulation of its albuminoid substances, it is no longer toxic; if it is evaporated at a low temperature, it gives, on the contrary, an extract endowed with the properties of the entire juice. Are not these facts, asks M. Pouchet, of the same order, and do they not permit of a comparison between mushrooms and bacteria?

He adds the following facts to these proofs: The subcutaneous injection of the juice of certain noxious species causes the death of the lower animals, whereas they can eat these same species with impunity; but the injection of the juice of edible mushrooms does not cause any accident.

On the other hand, the species which are very nearly inoffensive, or which produce only slight and transitory troubles when they are eaten immediately after being gathered, become toxic if they are kept for any length of time.

Furthermore, when the symptoms of poisoning caused by certain kinds of mushrooms are compared with those provoked by tainted meat, the analogy is striking. It is possible to explain this second order of facts by admitting that, if the mushroom does not form, or has not formed, during the course of its growth, the toxins which it contains, the framework of its tissues must constitute a very favorable medium for the culture of bacteria capable of producing toxins.

Character of Effects of Toxic Kinds.

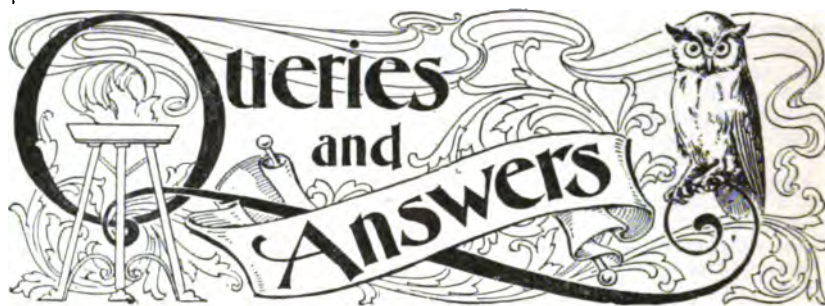
The commonest action exercised on the organism by the toxic mushrooms is shown by a more or less violent irritation of the digestive mucous membrane. The nervous system scarcely intervenes in the manifestation of toxic symptoms, inasmuch as muscarine is found in the meat of the ingested mushroom. There is always a certain constancy in the general progress of the intoxication; the variations which may be observed in certain manifestations may, it is true, be due to the presence or absence of muscarine, but other factors may also intervene.

M. Pouchet thinks that the comparison he has established between bacteria and mushrooms is justified by the foregoing facts, and that the term large bacteria or colonies of bacteria is a very applicable one.

The remainder of the article is devoted to the forms of intoxication caused more especially by mushrooms of the genus *Amanita*, particularly the *Amanita muscaria*, and to the chemical constitution of muscarine and its action on the secretions. In conclusion, he states that besides muscarine the presence of neurine and choline has been ascertained in all

poisonous mushrooms of the *Amanita* group at least, and these products are all habitual secretions of a rather large number of bacteria. These facts, he says, still further justify him in the comparison he

has made with respect to the formation of toxic substances of the group of products, which are as yet not sufficiently determined, to which the term toxins has been applied.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect.

When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Starch Gloss.—T. F. P. asks for "the names of the substances used in stiffening or producing a gloss on shirts and collars."

The following is said to give satisfactory results when used according to directions:

Cetaceum	90 parts.
Gum arabic	50 parts.
Sodium borate	50 parts.
Glycerin	120 parts.
Distilled water	750 parts.

Mix in a galvanized iron pot or other suitable vessel and apply heat until complete solution is effected. Preserve in stoppered bottles: For use with starch, proceed as follows: Take 1 ounce of good starch, and add just enough cold water to make a paste, carefully rubbing with a spoon until all lumps are broken down. To 1 pint of boiling water add 5 tablespoonfuls of this liquid, pour the whole over the starch paste, and boil for not less than half an hour. These proportions are intended for collars, cuffs, and fine shirt bosoms. For other articles less of the liquid is required.

Solubility of Bear's Fat in Alcohol.

—D. O. C. writes: "Can you give me any information regarding the solubility of bear's fat in alcohol? The other day a lady handed me a pint bottle quarter filled with bear's fat and asked to have the oil cut with alcohol. I have added alcohol to it until the proportion of alcohol to oil stood 4:1; but without obtaining a clear solution."

Bear's fat, with most other animal fats and fixed oils, is only very sparingly soluble in alcohol. It is customary in making pomades and hair oils of bear's fat to use some vegetable oil as a diluent, perfuming to taste. We have no figures showing the actual solubility of the fat in alcohol.

Registration Without Experience.

I. H. S. asks this question: "If a person

should answer the questions of the State Board of Pharmacy correctly on examination, having no practice under a pharmacist, could he be licensed as a pharmacist?"

Not under the regulations of the State Board of Pharmacy, which require proof of four years' experience before a license will be issued.

Raines Law Questions.—I. H. S. makes the following inquiry: "Has a pharmacist the right, in towns that have voted no Raines license, to sell alcohol for medicinal purposes?"

Apparently not. The law covering this point is explicit enough. Appeal will have to be made to the citizens for a fresh vote to allow of the issuance of a pharmacist's license.

Tartarolithine.—D. F. W.—This is a proprietary preparation, put up by McKesson & Robbins, of this city, and we do not know the formula. The name would point to lithium tartrate as the basis of the article.

On Rejecting the Pericarp.—H. M. writes: "In the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* of April 10, p. 202, in answer to a query, the statement is made that the cardamom in compound tincture of gentian is to be deprived of its pericarp, and the required quantity weighed out from the seed."

"It seems to me that the U. S. P. definition of cardamom is: The fruit of *Elettaria repens*, etc., and as under compound tincture of gentian, the U. S. P. simply directs cardamom, without reference to the pericarp, the whole fruit, seed and pericarp, is to be used to the required quantity."

"As further proof, I would call your attention to the fact that where the U. S. P. does intend the pericarp to be removed, it specifically states so; aromatic powder for example."

The Pharmacopoeia is specific enough in prescribing the fruit deprived of the pericarp. The official description of "Cardamom" refers to the fruit alone. The apparent inconsistency in the formula for Pulvis Aromaticus where it is directed to deprive the cardamom of the capsules is simply justified by your communication, which goes to show that some confusion exists, even in the minds of graduated pharmacists, with regard to a very simple question. The pericarps, or seed coverings, are absolutely devoid of any medicinal virtue, and the Committee of Revision did well to give specific directions in the case of a delicate powder like Pulvis Aromaticus, in which the crushed pericarps would probably act as an irritant, the powder being prescribed frequently in delicate conditions of the stomach.

Aniline Dyes for Soda Syrups.—E. F.—We should not advise the use of aniline dyes for coloring syrups or other liquids intended for human consumption. There are so many other colors which are cheap and efficient, that we consider it better to be able to assure a customer that no aniline color was used, in preference to being at the trouble to explain the (for example) harmlessness of the magnesiasalt of malachite green, as compared with zinc salt. The fact is that in the color industry, few colors are sold under their true chemical names. The names used are mostly trivial and proprietary, so that one who is not an expert in the color industry must have recourse to a chemical analysis if he wishes to determine the presence of arsenic or zinc in any particular sample. The fact that the actual amount of either of these metals present is too small to have the slightest effect on the consumer, hardly justifies us in using colors known to contain such metals. The cheapest and most common red is fuchsine, and it is now prepared in entire freedom from arsenic by the leading makers. But how are we to determine the age or source of the minute quantity to be used in a syrup?

We are assured that many of the yellows derived from azo-benzol are entirely free from the heavy metals; but it would be hard to designate any particular one without taking some risk on account of the meaninglessness of trade names.

The following colors, which are cheap and well-known as to source, can be recommended:

Yellow.—Saffron, turmeric caramel. Turmeric is very powerful; it is only necessary to digest, say, 5 to 10 Gm. in 100 Cc. of alcohol for a few minutes to obtain an intensely yellow solution.

Red.—Cudbear, cochineal, alkanet. The first is very cheap and varies somewhat, but not to a great extent by change in acidity. Two solutions are given in the National Formulary under the titles Tinctura persionis and Tinctura persionis composita, page 164. Cochineal is well-known. The best preparation is given in the National Formulary, page 79.

Green.—Nothing could be more desirable than malachite green (Victoria green), provided it is found to be free from zinc, etc. It is, however, usually a double chloride of zinc which is sold.

Bemedy for Carpet Bugs.—W. A. J.—A tincture made by macerating fresh Dalmatian insect powder in alcohol, and this freely applied near the parts infested, will be found to work nicely. Other preparations adapted for use as insect exterminators are represented by the following ex-

cellent list of formulas, which we take from "The Standard Formula" (G. P. Englehard & Co., Chicago):

Savin	1 oz.
Colocynth	1 oz.
Capsicum	1 oz.
Aloes	1 oz.
Water, hot	40 to 50 oz.

Mix the drugs, previously reduced to coarse powder, with the water, and keep in a warm place for several hours, stirring occasionally, then allow to cool and decant the clear liquid.

Naphthalin	3 oz.
Tobacco, cut (or Scotch snuff)	3 oz.
Benzine	32 oz.
Any flavoring essence, q. s.	

Mix the naphthalin, tobacco and benzine, macerate for five days, agitating occasionally, decant the clear liquor and flavor.

The Use of Steam Coils for Evaporation.

C. J. H. Warden (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, April 10, 1897) advises the use of flat steam coils so adjusted that they can be kept immersed immediately below the surface of the liquid as being the best and most economical method of evaporating liquids. The arguments which he brings to bear to support this suggestion are that only that portion of the liquid is heated which is immediately in contact with or above the coil and as soon as this has become thickened by evaporation, it sinks down, allowing the thinner liquid to rise, and in this manner, instead of having the entire kettle full of liquid exposed to a high heat for the entire time occupied by the evaporation, only a small proportion of it will be kept at a boiling temperature at one time. Undue heating of the lower stratum of the liquid is entirely avoided and the caking and drying on the side of the pans which is noticed where ordinary steam jacketed kettles are used is also entirely obviated.

WHEN ORDERS BECOME CONTRACTS.

The distance between the commercial centres of this country and the consumer is now so great that the bulk of sales between the wholesale and the retail dealer must be made either by correspondence or traveling salesmen; and this distance and the use of go-betweens has given rise to complications which, while troublesome, have seldom reached the courts of appeal, and from a legal standpoint can only be settled by stating general principles. The most important of those questions is: When does an order become a contract?

A contract is made only when there is an agreement between the parties to the transaction. It is, therefore, evident that where a retail merchant mails an order to the wholesale house there is no contract between them until the latter has accepted the order. Acceptance may be either by telegraph, mail, or shipment. Until one of these modes is taken the order is binding on neither party, and the sender has the right of rescission. If after giving the order he notifies the house of a modi-

fication or cancellation, and this reaches them prior to the acceptance, he is not bound. Where the house modifies its acceptance, there is no contract, until the retail dealer accepts the same.

Where the salesman merely takes an order and transmits it to his principal, as is the case in what we may call ordinary commercial transactions between the wholesale and retail dealer, there is no contract until the house has accepted the order, in one of the methods we have specified. An agent has no power beyond the apparent scope of his agency; and where custom and practice has limited that to the mere transmission of orders, the buyer will not be bound thereby, if he cancels his order before the act of the salesman has been confirmed by his principal.

Where, however, such agent is a member of the firm which is to fill the order, the transaction is complete at the moment of its being given; unless the fact of the true position of the salesman be unknown to the maker of the order, who gives it, according to his custom, as a conditional one—subject to acceptance by the house itself. This is also true where the agent exhibits to the merchant written authority to enter into a contract, for the transaction being thus binding upon the principal becomes likewise binding upon the giver of the order, there is no condition and the contract is absolute.

It has been well said that: A mental determination, not indicated by speech, nor writing, or put in course of indication, by act, to the other party, is not an acceptance which will bind the other. Nor will an act which is in itself no indication of an acceptance become such acceptance by being accompanied by an unevincible mental determination. Where there is no duty of speech, no legal liability can arise out of the mere silence of the party sought to be affected. As every one is aware, the hearing of a request, and not answering it, is more consistent with a dissent than with an assent. In much the same way are the courts disposed to consider silence on the part of a person who has received an order to be filled.

On the other hand, it is also a general principle of law, sometimes lost sight of, that conduct which implies acceptance or assent in the view of the law is acceptance or assent, whatever may have been the actual state of mind of the party. However, as facts and statements only go to make proof, which must be determined by the jury, it is well in making orders of articles on a fluctuating market, to insist upon an immediate acceptance, thus completing the transaction, and making either party liable for damage for nonfulfillment thereafter.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Reciprocity in Registration.

To the Editor.

Sir: The medical man, or the pharmacist, who goes from this country to Germany or France to practice his profession will soon find himself in trouble if he "hangs out his shingle" as a doctor, or accepts a position as a pharmacist. Fine and imprisonment would be his portion, no matter how high his credentials. He may have graduated with honor from the highest institutions of learning in the

United States and yet his diploma would not be recognized. Now why should graduates from Germany or France be allowed greater privileges here than are granted Americans there?

Let us have a little reciprocity in this matter. Take the graduates of our colleges of pharmacy and they are as com-

petent to practice their profession as are the graduates of any foreign 'varsity, and they, generally, have a full share of that American spirit of get-up-and-get-there. The spirit that makes progressive, thinking, hardheaded men of them, head and shoulders above those who come to us from over the water. AMERICUS.

If you think worth while, comment in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST will be appreciated.
Yours respectfully
OWEN RAYMO.

These are very neat little slips, just the right size for slipping into an envelope or package. All three are well written and the printer has shown good taste in setting.

Two of these are reproduced for inspection.

In the ad. for pills I think it would have been better to have briefly told just how they "work on" the liver, and to have specified a complaint or two that they would cure. If the circular fell into the hands of a sufferer from constipation it would appeal to him more strongly if "They cure constipation" struck his eye. It is probable that many might read the phrase employed without applying it to their own particular need.

It might be well to use a series of slips for each preparation and call special attention to one feature of the remedy in each, adding enough general information to make the ad. complete. The price ought to make the pills sell readily. "Constipation cured for 15 cents" might do for the headline of one slip and no victim of the trouble would fail to read the remainder of the ad.

The ad. on headache powders is pretty good with the exception of the line, "and permit you to live."

The impression I got at the first reading was that headache medicines are powerful remedies, and that this would do all that any remedy could and "permit you to live." I don't know as this would strike others in the same manner, but if it did they would be apt to fight shy of a remedy placed in such dangerous classification. The wrong impression is heightened by the use of the word "safest" above. Safest is a comparative term that implies some danger. What should have been said was that the remedy was safe, or, better yet, harmless. Then the "permit you to live" line would not have been so objectionable. But, at best, the line answers no good purpose and the ad. would be stronger without it.

Announcement of Change.

W. C. Holland, Boston, Mass., announces his purchase of the stock of E. C. Woodward & Co. The announcement is in the formal style, a double sheet of plate paper being used, printing appearing on first pages only. The announcement is accompanied by a card from the retiring firm, who take occasion to highly recommend their successor. Excellent taste is shown throughout and no opportunity for criticism is afforded.

Folder Criticized.

Frailey's East End Pharmacy, Lancaster, Pa., submits a little four page folder for criticism.

The first page is devoted to Easter dyes, the second to a general ad., the third to a list of cut prices and the fourth to the store's specialties. Good paper was used for the folder, it is nicely set and printed and should do good. There ought to be some direct returns, but if this advertiser wishes to get all the good possible out of this circular he must follow it up shortly with another.

Where persistent advertising is done, the pulling power of each succeeding cir-



ADVERTISING AID.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticize any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

YOUR SHOW WINDOWS.

In his show window a druggist has a fertile little advertising patch that is seldom properly tilled. There is apt to be such a dreary monotony about druggists' window displays that any departure from the conventional methods will attract attention.

Your windows should be changed as often as your ads. and sometimes oftener. When in your ads. you call attention to some particular line of goods, display them in your window if possible.

Stick to the one-thing-at-a-time idea in window dressing. Have all sponges, all combs, or brushes, or blood purifiers. If any explanation is necessary, use a sign in connection with the display. Do not forget prices. Put a price on everything that you possibly can. If you are in a good location for transient trade and doubt the value of window advertising, fill your window with combs one week, displaying them so that people can see just what they are and put the price on every style. Follow with a display of hair brushes, then sponges, etc. You will see results at once if your prices are right—and sufficient results to cure you of all skepticism. Change your windows at least once a week if you want to get the best results, and of course use your ingenuity to make the display as attractive as possible. Frequent changes impress people with your enterprise and with the extent and variety of your stock. The

good to be derived from this impression may be worth far more to you than the profit on immediate sales.

Criticism and Comment.

Circulars for the Public.

Oswego, N. Y.

U. G. Manning, Esq.

Dear Sir—We enclose two circulars for your inspection and criticism.

We have tried to follow your suggestions made some time ago on our circulars of last year, with what result we leave you to judge. The smaller circular in two colors is intended for the trade especially, though accompanying each is one of the booklets.

The latter will be sent out in "Allopathic doses" for distribution by the local sales agents of different cities.

DEEP ROCK SPRINGS CO.

These circulars show quite an improvement over the ones used last season. The elimination of the crude cuts and substitution of half-tones improves them twenty-five per cent.

Most improvement is shown in the circular to the public; it is quite attractive, looks readable and covers the ground pretty well. What the circular mostly lacks is simplicity of style. It is too technical and there are too many "big words" for the general public. Such words as hydratic, transudation, metabolism, etc., will be too much for the ordinary reader and there is no use of using them. Instead of using the technical term, express its meaning in simple language and then both dullard and savant will be sure to understand.

Ads. for Counter Packages.

Wayne, Mich.

Mr. Ulysses G. Manning.

Dear Sir—Enclosed find sample ads. for counter packages and mailing. I wrote them—the printer did the rest.

cular is increased by the ones that preceded. This is the "unearned increment" of advertising that the spasmodic or occasional advertiser never gets.

The only thing in the circular that I am inclined to criticize is the general ad. on second page. It appeared in one of the drug journals a short time back as a specimen of good advertising. The ad. proper is not objectionable, but the four display lines are arranged to read "Don't put your hat on with a shoehorn." Some one has evolved this who believes that attention must be caught at any cost. It sounds vaguely impertinent, and, while intended only to be startling, might imply a lack of intelligence on the part of the reader. It is not as offensive as "Don't wipe your nose on your coat sleeve," but belongs in the same category. The chief objection to it is that there is no earthly reason for its use.

It has no relevancy to the subject, detracts from the dignity of the ad. and

and the proportion of readers who would clip and preserve the ad. would be small. My experience in cut-rate advertising leads to the belief that a judicious mixture of talk and prices is always best. There can be too much talk and too many prices. There is some reading matter at the bottom of this ad. but it is set in small type and is overshadowed by the list. It should have been at the top of the ad. and the type two or three times as large.

The arguments advanced are not as good as they might be, nor as clearly expressed as they ought to be. There is evidence of hurry throughout, and hurry is fatal to good advertising.

For instance, if the writer of this ad. had allowed the following sentence to get real cold before sending it to the printer, he would have seen the need of revision: "This is no new adventure to us, with but the exception that we will now tell you just what we are doing by aid of Printers' Ink, instead of saying nothing and still do it."

As to quoting prices, it is seldom necessary to employ more than twenty or thirty items in a single ad. Better use leaders frequently, and introduce every ad. with a good, strong argument. Change often and quote a new set of prices. If it is thought advisable to place a complete price list in people's hands, why not issue one in regular pamphlet form and distribute it thoroughly? Not one person in twenty would clip and retain a series of newspaper ads., while almost every one would retain a price list that was presented in convenient form.

Some additional advertising has been received, which will be commented on in the next issue.

Schemes.

Chas. Paddock tells, in *Printers' Ink*, the story of the man who had a cough cure to advertise and commenced his campaign by sending out a lot of Italian organ grinders into the principal streets to play instruments that were perfectly mute. The men stood in the midst of crowded places and turned away at the handles for dear life, but not a sound came from the organs. Those who stood in front of the instruments saw why, and could not help but laugh. Inside the glass front was a large sign, reading: "This is nothing to the relief one feels after taking Calvert's Cough Cure." It was a good ad. It created a good impression and made friends for the medicine.

Sometimes they get up a good scheme in London. Last year a celebrated pill firm had about twenty men employed in the "sprinting act." This isn't particularly new, but it was very well worked, and it may be interesting to those who have not heard of it before. One man starts off at a steady trot down the sidewalk of a pretty busy street. He occasionally glances behind as if fearful of pursuit. Fifteen or twenty yards behind him comes another man with the same apprehensive look on his face. Still a third follows on about half a minute headway, and, at brief intervals, a fourth, fifth, sixth and so on, until everybody in the street has naturally stopped to watch the strange running procession. But the last man has a card on his back, and it con-

tains these words: "They have all stolen my stock of Blank's Pills, and I can't do without them."

The Money that He Didn't Make.

I wonder what has become of my old friend, Emil Bixel? said a New York newspaper man. In 1878 he was keeping a small drug store in Cleveland, Ohio, and had saved up \$2,500, which he wanted to invest. The Brush Electric Light Company had just then been organized, and was struggling along in a diminutive factory in the outskirts of the city. One of the officers, hearing of Bixel's \$2,500, offered to sell him for that sum \$10,000 of the stock in the company, and drove him out to see the plant.

"Shuh! I wouldn't give \$250 for the whole thing," said Bixel in disgust, and returned to his business.

I have kept track of that stock. If Bixel had bought it for \$2,500 he would have made in sixteen years \$240,000.

RAYMO'S Little Liver Pills

Are just what their name implies.

They are Raymo's . . .
They are little . . .
They work on the Liver

In such a way as to make the user

Live Longer
and Happier.

50 DOSES
15 CENTS.

OWEN RAYMO,
DRUGS,
WAYNE, MICH.

shows an unnecessary straining after effect. This ad. starts out to tell why the store deserves the confidence of the public and scores of display lines might be used that would be more effective than the one employed, and at the same time be in harmony with the ad.

Cut-Price Advertising.

Frank O. Randall & Co., Brockton, Mass., submit a two column cut-rate ad. for comment.

This ad. consists largely of prices. Randall & Co. appear to have set out to publish a complete alphabetical price list of proprietary articles and standard drugs. The list sent extends from A to G. Readers are requested to cut out the ad. and retain for future reference. If the intention is to continue the list until all goods have been quoted it would have been well to have said so. People would then have had a definite reason for preserving and filing the ad. I doubt the value of this idea. Two long solid columns of figures do not look very inviting,

We recommend RAYMO'S Matchless Headache Powders

Because we believe they are safest to use and give general satisfaction. They do not cure all headaches--We know of no medicine that will--and permit you to live. The price is 25 cents a box, and your money back--if you want it, but you won't.

OWEN RAYMO,
DRUGS,

WAYNE, MICH.

BRUSH'S START.

Brush got his start in an interesting way. There lived in Harlem two maiden ladies upon whom he frequently called, and to whom he was everlastingly talking about his inventions and the difficulty of obtaining funds with which to introduce his light. One became so deeply interested that she persuaded her sister to mortgage their house for \$30,000, and lend the money to Brush. Their income from the investment reached the handsome sum of \$10,000 a month when the light became well established.

ANOTHER BRUSH STORY.

Brush was too poor to pay the fees of his patent lawyer. They amounted to \$1,200, and the inventor wanted to pay in stock of the new company. This the lawyer declined at first, but eventually, finding it impossible for Brush to pay in any other way, consented to accept the stock, which he carelessly tossed into his safe and forgot all about it. In due time, it was fished out, and the lawyer became rich on it. He lives in a palace in Detroit.



BLACKMAILERS AT WORK IN OHIO.

Fraser & Co. Were to be the Victims.

CINCINNATI, O., April 20, 1897.—The decided news feature of the past fortnight has been the blackmail charges against Dr. J. W. Prendergast, Health Officer, of this city, and Dr. O. V. Limerick, formerly a traveling salesman for Fraser & Co., of New York. Cincinnati papers and the Associated Press have carried detailed accounts of the manner in which it is alleged that the two men named have tried to blackmail the New York concern. The first public mention of this matter appeared in the *Enquirer* just before the spring municipal election, which was held on April 5th. At that time certain newspapers and individuals sought to create the impression that the story was printed for campaign purposes. Since then, however, this theory has been completely dissipated. Both of the accused have had their preliminary trials before Justice Winkler and have been bound over to await the action of the Grand Jury. Both men secured their liberty by furnishing a \$1,000 bail bond. For the benefit of those who have not followed the case a brief summary of the matter will prove interesting. The story is that several months ago Fraser & Co., who were then represented here by Limerick, were informed that some of their tablets triturates were below the standard required by the pure food laws of Ohio. This information came to Fraser & Co. through Limerick, who stated that he had been spoken to about the matter by Health Officer Prendergast. The latter is supposed to have stated that the Dairy and Food Commission of the State had been informed of the inferior quality of the medicine and that they contemplated bringing the matter into court. In order to avert such litigation it was suggested that Fraser & Co. pay to Dr. Prendergast the sum of \$10,000. This proposition brought Mr. Fraser to Cincinnati. He had a talk at the Grand Hotel with Dr. Prendergast, but did not pay over any money. According to Mr. Fraser, Dr. Prendergast took him to a private room, telling the clerk when he secured the key that he wanted to examine a man for life insurance.

Marked Bills Ready.

At this meeting Mr. Fraser claims Dr. Prendergast told him that Chemist Louis Schmidt had made an analysis of some of the tablets made by the New York concern and that they were below standard. The sum of money mentioned above was to be used, according to what Mr. Fraser says, to quiet the officers of the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission. After a talk,

however, Mr. Fraser says that Prendergast dropped the price of "hush" money from \$10,000 to \$2,000. Mr. Fraser went back to New York and then sent Mr. Hutchins, his confidential man, to this city. Pinkerton detectives also came to Cincinnati. Mr. Hutchins brought \$2,000 in marked bills with him, but after he had a talk with Messrs. Prendergast and Limerick he decided not to pay over the money demanded. It was decided that Mr. Hutchins was to go back to New York and confer with Mr. Fraser and then send the money to the Cincinnati parties. This part of the alleged agreement was not carried out, but the officers of the Ohio Dairy and Food Commission were notified instead. State Commissioner Blackburn conferred with D. L. Sleeper, the attorney for the Commission, and it was decided to bring legal proceedings against Prendergast and Limerick. Chemist Schmidt made a number of statements in which he claimed that Prendergast had endeavored to get him to analyze some of the Fraser tablets and pronounce them below the standard. This he says he refused to do. A conference was held at which Messrs. Fraser, Sleeper, Hutchins, Stoddard, a New York attorney, Otto Renner, Blackburn and Sleeper participated. The result was that warrants were issued in Justice Winkler's court for the arrest of Prendergast and Limerick. Three days were consumed in giving the men a preliminary hearing, and the result was as stated above. Hon. William Littleford appeared for Dr. Prendergast and Joel C. Clore was the attorney for Limerick. The prosecution was conducted by Col. T. C. Campbell, formerly of this city, but now of New York. Hon. David L. Sleeper and Otto Renner.

Re-Registration in Delaware.

The druggists of the little State of Delaware were compelled to re-register April 14 last, under the following amendment to the pharmacy law:

A further supplement to an act entitled, "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy in the State of Delaware, and for other purposes," Chapter 36, volume 18, Laws of Delaware.

Section 1. That within ninety days after the passage of this act all pharmacists and qualified assistants having registered under the existing laws relative to such registration shall apply to the secretary of the State Board of Pharmacy for re-registration, and thereafter every three years.

Sec. 2. The Board of Pharmacy shall demand and receive for re-registration in the first instance a fee not to exceed the sum of twenty-five cents, and for renewal?

the same every three years a fee not exceeding the sum of one dollar.

Sec. 3. The certificate held by any person failing to comply with the provisions of this act shall become null and void.

Passed at Dover, April 7, 1897.

Dr. Schneider on the Work of the Newer Pharmacist.

The Role of the Microscope.

A regular meeting of the Torrey Botanical Club was held in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, on Tuesday, April 13th, at 8 o'clock p. m., Dr. Britton in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Prof. Burgess and adopted. The applications for membership of Alice A. Appgar and Chas. H. Coffin were received and these members were declared elected after the usual formalities.

Dr. Albert Schneider was down for a paper on "Drug Adulterations," but owing to the limited attendance (there was a reception of the New York Microscopical Club that evening at the American Museum of Natural History), he confined himself to a slight summary of the paper outlining the development of micro-pharmacognosy in the study of pharmacy. The microscope, he said, afforded the best means of detecting adulterants in vegetable drugs, as if one would know what constitutes an adulterant of any given vegetable drug, he must be able to distinguish the tissue element. The adulteration of genuine ipecac with the cheaper varieties was determined by the size of the starch grain, that of the Rio being small and spherical, while the starch grain of *Carthagenia ipecac* is oblong. Mace, the arilla of the nutmeg, is often adulterated with wild mace, an adulteration which can be easily detected with the microscope or physically by the action of a solution of potassium hydrate, which gives a red reaction with wild mace, but imparts no color to true mace.

The anatomical differences between the two sennas used in medicine were referred to and stated to be quite marked. Dr. Schneider's work on the sennas was described very fully in his recent paper in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST*. An important problem among pharmacognocists has been to distinguish between the young and old leaves of eucalyptus, the older leaves being preferred in medicine.

Dr. Schneider's remarks were designed to indicate the character of the work that the pharmacist of to-day is obliged to do, if he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he is dispensing genuine drugs.

Dr. Britton congratulated the speaker on his work. He said that it formed an important contribution to our knowledge of plant anatomy, and such investigations were very much in keeping with the objects of the Torrey Botanical Club. Miss Ingersoll, the registrar of the club, presented a number of specimens of *Pyxidantera varbulata* in bloom. This pretty moss is known popularly as "pixie," or coral moss. The specimens were very typical, having been gathered in the pine barrens of New Jersey, near Chatsworth. In reply to a query by Dr. Britton she stated that no *epigia* was found with it. After the transaction of some other routine business an adjournment was had to the reception of the Microscopical Club, then in progress at the American Museum of Natural History.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

New Crop of Druggists With Assorted Degrees.

EFFECT OF THE THREE YEARS COURSE ON SIZE OF CLASSES.

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGE.

During the week of April 12th there were lively times in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. On the first day there was a meeting of the Alumni Association, followed by a reception to the graduates in the evening; on the next day, the professors gave a dinner to the graduating class, and on the 14th the annual commencement was held. The graduating class was the smallest that the college has turned out for a number of years. This is accounted for in a measure by the increase in the course from two to three years. For the first time in many years the commencement exercises were held in the assembly room of the college. This room was handsomely decorated with flowers, potted plants and bunting.

Charles Bullock, president, presided and conferred the degree of graduate in pharmacy upon the graduates. The exercises opened with prayer, after which certificates of proficiency in chemistry were awarded by Prof. Samuel P. Sadtler to Bertha Leon DeGraffe, Freeman Preston Stroup, S. Allen Tucker and William Clements White. Albert Sylvester Brumbaugh, Harry Matusow and Clayton Edward Morgan were the distinguished scholars. The degree of Master in Pharmacy was conferred upon Virgil Coblenz, John Uri Lloyd, Charles T. George, Jacob H. Redsecker and Lucius E. Sayre. The John M. Maisch memorial prize was awarded to Alphons Peter Breithaupt. The William B. Webb Memorial Prize was awarded to Albert Sylvester Brumbaugh; the prize of twenty-five dollars in gold, offered by Prof. Sadtler, was awarded to Harry Matusow. In connection with this prize, Lawrence Anthony Kessler was accorded honorable mention. The Henry Trimble prize of twenty-five dollars was awarded to Harry Matusow. The John Maisch prize, twenty dollars in gold, for historical knowledge of drugs was awarded to Claude Dallas Metzler. In connection with this prize, John Phillips Bates and Albert Sylvester Brumbaugh were given honorable mention. The Operative Pharmacy prize was awarded to Clayton Edward Morgan, and the Robinson Chemical prize was awarded to the same person.

Joseph P. Remington delivered the valedictory, in which he stated the reason for holding the exercises in the college was owing to the change from the two-years course to that of three, and the class next year will be the first to receive the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. In conclusion, Prof. Remington said the greatest need of pharmacy to-day was organization. He paid a warm tribute to the late Prof. Bastin.

The following is a list of the graduates:

Pennsylvania—Harry B. Althouse, Ralph Samuel Lloyd Anderson, Newton Claire Baker, Claude Lafayette Bartholomew, John Phillips

Bates, Alphons Peter Breithaupt, Samuel Clarence Clapp, Edward B. Clark, Norman Henderson Cloud, Simon Jacob Cordori, Jr., Morris Cooper, Edward Kreidler Cope, Edward Otto Criswell, William Henry Deibert, Clarence Derbie Eschbach, Levi James Farley, Colin Spangler Few, Otice Eugene Gossford, Saml. R. Godshall, Chas. R. Goodfellow, Paul Herbert Gross, Hamilton Maxwell Harry, Christian Heim, Howard Ovid Hildebrand, Henry Lewis Horst, Harry Field Howell, David Strode Jefferis, Frank James Johns, Charles Coleman Hagenbuch Kirilin, George Henry Kramer, Albert Russell Laughlin, Enos Samuel Lenhart, Walter Levan, Daniel William Lewis, Charles Frederick Liebert, Thomas Elmer Longshaw, Frederick A. Luhr, Charles Baker Lukens, Thomas Hunter McNeil, Claude Dallas Metzler, Charles August Mueller, Charles William Nebel, William Hough Parry, Charles Oscar Peiffer, Walter Francis Praul, Arnold Anthony Joseph Punt, John Bull Reese, Ernest Rieben, Harry Bertram Seipel, Laura Marguerite Smiley, Henry Aloysius Stommel, Austin Streep, John Isaac Peter Troxell, Sue C. Weitzel, Hartman Gotthard Wentzler, Samuel Wetzel, Oliver Fawcett Wilson and John Bowman Winger.

New Jersey—Joseph Miller Garrison, Jr., Swain Townsend Godfrey, Howard Edward Ingling, Samuel Robert Pearce.

Ohio—Albert Sylvester Brumbaugh, Lawrence Anthony Kessler, and Isaac Herbert Tobias.

Virginia—Isaac Astor Jennings, Hanford Bell McGehee.

Massachusetts—Clayton Edward Morgan.

Arkansas—Oscar K. Hukill.

Texas—Richard Hal Compton.

Wales—Edward Parry.

Sweden—Frans Johan Roth.

Russia—Harry Matusow.

Notes on the Commencement.

(Special Correspondence.)

The commencement, or rather the ending ceremonies of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy were held on Wednesday evening, April 14, in the museum of the college. The somewhat ample space of this room was filled completely with a pleased and smiling audience. The female sex predominated, as usual, and the interest which they manifested in their favorites among the graduates brought a frequency of applause. The lagers and eleventh-hour contingent took standing seats and frescoed the walls, whilst the more ambitious climbed to the gallery and stood pensively, supported on elbows (there were no seats there), viewing the scene beneath. Music was good, and in generous installments. Palms and other exotics were copious and occupied space that was envied by the perpendicular onlookers. The lights were brilliant, and the scene was altogether gay. We could imagine the spirits of some of those demure old Quaker progenitors who hung upon the walls in portraiture, looking down in mild reproof upon all these indications of worldliness. However, let that go. The butterfly hues of the Easter bonnet and the nodding feathers gave a church-steeple aspect, and a hearse-plume elevation to a horizontal view; these with the gay trimmings of the spring attire gave a kaleidoscopic effect to the eye; but what was the average man to do? He could

see nothing but what has been described; he could hear less, for the voices of those who bestowed the diplomas and the various awards and prizes of competition were not audible in the centre of the room. This is to be deplored; the voices were bad, and the acoustics were bad; both might well be remedied and supplemented. The bestowal of the diploma should be made an impressive ceremony. It means a good deal, but it is usually all lost, and, in fact, much else that should be instructive, so that the audience, beyond the satisfaction which it gives us, when gorgeously arrayed, of seeing and being seen, and of a few hasty moments of social chat with friends, have little or nothing to remember.

Your correspondent being unable either to see or hear with satisfaction, subsided into the seat assigned to him, and followed the course of the programme by the flutter and movement and the intervals between the acts. This helplessness gave opportunity for reflection, and a study of the facts as given in the announcement and order of exercises brought these thoughts to the surface. A review of the *habitat* (to speak in botanical parlance) of the graduating class, makes the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, the Pennsylvania College of Pharmacy, because a summary of the total number, 73, gives the nativity or residence of 58 in Pennsylvania. In former days the ratio of distribution was very different from this. How is it, and what is the cause of this change? The competition among teaching institutions in the pharmaceutical and allied sciences has become very active, and diplomas, no matter where and by whom accredited, must pass the ordeal of State Boards before becoming legally operative. This does not imply that the present diploma is of less value than formerly; it is simply another illustration of the penalty which the virtuous half of the world has to endure for the evils perpetrated by the other half. Many who held diplomas failed to sustain the standard indicated when confronted by the ordeal of a re-examination. This led to a determination on the part of the pharmacists of each State to protect themselves by State laws against incompetency and whatever of other evils might arise under somewhat indiscriminate systems of preparation and award.

The subjects of the literary contributions of the graduates in the various theses are given, and show a wide range of thought and investigation. It is assumed that many of these essays evince thought and reflection, and there are others, no doubt, which would prove to be veritable literary curiosities.

The degree of Master in Pharmacy was bestowed upon five gentlemen. This is understood to be an honorary title, and conferred in recognition of useful literary contributions, of discovery in science, of eminent connection and association with the purposes and objects of pharmaceutical pursuits, and of long-sustained professional character and business probity. The audience was left to assume that there were no misfits in this distribution, the five gentlemen all being comparatively unknown outside of the lines of their vocation.

The Dean delivered the valedictory; the writer was unfortunately unable to remain for the finale. The advice coming from so eminent and dis-

tinguished a source was, no doubt, discreetly wise and appropriate. A parting thought, however, was this, that there might be an equally useful prefatory offered to all aspirants for pharmacy.

Philadelphia Alumni.

The Alumni Association of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy held its thirty-third annual meeting in the college building on April 12, at which they gave the seventeenth annual report of the association, which showed a membership of 2,749, including 39 new members. During the past year 26 active members and two honorary members died. The Alumni prizes were awarded as follows:

Alumni gold medal, Clayton E. Morgan, Philadelphia; prize certificate in pharmacy, John P. Bates, Mansfield, Pa.; in chemistry, to W. F. Praul, Philadelphia; materia medica, Henry Matusow, of Russia; general pharmacy, Samuel R. Pierce, of New Jersey; operative pharmacy, Oliver F. Wilson, Pittsburg; analytical chemistry, Albert S. Brumbaugh, Mansfield, O.; pharmacognosy, Claude Dallas Metzler, Harrisonville, Pa.; microscopy, Miss Laura Marguerite Smiley, Philadelphia; prize test in oral medical course students, presented this year for the first time, best examination, Melvin William Bainford, Reading, Pa.; second course, George C. Keen, Vineland, N. J.

After this the following officers were elected: President, Harry K. L. Stiles, '85; first vice-president, James C. Perry, '91; second vice-president, F. W. E. Stedem, '82; treasurer, William Lincoln Cliffe, '84; secretary, William E. Krewson, '69; corresponding secretary, Theodore Campbell, '93; board of directors, Henry Trimble, '76; David H. Ross, '78; William N. Stem, '73; Dr. J. Louis D. Morison, '88, and John H. Hahn.

The evening was given over to the Alumni Association reception of the graduating class, which was held in the college auditorium. The hall was handsomely decorated, the colors of the college predominating. On the platform were seated the faculty of the institution. The outgoing president of the Alumni delivered the address of welcome, and the secretary, W. E. Krewson, called the roll of the new members elected during the year. The Alumni gold medal for the highest general average attained at the examination was presented to Clayton Edward Morgan by Dr. Clement B. Lowe. The eight prize certificates and testimonial certificates for undergraduate scholarships were then presented. The graduating class contributed considerably to the success of the entertainment. The annual class oration was delivered by Howard Ovid Hildebrand, of York, Pa. Samuel R. Godshall, of Souderton, Pa., recited a poem dedicated to the graduating class. Samuel Clarence Clapp, Jr., of Milton, Pa., was the class historian, and H. S. Hurst, of Lock Haven, Pa., the class prophet.

BROOKLYN ALUMNI CELEBRATE.

Fifth Anniversary of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

The druggists of Brooklyn, with their friends, celebrated the fifth anniversary of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy in Avon Hall,

Bedford avenue, on Thursday evening, April 8, by a reception and ball. An excellent programme of music, recitations and vaudeville was rendered by both amateur and professional talent, under the direction of W. A. McIntire, the president of the Association. A gratifying indication of the strength of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy was furnished by this gathering, the success of which exceeded even the expectations of the committee of arrangements. The hall was crowded with the wives, friends and female relatives of the druggists who compose the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the Alumni Association, and the entertainment provided was thoroughly enjoyed. The programme of entertainment was in two parts, among the numbers on the first part being a piano solo, by Master E. Raine; a recitation, "Mrs. Bean's Courtship," by Mrs. Ada F. Poole; character sketch, Fred. May, "Black-faced Comedian;" tenor solo, "I Love Thee" (Dudley Buck), by George Seymour Lenox; Miss Laura Macclinchy, accompanist; club drill by Misses



WM. A. MCINTIRE,
President of the Alumni Association of the
Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

Jennie Bedle, Ada Anderson, Battie Osborne and Brenda Anderson, Miss Poole, accompanist. In part II, the numbers included were: A drum solo, "King Carnival March," Master Charles Andrew Dewey, Mrs. C. B. Dewey, accompanist; recitation, Underhill Forbel; tenor solos, "Asthore" (Trotter); "Because I Love Thee" (Hamlet), George Seymour Lenox, Miss Laura Macclinchy, accompanist; recitation, "The Russian Christmas," Miss Ada F. Poole; wand drill, Misses Jennie Bedle, Ada Anderson, Mattie Osborne and Brenda Anderson, Miss Poole, accompanist.

The reception was a pronounced success, comparing very favorably indeed with the anniversary celebrations of older and more pretentious associations.

The speech making was sandwiched in between the entertainment features. W. A. McIntire, the president of the Alumni Association, whose portrait is printed on this page, welcomed the gathering in a neat speech, in which he alluded fully to the progress of the Association and the position of strength which it now occupies. Wm. Muir, the president of the

college, was down for a speech, but was unable to attend as his presence was required at Albany in the interest of legislation affecting the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. His place was taken by Prof. A. H. Brundage, who told several good stories, in the course of a most effective address, dealing with the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, its faculty and alumni, of which he intimated there was a great deal to be said. The college was growing in favor and growing wonderfully; its classes are well attended, and the work is being done in a faithful and conscientious manner by the faculty. The college is growing so rapidly that there is now a demand for additional lecture facilities. He was followed by Dr. John F. Golding, who referred to the close bonds which held the Alumni to the college. The faculty was very proud of the Alumni Association, a feeling which he felt was reciprocated. He congratulated them on the success of their anniversary gathering and predicted still greater success for the future.

The arrangements for the reception were carried out by an efficient committee composed of the following members: L. Pamphilon, J. F. Crawford, S. I. Wood, G. A. Mulvaney, William Morgan, Prof. W. C. Anderson. The floor committee were Prof. W. C. Anderson, J. F. Crawford and L. Pamphilon. The officers of the Alumni Association are: William A. McIntire, president; Stephen L. Wood, first vice-president; C. M. Johnson, second vice-president; William P. DeForest, secretary; John F. Crawford, financial secretary; William C. Anderson, treasurer; A. H. Brundage, M. D., registrar; Executive Committee, S. L. Wood, J. F. Crawford, W. F. Morgan, L. Pamphilon, G. A. Mulvaney.

Brooklyn College Graduates.

The sixth annual commencement exercises of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy were held in Association Hall in Brooklyn, on the evening of April 15th, some thirty-four students, including one young lady, receiving diplomas or certificates. The programme of exercises was varied, including orchestral music, vocal quartettes and numerous recitations, beside the usual addresses. After the opening prayer by Rev. Chas. W. King, Prof. E. H. Bartley conferred the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy upon sixteen members of the graduating class as follows:

R. G. Bets, A. Braunstein, H. M. Borchers, L. C. Gardner, S. Harkavy, I. Herman, J. Kahn, A. Katz, W. E. Kolb, Miss Kitty Rose Owen, M. D.; J. N. Ochsenreiter, C. Resnik, A. Segel, G. W. Schmidt, Alfred Schletter, Paul Wellenberger.

Miss Owen is really a graduate of an earlier class, but only received her degree on this occasion, because she had just reached her majority, having been awarded a certificate only at the close of her senior course.

Certificates of having passed the required examinations were awarded to the following members of the class, who not being of age, could not be awarded the diplomas:

Max Altheimer, Emile Brunor, W. H. Berney, Jr., A. F. Cole, Miss Rose Herstein, E. V. F. Kelly, W. J. Neidlinger, C. S. Ramee, William Schroeder, Jr., Frederick Schroeder, Jr., Max Schwarz, J. Schoenwald, J. A. Schellings, C. A. Vandersande, J. A. Wellenberger, E. J. Woelfle.

Emile Brunor delivered a very well conceived valedictory address on behalf of the class, in which he reviewed the

history of pharmacy, and pointed out the important position occupied by the pharmacist.

An address to the graduates was made by Hon. Foster L. Backus, District Attorney of Kings County, who urged the graduates to remember the duties they owed to their families, as well as to the State, to be good citizens as well as good pharmacists.

William Muir, president of the college, being in Albany on legislative matters, was unable to represent the address which he had proposed to deliver to the graduates, and Prof. Bartley, Dean of the faculty, read the names of the honor men in both the senior and junior classes, and presented medals as indicated below: Seniors: Emile Brunor (gold medal), Joseph Kahn, F. Schroeder, Jr., Max Schwarz (Pharmacy medal), John A. Shellings (Alumni Microscope). Juniors: H. H. Barrett (silver medal), J. C. Busenschutt, F. C. Crosby, Wm. H. Berney, S. Harkary, G. Kasper, G. Lawrence, L. Licht, C. Paul.

William A. McIntire addressed the graduates as president of the Alumni Association, and conferred the alumni prize, consisting of a microscope, to John A. Schellings.

As above stated, the programme was interspersed with music and recitations, which were well rendered, and altogether the exercises proved most interesting to the large and appreciative audience present.

Pittsburg College Commencement.

The Pittsburg College of Pharmacy, department of pharmacy, of the Western University of Pennsylvania, made known March 25th the results of the annual examinations. Twenty-eight students were successful in obtaining the percentage required for the degree of graduate in pharmacy, which were conferred at the commencement held in Carnegie Hall, Allegheny, April 15th.

Those who passed are Walter L. Smith and William L. Sutter, between whom first honors are divided; Miles Richards, who received second honors; Carl Saalbach and Charles J. Stewart, who divide third honors; C. A. Bowers, Ethan Allen Burford, Charles C. Campbell, Daniel Webster Davis, Ernest H. Emery, Edward Elgin Evans, Charles M. Fisher, Arthur R. H. Harper, Edward A. Hart, Theodore Hill, John Winter Hyde, Jr., Benjamin Franklin James, Simeon Nixon, Jr., David McDonald, Fred Mayo, William H. Oglevee, Joseph C. Pauly, Edward J. Rihn, William E. Rodemeyer, James Augustus Schnell, Oliver Brown Shaff, Ralph O. Stanford and John J. Walker.

The juniors who successfully passed the examinations and are entitled to enter into the senior class the first Monday of October next are Joseph T. Frank and Frank Fulmer Walker, who divide first honors; Miss Edna Morrow, who received second honors; William Scott Nevin, John Henry Evans, Frederick K. Porter, George Francis Miller, Mrs. J. D. Hamilton, William Victor Wirtz, Lindsay Beer, Harvey Franklin Barkley, Miss Anna Hoy, Howard George Werneberg, Oscar N. Ochsenhirt, Louis Reichert, Jr., Harland King Hughes, Jacob Firestone, Samuel Reed Megown, Hugo Hoechstetter, Charles E. Smith, Frank A. Hannon, Harry Llewellyn Thomas, John Samuel Davis, George William Hacker, Charles Herbert Kidner, Anthony Calabrese, William H. Swearingen, William James Forker, Samuel Giffen Purvis, James Edwin Dougherty, Lamar S. Hay, Jr., Samuel Earle Belle, Jesse Edwin Douglass.

The St. Louis College.

St. Louis, April 18.—The commencement exercises of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy were the most important event in St. Louis drug circles during the past fortnight. The students assembled at the college building for the last time on Saturday afternoon, April 10th, for the purpose of hearing the results of the ex-

aminations. In the junior class, there were eight who failed to make the required average, while nine seniors were left behind on account of low grades. This was far better than for several years previous. When the list of prize winners was read, great satisfaction was demonstrated and expressed by the students, as the result was about what had been anticipated.

An elegant banquet was tendered the graduates at the West End Hotel, which lasted until after 3 o'clock the next morning. The little Memorial Hall was packed until there was not even standing room, and many left because they could not gain admittance at all. The following is a programme of the exercises:

PROGRAMME.

1. March—"Aida," Verdi.
2. Overture—"Oberon,".....Weber
3. Conferring Degrees—
Charles Gietner, President.
4. Waltz—"Starlight," V. Herbert
5. Valedictory on the part of the Faculty—
Professor Francis Hemm.
6. "Spring Song," Mendelssohn.
7. Valedictory on the part of the Graduating Class—
Fred. Wm. Metzger, Ph. G.
8. Selections—"Carmen," Bizet.
9. Distribution of Prizes—
Oscar F. Bausch, Ph. G., Alumni Prizes.
Professor Henry M. Whelpley, College Prizes.
10. March—"El Capitan," Souza

NAMES OF THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The following received the degree Graduate in Pharmacy:

Louis F. Abel, George H. Barth, Edward C. Bauer, Louis E. Baumeister, Hardin L. Benning, Edgar N. Blackman, William E. Blackwell, John Bonewits, Frederick A. Christopher, Charles O. Collins, Frank L. Dolan, Richard J. Eckart, Rudolph M. Gerber, Fred W. Grabenschroer, Herman A. Gralike, Peter A. Hamacher, Frank O. Hamel, Warren E. Harlan, Ernest L. Harris, Frederick Havermann, Frederick H. Herzog, William L. Hoening, Edward F. Hohlt, William L. Horstmann, Frank A. Huber, Bernard C. Huger, Edward H. Ittner, Julius John Jude, Benjamin F. Keith, Eugene H. Kelly, Thomas P. Kelly, Carl G. E. Klie, Walter J. Kohl, Jacob Kuttner, Thomas P. Lauffer, Oscar W. LeMay, Edward P. Litzrodt, Gustav A. J. Ludwigs, Robert C. Mathews, Edmund Mayer, Frederick W. Metzger, Theodore L. Miller, Joseph F. Mott, John O'Kane, Henry Osdieck, August A. Puchta, Paul Rhodius, Otto Sassmann, Isidor A. Schulherr, Henry L. Spohn, Richard Stieber, Charles Uzzell, Edwin C. VanNort, Frank H. Whitman, Paul E. Wiesel, Valentine F. Willett and Walter Wittenberg.

The degree Bachelor of Pharmacy was conferred on Oscar H. Elbrecht, Mary A. Elliot, William F. A. Fahrenkrog, Otto Glosemeyer, Carl G. Hinrichs, Felix Paquin, Guy M. Rice, Frederick C. Simon, Francis J. Traudt, Frank L. Whelpley and William H. Williams.

PRIZES.

The Alumni prize, a gold medal, conferred upon candidates for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy, the best examination in all branches, was given to Edward C. Bauer, of St. Louis. The second prize, a silver medal, was given by the college to Walter J. Kohl, of Belleville, Ill. The prize offered by the Oldberg-Wall Laboratory for the best examination in Pharmacognosy, was conferred upon Carl G. Hinrichs, of St. Louis. The prize offered by the professor of pharmacy for the best examination in Theoretical Pharmacy, was awarded to Frank L. Dolan, of Freeman, Mo. The professor of Practical Pharmacy, for the best examination in Practical Pharmacy, awarded his prize to August A. Puchta, of Washington, Mo. The professor of Chemistry bestowed his prize in Practical Chemistry upon Edward T. Litzrodt, of Burlington, Iowa. The professor of Microscopy, for best examination in Microscopical Technology, awarded his prize to Oscar H. Elbrecht, of St. Louis.

The college prizes for juniors, a full set

of lecture tickets to the senior course, was conferred for the best examination in all branches, upon John A. Weber, of Belleville, Ill. The Alumni prize, a standard work on pharmacy, was awarded for excellence in junior examinations to Wm. G. Willman, of Brownsville, Tex.

Illinois College to Have One Commencement Annually.

The School of Pharmacy of Northwestern University (Illinois College of Pharmacy), at Chicago, has abolished the graduating exercises heretofore held in February and will, hereafter, have only one graduating class annually. Junior students can enter that college only at the beginning of the fall term, the first week-day in September, but they can complete the course for the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy in forty consecutive weeks, provided they diligently apply their whole time and attention to their studies—in other words, are not employed in wage working. All students, however, who follow the prevailing custom in the colleges of pharmacy and divide their time between the drug store and the school, must attend two annual sessions of forty weeks each in order to complete the course for the degree mentioned. Students working in drug stores during their college attendance receive sixteen hours' instruction weekly, but students giving their whole time to their college work receive thirty-two hours' instruction weekly.

A. J. White to Dispose of Mother Siegel's Syrup.

A. J. White, of A. J. White, Ltd. (Predigested Food Co.), of this city, sailed for England two weeks ago on business connected with the sale of his rights in the preparation known as Mother Siegel's Syrup. This preparation is one of the most widely advertised articles in Great Britain, and has been the most successful from a pecuniary point of view, of any preparation ever put on the market. Mother Siegel's Syrup was first introduced into England some twenty-five years ago under the same name as it is known here, viz., Shaker Extract of Roots, but it was not taken kindly to by the English people under this name (a certain prejudice existing there in some quarters against the Shakers), so, after a period of perhaps five years, during which the sales were fairly satisfactory, the name was changed to Mother Siegel's Syrup, and a vigorous policy of advertising was pursued, with what results is well known. It is estimated that the profits from Mother Siegel's Syrup, since the time it was introduced under that name in England, have amounted to over \$5,000,000. Mr. White's growing interests in this country and his advancing age, have prompted him to dispose of this property, and this is the object of his present visit to England. It is expected that he will realize between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 by the sale.

Women as Druggists in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 20.—In late years there has been quite an inroad made in the various professions by ladies in this city. At the present time there are a number of drug stores here that have ladies as prescription clerks. Miss Susan Hayhurst, a young Quakeress, is in

charge of the dispensary of the Woman's Hospital. She was practically the first woman to open the way for others in the colleges, and after she had succeeded in overcoming objections and prejudices, which took years to do, women are now as welcome as men in this institution. As this hospital or college is for women only, it can be seen that it is more advantageous to have one of their own sex in attendance.

Another well-known lady druggist is Miss Susanna Haycock, who is not only a registered pharmacist, but owner of the store as well. Her store is located Twenty-second and Locust streets, right in the heart of the fashionable district of Philadelphia. While the store is small, it is very attractive and is fitted up with such things that only a woman can show to advantage. Miss Haycock is a well proportioned woman, tall, with a strong, intellectual face, and she is prepared to fill prescriptions no matter what kind. At all times she looks neat and businesslike in a dark gray, almost black gown and she wears white linen collars and cuffs. There is quite a little history attached to Miss Haycock's entry into the druggist profession. Even when a child she always talked about marrying a doctor, but in later years, instead of following out her childhood thoughts, she studied medicine herself, and at one time thought she would be a doctor, but ill health prevented her from taking up this profession. At the time she applied for admission she met with a great many rebuffs, but at last she was successful.

There are other lady druggists in the city who either own or manage an apothecary shop. There are Miss Carrie Howard, Sixteenth and Christian streets; Miss Clara Sprissler, Ninth and South streets; Miss Mary Reynold, Howard Hospital; and Miss Anna Lord, Methodist Hospital.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

The New York State Meeting

will be held at Manhattan Beach on July 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th. The details of the programme for the entertainment of the members have not yet been determined upon, but every effort will be made by the local committee to render the meeting the most successful in the history of the organization. The good work done by the association on behalf of the druggists of the State in the Raines law matter is bearing fruit in the shape of numerous applications for membership.

For the Ohio Meeting.

CLEVELAND, April 19.—For a week in June, the large Cleveland Grays' Armory will be filled with an exhibit of druggists' materials, which will perhaps rival anything of the kind ever attempted in the country. The contributions will come from pharmacists all over the country, and will be as many as they will be varied.

All this was agreed upon at the meeting of the special committee of arrangements which was appointed by the C. P. A. at a recent meeting for the purpose of making plans for the coming annual meeting of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association. At the special meeting of the committee held Wednesday night the exhibition was arranged for as the feature of the coming meeting. The meeting will undoubtedly be one of the largest and best attended ever held by the association. Accommodations have been

provided for from 300 to 400 delegates; these with the ladies which may accompany them, will swell the gathering up to 500 at least.

The drug show or exhibition will be open throughout the week, beginning with June 7th. Everything in the drug line, from instruments to medicines and soda water supplies, will be shown in an attractive manner. The delegates will be made to feel at home in every possible way. This part of the programme will include boat rides on the lake, carriage rides, etc.

Where to Apply for Membership in the A. P. A.

President J. E. Morrison has announced the following Auxiliary Committee on membership. Each member has charge of the work of obtaining applications in his own State, province or city, and those desiring to join the Association should apply to the local representative on the committee.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama—Chas. A. Mohr, 951 Dauphin street, Mobile.
 Arizona—Clemens L. Eshman, Phoenix.
 Arkansas—William W. Kerr, Russellville.
 California—William M. Scarby, 400 Sutter street, San Francisco.
 Colorado—Chas. S. Kline, Nineteenth and Welton streets, Denver.
 Connecticut—Charles A. Rapelye, 455 Main street, Hartford.
 Delaware—John M. Harvey, 407 Delaware avenue, Wilmington.
 District of Columbia—Samuel L. Hilton, 103 Second street, N. W. Washington.
 Florida—William A. Dell, Bay and Laura streets, Jacksonville.
 Georgia—Sidney P. Watson, 17 Richardson street, Atlanta.
 Idaho—Albert O. Ingalls, Murray, Shoshone County.
 Illinois—Henry H. Rogers, 24 Court street, Kankakee.
 Indiana—Charles T. Eichrodt, 503 North West street, Indianapolis.
 Indian Territory—Charles G. Moore, Eufaula.
 Iowa—Sherman R. Macy, Des Moines.
 Kansas—George Leis, Lawrence.
 Kentucky—Addison Dimmitt, Fifth avenue and Walnut street, Louisville.
 Louisiana—Louis F. Chalin, Carralton street and St. Charles avenue, New Orleans.
 Maine—Edward A. Hay, Portland.
 Maryland—Webb J. Foster, 67 Hanover street, Baltimore.
 Massachusetts—F. M. Harris, 14 Main street, Worcester.
 Michigan—Geo. McDonald, Main and Burdich streets, Kalamazoo.
 Minnesota—F. J. Wulling, University, Minneapolis.
 Mississippi—J. C. Means, 123 North Commerce street, Natchez.
 Missouri—Ambrose Mueller, Old Orchard.
 Montana—Emil A. Starz, 204 Rodney street, Helena.
 Nebraska—A. V. Pease, Fairbury.
 Nevada—W. A. Perkins, 84 S. C. street, Virginia City.
 New Hampshire—J. B. Baril, 1331 Elm street, Manchester.
 New Jersey—G. W. Parisen, Smith and High streets, Perth Amboy.
 New Mexico—W. C. Porterfield, Silver City.
 New York—Clark Z. Otis, 63 Court street, Binghamton.
 North Carolina—E. V. Zoeller, Tarboro.
 North Dakota—James Davison, Jamestown.
 Ohio—H. Serodino, 53 Observatory street, Cincinnati.
 Oklahoma Territory—John E. Sombart, El Reno.
 Oregon—William Pfunder, Third and Oak streets, Portland.
 Pennsylvania—John F. Patton, 27 West Market street, York.
 Rhode Island—James O'Hare, 6 Benefit street, Providence.
 South Carolina—O. E. Thomas, Columbia.
 South Dakota—R. M. Cotton, Tyndall.
 Tennessee—J. O. Burge, Church and High streets, Nashville.
 Texas—Jacob Burghheim, 1019 Congress avenue, Houston.
 Utah—Fred. J. Hill, 80 West Second, South street, Salt Lake City.
 Vermont—A. L. Dutcher, 109 Main street, St. Albans.
 Virginia—R. H. M. Harrison, Broad and Foushee streets, Richmond.

Washington—H. E. Holmes, Seattle.
 West Virginia—E. L. Boggs, Charleston.
 Wisconsin—H. C. Schrank, 437 East Water street, Milwaukee.
 Wyoming—Leop. L. Daus, Rock Springs.

CITIES.

Baltimore—D. M. R. Culbreth, 203 East Preston street.
 Boston—W. L. Scoville, St. Botolph and Garri-son streets.
 Brooklyn—John Pfeiffer, 241 Nostrand avenue.
 Chicago—Andrew Scherer, 383 North State street.
 Cincinnati—A. F. G. Wetterstroem, 45 Colerain avenue.
 Cleveland—George W. Voss, 680 Woodland avenue.
 Detroit—D. F. E. Stewart.
 Louisville—O. C. Dilly, 2101 West Walnut street.
 New Orleans—M. T. Breslin, 101 St. Peter street.
 New York—T. J. Keenan, 62-68 West Broadway; R. R. Lampa, 128 William street.
 Montreal—J. E. W. Lecours.
 Philadelphia—J. C. Peacock, 3909 North Fifth street.
 Quebec—J. Emile Roy.
 St. Louis—H. F. Hassebrook, 1901 Wright street.
 St. Paul—F. W. Faber, Sixth and Wabash streets.
 H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion place, St. Louis, Missouri, is chairman of the general committee, and Geo. W. Kennedy, Pottsville, Pennsylvania, secretary.

PROVINCES.

New Brunswick—R. E. Coupe, 578 Main street, St. John.
 Nova Scotia—William A. Simson, care of Simson Brothers & Company, Halifax.
 Ontario—F. M. Flett, 502 Queen street, Toronto.
 Prince Edward Island—S. W. Dodd, 101 Queen street, Charlottetown.
 Quebec—R. W. Williams, Notre Dame street, Three Rivers.

OBITUARY.

Miss Mary L. Lawrence, the first registered woman druggist in Pennsylvania, died at her home in Port Carbon, April 2d. She was in her 45th year. Her father was a druggist and at the age of 11 years she showed a disposition to learn the business. He encouraged his daughter in her desire and took her in the store with him.

FREDERIC WILCOX.

Frederic Wilcox, one of the best known pharmacists in the State of Connecticut, died of uraemia at his home in Waterbury on April 7th. Mr. Wilcox was the son of Horace Burt and Flavia (McIntosh) Wilcox, and was born in Portland, June 26, 1844. He remained there until 1858, when he went to Waterbury and entered the employ of the Apothecaries' Hall Company. Afterwards he studied in New York and graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1861. He then went to New Grenada, South America, where he spent nearly four years engaged in buying India rubber and vegetable ivory. He returned to Waterbury and became secretary of the Apothecaries' Hall Company, which position he held at the time of his death. He held the office of State chemist at one time. The "Proceedings of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association," a volume which since 1879 has been issued annually, was edited by Mr. Wilcox, and in that association he has long been an active and valued member. He was its secretary for seventeen years, and on his resignation in 1896 was made secretary emeritus. He was in 1888-89 vice-president of the American Pharmaceutical Association. His wife was the daughter of Levi Hodges of Torrington and they had three children. One son, Levi, is now in the Sheffield Scientific School.



The News.

Wm. Warren, general manager of Parke, Davis & Co., was among the visitors to New York during last week.

E. F. Blank has just taken a position as clerk with G. S. Erb at the corner of Sixty-fifth street and Amsterdam avenue.

C. C. Heuman, secretary of the Maltine Company, is mourning the loss of his mother, who died in Jersey City, on Sunday April 18th.

A. D. Lurch, N. Y. C. P. '96, has just passed the second year's examination at the Bellevue Hospital Medical School, and hopes to finish next spring.

John H. Corey has just resigned his position at George Hughes' pharmacy, Jacksonville, Fla., and gone to his home at Philmonte, N. Y., where he intends to spend a month's time.

William Hull Wickham, of the wholesale drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, is again at his desk after a few weeks' respite, spent at the Hot Springs of Virginia.

Max Friedlander is no longer at the Fulton Pharmacy, 2969 Fulton street, Brooklyn, he having resigned about two weeks ago, after being connected there for over a year.

George St. John Snyder, N. Y. C. P. '86, who recently bought the drug store at 152 Fulton street, Astoria, Long Island, from Max Zagat, has resold it to the former owner.

Arthur H. Hamilton, the young chemist who gained so much celebrity as expert chemist for the State in the Sheldon trial at Auburn, was the first-prize man of the class of '86, N. Y. C. P.

H. D. Annable, of Tompkins avenue, is contemplating an extensive tour through Europe this summer. He certainly is entitled to it, if strict attention to business is any criterion.

Deputy Sheriff Butler is in charge of the place of business of the Charles H. Pleasants Company, wholesale and retail dealers in drugs, at 57 to 61 West Houston street, on claims for \$10,064.

Manager D. A. Greaven of Perry's pharmacy, is an ardent admirer of Italian opera, and whenever the De Reszkes appear Mr. Greaven is apt to be found at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Over forty new members have joined the Drug Trade Club, and there is no doubt that the decision to move into new quarters which was referred to in our last issue will prove a wise one.

It is rumored that F. Th. Bongartz, druggist at Fifty-eighth street and Ninth avenue, New York City, has become a benedict, and that the bride was a Miss Schmieder, of Kingston, N. Y.

Charles E. Tallman, the druggist, at 2204 Fulton street, Brooklyn, sold his pharmacy, April 8th, to his former clerk, Julius Richter. Mr. Richter is a graduate of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

Andrew G. Stafford, N. Y. C. P., '90, has resigned the position of head clerk at Milton Tidd's pharmacy, Trenton, N. J., and moved to this city with his family, with a view to taking a New York clerkship.

George Goetting, druggist at the corner of Forty-fifth street and Third avenue, New York City, has purchased "Brown's Pharmacy," located at the corner of Fulton and Front streets, of Louis S. Eickwort, the present owner.

F. T. Dall, N. Y. C. P., '87, who is in the retail drug business at the corner of Seventy-eighth street and Columbus avenue, New York City, has purchased the pharmacy of A. S. Blackman, deceased, at West Hampton, Long Island.

John J. Redford, N. Y. C. P., '86, for eight years the head clerk at Walter B. Tongues pharmacy, at Ninety-second street and Lexington avenue, is about to open a new drug store at the corner of 114th street and Fifth avenue, New York City.

Herman Lotz, formerly with Stubenrauch & Menn, wholesale druggists, and for the past five years traveling salesman in the Jersey Department at McKesson & Robbins, has sent in his resignation to the firm, and same has been accepted, to go into effect May 1, '97.

P. J. Madden, at one time with McKesson & Robbins, and latterly with the Johnson Drug Company, Third avenue near Twenty-seventh street, New York City, is now the New York City representative for Antineuros, a popular headache remedy.

A. C. Nauman, druggist, at 126 Court street, Brooklyn, who had recovered from his recent severe attack of pneumonia, has suffered a relapse, and is at present so low that his recovery is doubtful. Mr. Schmitt is managing the store during Mr. Nauman's illness.

Alphonse Major, of Major's Cement fame, is a wheelman of high degree and may be seen almost any fine Sunday crossing the Broadway ferry on his way to explore the beauties of Long Island. He is usually accompanied by his daughter, a pretty miss in her teens.

William Gandert, one of the buyers of the wholesale drug house of McKesson & Robbins, has been absent from his desk for over two weeks, being sick at his home, where he was operated upon for abscess. He is now improving and expects to return to work shortly.

Mrs. Beckmann, the sister of J. H. Weil, druggist corner of Avenue A and Ninth street, New York City, and mother of Harry Beckmann, who is the clerk at Weil's pharmacy, was stricken with paralysis on Friday, March 19, '97. She died April 2d, and was buried Sunday, April 4th.

Ludwig Erb, N. Y. C. P., '94, who has been in the employ of Otto Frohwein, druggist, at the corner of Ninety-first street and Third avenue, New York City has resigned his position there and is now located at V. Kostka's pharmacy, corner of Forty-sixth street and Ninth avenue.

R. G. Rutherford, the druggist of Myrtle avenue and Fleet place, is one of the oldest and best known druggists in lower Brooklyn. He says he likes to see those about him work, as he is too good a boss to do it himself. If long years entitle one to this privilege, he has earned it.

Charles F. Kelly, recently with Hegeman & Co., 196 Broadway, and previously with The Bolton Drug Co., at 273 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, has accepted a position as night clerk with E. D. Paxton & Co., druggists at the corner of Broadway and Forty-first street, New York City.

S. M. Martin has resigned his position at Charles Roe's pharmacy, Newton, Sussex County, N. J., in order to devote his entire time to study at the New York College of Pharmacy, where he is a senior student, and where he expects to take the degree of Ph. G. in a few weeks.

C. G. Johnson, a Philadelphia College of Pharmacy graduate, class of '96, has returned to this city, having resigned his position at Evans & Howard's pharmacy, Columbus, Ga. Mr. Johnson was formerly with F. Haas, druggist, at Fourth avenue and Twenty-first street, New York City.

Thomas Talbot, who was recently in the employ of A. Baltzy, druggist at the corner of 134th street and Seventh avenue, and previous to that at Edward Plummer's pharmacy, 406 Fifth avenue, New York City, has just returned from a six-weeks trip to Guelph, Canada, the home of his parents.

William F. Hurt, N. Y. C. P., '92, has resigned the position of clerk at Cunningham & Gachell's pharmacy, Selma, Alabama, where he has been employed for the past half year, in order to again come North. Mr. Hurt was with George P. Williams, druggist at Summit, N. J., previous to his going to Selma.

Dr. Harry B. Ferguson, instructor in materia medica and botany at the New York College of Pharmacy, is mourning the loss of his sister, who died very suddenly on Monday March 29th, at her home in Little Falls, N. Y. Dr. Ferguson attended the funeral, and was absent from the college on March 30th and 31st.

Robert Hawkes, druggist on Tompkins avenue, near Fulton street, Brooklyn, has just had his store overhauled and renovated, and its appearance is much improved. Van Wyck & Mykrantz Brothers, on the corner of Tompkins avenue and Fulton street, are at present following the example of their competitor.

Henry Struck, Jr., N. Y. C. P., '94, has accepted a position as clerk with Louis Marcus, druggist at 1522 Third avenue. Mr. Struck was employed in the same store some time ago, when it was owned by Mr. Murphy; he was also at one time an employee of Fred. Hohenthal at corner of Fifty-third street and Third avenue.

Morris Hirschmann, N. Y. C. P., '96, formerly with Albert Bishop & Son, druggists, at 1646 Second avenue, and more recently at Miller Bros.' pharmacy, corner of Forty-eighth street and Tenth avenue, New York City, is now located at Ferdinand Freund's drug store, corner of 116th street and Fifth avenue, this city.

T. J. Hammond, one of the senior students at the New York College of Pharmacy, will accept a position with E. S. Randall of Hancock, N. Y., as soon as he graduates. Mr. Hammond came from Ohio to attend the New York College, and was last in the employ of Clarence O. Bigelow, druggist at 102 Sixth avenue, New York City.

Herman Wortmann, N. Y. C. P., '81, has resigned his position as manager of the prescription department of E. Milhaus' Son's pharmacy, 183 Broadway, New York City, a position he had held for five years past. Mr. Wortmann was in business for himself in Bergen Point, N. J., previous to accepting the position at Milhaus'.

George F. Spaeth, N. Y. C. P., '89, has left his position with Paul H. Zagat, 83d street and Amsterdam avenue, New York City. Mr. Spaeth sold his retail store at 267 Steinway avenue, Astoria, Long Island, last fall, but as the purchaser failed to meet his obligations, he was forced to take the store back, hence his resignation at Zagat's pharmacy.

It is rumored that Bloomingdale Bros., owners of the large department store on Third avenue and Fifty-ninth street, will open a regular pharmacy at the corner of Sixtieth street and Third avenue, to be open day and night, and that it is to be managed by one of the sons, who is expecting to graduate at the Albany College of Pharmacy, shortly.

Charles L. Engel, N. Y. C. P., '95, who was with Frederick T. Dall & Co., druggists at the corner of Seventy-eighth street and Columbus avenue, New York City, until last December, when he went to his home in Parkersburg, W. Va., has, upon the advice of his physician, decided to take an extended vacation, and is now traveling in the South.

Phillip Simon, N. Y. C. P., '86, now in the drug business, as well as a hat manufacturer in Danbury, Conn., was in town last week. He reports business as picking up. Mr. Simon has lately opened a branch store in New Haven, Conn., which is under the management of Leo Weinstein, who was formerly in the retail drug business in Astoria, Long Island.

Dr. A. B. Husted, of Albany, the president of the New York State Board of Pharmacy, was a recent visitor to this city. He was accompanied by Mrs. Husted, and lived with relatives during his stay. His numerous friends throughout the State will be glad to learn that Dr. Husted is enjoying most excellent health and at fifty-seven years of age, feels, well, say 30.

J. G. Wischert, druggist, at the corner of Bedford and Greene avenues, Brooklyn, accompanied by Dr. H. Little, of the same city, have just returned from a week's gunning trip to the lower end of Long Island. They had phenomenal luck, landing twenty ducks in two hours on one day, and bringing home seventy-five birds as a result of their week's sport.

William G. Moffit, Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, '76, and formerly in the retail drug business at 60 Fulton street, and more recently in the Astor House, this city, but who was obliged to retire, owing to nervous prostration, has returned to the city, and called on his friends, during the last week or two, looking very much improved in health.

Otto Eichapfel, druggist, at 448 Springfield avenue, Newark, N. J., and T. B. Cook, a drug clerk, employed at Albert Schurrs' pharmacy, 443 Broad street, in the same city, were each fined \$100 in the District Court of that city on Saturday, April 17th, for compounding prescriptions without having been licensed by the Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey.

Ludwig Erb, N. Y. C. P., '94, formerly with W. E. Faber, druggist at the corner of Eighty-eighth street and Third avenue, and more recently at Otto Frohwein's pharmacy, corner of Ninety-first street and Third avenue, New York City, has resigned his position at the latter pharmacy. Mr. Erb is an enthusiastic wheelman, and is Captain of the New York College of Pharmacy Wheelmen.

Peter DeLaughry, proprietor of the drug store at the corner of Fifty-third street and Seventh avenue, New York City, who went to the Catskills and latterly to a sanitarium in Stamford, Conn., for his health, is said to be suffering from paresis, and growing steadily worse, and his disease is now pronounced incurable. His many friends will no doubt be greatly grieved by this information.

Professor Virgil Coblenz will sail for Europe on Saturday, May 1st, on the steamer Adria of the Hamburg Line, the professor to enjoy a respite from his arduous duties of the past winter at the New York College of Pharmacy, and Mrs. Coblenz to recuperate from her recent severe illness. They expect to return in September. Their children will spend the summer with Professor Coblenz's mother, in Springfield, Ohio.

Pamphilon's Pharmacy at Union street and Seventh avenue, Brooklyn, has been purchased by Wilmot E. Fanning, who has moved the stock and fittings to larger premises a few doors further West, where he has now one of the most attractive stores in Brooklyn. Mr. Fanning was for some six years the manager of the L. T. Benson business at 2334 Third avenue, New York, and was succeeded there by the younger Pamphilon brothers, Leon, B. C. P., '93; Percy B. C. P., '96, and Frederick, N. Y. C. P., '85. The latter was president of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society in 1896.

Invitations have been sent out for the commencement exercises of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, which are to take place on Thursday evening, April 29th, at Carnegie Music Hall, beginning at 8 o'clock. The class officers and committees are as follows: Frank W. Rutherford, president; T. Gaston Wilbur, vice-president; John Glassford, secretary; William C. Ferguson, treasurer. Executive committee: Oswald G. Ingham, Arthur S. Evans, Willard H. Roberts, Gordon L. Hager, Frederick H. Preston, H. Jewett McKellar, Charles E. Bagley, Edwin P. Lant, Sumner S. Shears, Thomas B. Evans, George W. Gschwind. Valedictorian, Charles E. Bagley.

At a session of the Alumni Association of the Brooklyn College held on April 8th, the action of the society, taken at the January meeting admitting to membership Dr. K. G. Eccles, was rescinded on the ground that the vote was irregular. At the January meeting only three black balls were provided, and since it required five black balls to reject an applicant for membership, it was manifestly impossible for the applicant to be rejected, though one of the voters, in default of provision of sufficient black balls, wrote the word "black ball" on a slip of paper and inserted this in the ballot box. At the April meeting, seven members voted to reject his application for membership, two voting to receive him.

Robert F. Moffatt, who was in charge of Mrs. M. S. Thompson's drug store at Chester, N. Y., has purchased the pharmacy of Henry M. Fitch, located at Monroe, N. Y. Mr. Fitch will now devote his time and attention to his other business at Washingtonville, N. Y.

Several new drug stores will shortly be opened on the East side of the city. Druggist Racoosin, who is located on the corner of Sixtieth street and First avenue, will open a branch store on Second avenue, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets, and a new pharmacy will soon be opened on Second avenue, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first streets, to be known as Davidson's pharmacy. A new store is also announced to be opened shortly on Third avenue between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets.

E. L. Fendler, N. Y. C. P., '87, who has been in the retail drug business at the corner of Broadway and Forty-second street, New York City, for the past five years, will be obliged to move, owing to the fact that the proprietors of the Hotel Metropole, in whose building the store is located, need the room for restaurant purposes. Mr. Fendler has leased a store at the corner of Forty-second street and Lexington avenue, and expects to open up the same on or about May 1st.

FISH STORIES BY ED. WELLS.

The genial Ed. Wells is rusticated in Florida, and fish stories from his pen are gradually finding their way north. Writing from St. Augustine recently he says:

"All we have to do here is to bait our hooks with their old corn and bunion plasters and we catch pom-pom-tam-pom-wam-pom and flip-flam. We sit on the backs of alligators smoking 25 cent cigars all day long."

The Shorter Hours League.

On April 21st, the meeting was held at Grammercy Lyceum under the presidency of C. H. Doherr, of the League for Shorter Hours, the organization of which body was referred to in our last issue. Remarks were made by President Doherr, Dr. R. G. Eccles, Rev. Leighton Williams, John Gallagher, of Brooklyn, Dr. Gramer, T. P. A. Kelly, F. A. Balch, and the following resolutions were passed:

"That the keeping open of drug stores all day on Sunday is not necessary to the needs of the public, and is a detriment to the comfort and health of druggists and their clerks, and we favor any means by which druggists will be compelled to close their stores part of the day on Sunday.

"That it is the sense of this meeting that the maximum hours of labor required of drug clerks should not exceed sixty-six per week."

Brooklyn Druggists and the Legislature.

President Muir's Work at Albany.

Pharmacy was pushed to the background at the last meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the time of the meeting was taken up with matters relating chiefly to legislative matters in which the society is interested. Nineteen members attended the meeting on April 13 and listened to a report by President William Muir, as chairman of the legislative committee. He had appeared before the Senate Committee on the Raines bill at Albany to urge the adoption of an amendment permitting druggists to sell liquors on prescriptions at a flat rate of \$5. The amendment was adopted, but carries with it a prohibitive clause against the sale of alcohol on Sundays and during prohibited hours. He regarded the adoption of this amendment as a great victory for the druggists of the city and State. The committee of the society had been less successful in their efforts to secure new pharmacy legislation. All had objected to the features of the pharmacy chapter of the charter for the Greater City and were anxious to have a law enacted giving some measure of home rule to the druggists of Brooklyn borough. In this they were opposed by the president of the State Pharmaceutical Association and the officers of the New York College of Pharmacy, who succeeded in having the Kings County bill so changed in the committee as to make it undesirable. Some had charged that the bill fathered by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society had been introduced in a sly and surreptitious manner, but none, declared Mr. Muir, knew the falsity of this charge

so fully as those responsible for it. The bill was drafted by the officers of the State Board of Pharmacy and there was no secrecy about its introduction. Mention of its introduction had appeared in the pharmaceutical journals and the matter had been commented upon editorially. He could not understand why Erie County should oppose the bill and seek to kill it, because it gave Erie a better law than it has now. He could understand why the officers of the New York College of Pharmacy would oppose it, as it would interfere with their grab of \$6,000.

Secretary Perkins considered the provision of the proposed bill requiring every applicant for registration to pass an examination, one of the best points in it. It would be a means of setting up a barrier against the foreign element, which was invading American pharmacy to such an extent. Many of the foreigners who claimed registration could not speak or write the English language. It has been the rule in Kings County, he explained, to refuse registration on diploma to all foreigners, without distinction; it matters not whether they came from Kazan or Heidelberg. Of the 400 pharmacists doing business in Brooklyn, all could speak and write the English language, a condition which does not exist in any other locality. Speaking of the nationality of foreign druggists who asked for registration on their diplomas, Mr. Perkins stated that these candidates came mostly from Russia and Sweden. In all his experience, only two Frenchmen had presented themselves. He had accepted the certificate of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, which, he explained, parenthetically, ranked highest. The trouble with foreign countries was that there was no reciprocity. It mattered not how many courtesies we might extend on this side, no recognition whatever was ever extended to American pharmacists in Europe. American diplomas were simply not recognized.

W. P. de Forest discussed the Kings County pharmacy act, which, he said, was without doubt the best pharmacy enactment in existence, with the exception of the Illinois law, which has been recently improved. The law which it is proposed to adopt in the new charter is very defective, a fact which is admitted even by the men who are paid to enforce it.

Dr. A. H. Brundage stated that there was no question at all but that a State law will one day be enacted. Students of pharmacy legislation are aware of the tendency to give the control of pharmacy matters to a State board. Tennessee was a good example. There they are disposed to make a change and follow the example of Illinois. No good reason existed why New York should not have a single pharmacy law for the entire State.

Several resolutions were introduced at this stage, one conveying a vote of thanks to President Muir for his work at Albany, another vote of thanks to the legislators from Brooklyn for the interest they have taken in the bills of the society, and another general letter to all members of the Legislature from Kings County asking their support for the bill introduced by Dr. Brush. Secretary Perkins moved that President Muir be sent to Albany to remain as long as he may see fit, at the expense of the society, a motion which was carried by acclamation. A final motion by Dr. Brundage, provid-

ing for the pushing of the amendments to the charter in the event of the failure of the State bill, was carried. W. P. de Forest was then named as a delegate to the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, and after the election of two new members, C. S. Athaus and Wm. S. Maass, the meeting adjourned.

Death of A. R. Griffith.

Albert R. Griffith, the senior member of the firm of Griffith & Co., retail druggists, 63 and 2241 Third avenue, New York, died at his residence in this city on Wednesday, April 7th. The deceased was formerly in business in Oil City, Pa. He came to New York about twelve years ago and opened a pharmacy at 2241 Third avenue, and later purchased a second established store at 63 Third avenue, and continued in the active management of these places of business, as well as to partially supervise the Oil City store, in which he was interested. Mr. Griffith spent his time between the city of New York and Oil City, though giving the greater portion of his attention to his larger interests in New York. Mr. Griffith was born at Warren, Pa., was about 55 years of age and unmarried. During the War of the Rebellion Mr. Griffith enlisted in the Union cause and served with honor to himself and the principles he was fighting to uphold.

Western New York.

The Board of Pharmacy.

BUFFALO, April 20.—At its first April meeting, the Erie County Board of Pharmacy examined seven candidates, and on the second meeting, four of these were licensed, as follows: Otto Moehlau, pharmacist; David G. Wallace, William J. O'Shaughnessy and Henry W. Veith, assistant pharmacists. All are students of the College of Pharmacy. Mr. Wallace is connected with Gregory's Niagara street pharmacy, and O'Shaughnessy with Mason's Prospect Pharmacy. The others are unattached.

The Board has one city druggist under indictment. John Jankowski, who keeps a drug store in the Polish district, was permitted to operate without a license on the agreement not to sell articles requiring a pharmacist. It was supposed that he was confining his sales to common articles, and not selling dangerous drugs unless they were put up in the form of patent medicines. It was found that he was selling Dover powders, however, and other poisons; and when accused of breaking the law, he greatly incensed the Board by claiming that he carried prohibited articles only for the use of his wife, who was a midwife. It turned out, of course, that she had no more right to use the articles than the druggist himself.

The Lippincott-McCahill Imbroglio.

The difficulty between the Lippincott Soda Fountain Co. and W. J. McCahill, the agent who sold a number of fountains here, and then attached them on a claim that the company would not pay him the commission due on them, has been arranged so far as the purchasers of the fountains are concerned, by the company putting up bonds and releasing them.

College Notes.

The Buffalo College of Pharmacy has adopted light blue as the color of the

college gowns. Hereafter in university gatherings it will be possible by a knowledge of the color and forms of gown, hood and cap to locate the wearer as one would a soldier by his uniform, and this uniformity will not be confined to a single country, either.

The last Pharmacy College examinations are over. The Buffalo College will graduate four men in the new three years' course leading to the degree of Ph.M., and about sixty in all. This is the largest class in the history of the college.

RAINES LAW NOTES FOR N. Y. STATE DRUGGISTS.

Under the amended Raines Law, druggists may only take out a prescription license, the flat rate for which is FIVE DOLLARS, anywhere in the State, irrespective of location; or a regular storekeeper's license, the fee for which is graduated from TEN to FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, according to location.

The prescription license carries with it the right to sell alcohol, except during prohibited hours, that is, from 1 a. m. to 5 a. m., and on Sundays.

A special alcohol license has been provided for dealers in paints, etc., who handle no other liquor than alcohol, at a graduated fee ranging from FIVE to TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS. Druggists may not take out this license.

As soon as the last examination was done, Profs. Hill and Gregory, of the faculty, rushed off for the trout stream at Sardinia, and returned much refreshed, each with a good string of fish.

A. R. Griffith vs. State Board of Pharmacy.

Referring to the proceedings of Albert R. Griffith to compel the State Board of Pharmacy to issue to him a license, reported in our issue of February 25th, p. 121, our readers will remember that the State Board had appealed from the order of the Special Term granting Mr. Griffith's application. The appeal was prosecuted, and would have been argued April 9th, but for the sad fact that on the 7th instant Mr. Griffith died suddenly from apoplexy. This necessitated an abandonment of the appeal, and leaves the matter where it stood originally; that is, there is an unreversed decision sustaining the position for which Mr. Griffith's lawyer contended, and affording a basis for further applications for licenses under the statute.

Minor Notes.

C. J. Wohrie, Buffalo, N. Y., has improved his store very much; it looks quite artistic.

Mr. Noble, of Noble & Drake, Niagara street, Buffalo, N. Y., has just been wedded to a charming Buffalo lady.

Lucius R. Blackney, who some time ago moved his main street drug store to Massachusetts street, has sold it and the stock will be taken into the country.

The druggists are quite well satisfied with the new Raines law amendments. The \$5 clause will permit the trade generally to treat alcohol and its preparations as an ordinary medicine and they are generally indifferent to the full license. The law leaves the trade in better shape than it was under the old law, at least so far as regards the small retailer.

"BILLY" DE CAMP'S LITTLE JOKE.

William H. DeCamp, the manager of H. W. Miller's drug store at Mount Morris, N. Y., tells of a funny experience he had recently with a guileless countryman. Billy DeCamp had put up for this customer one dozen capsules of quinine, five grains in each capsule. After a few days the countryman returned, bringing the empty capsules and asked to have them re-filled, remarking, "That's the best way to take quinine I ever saw." If any one loves a joke it is Billy, so he told his friend from Tuscarora that the capsules must be washed out before they could

be re-filled. The man went out and in an hour returned with a sticky mass of gelatine in his hand, vowing vengeance on the man who caused him to lose his property and buy new. After he had emptied the capsules in order to save expense he considered the drug clerk's advice merely a scheme to rob him of his hard earned dollars. Billy says he will now label his capsules "To be placed on the tongue and allowed to dissolve."

The Prescription License Law.

The following is the text of that portion of the law which applies to the prescription license:

Section 11, subdivision 3. Upon the business of trafficking in liquors by a duly licensed pharmacist, which liquors can only be sold upon the written prescription of a regularly licensed physician, signed by such physician, which prescription shall state the date of the prescription, the name of the person for whom prescribed, and shall be preserved by the vendor, pasted in a book kept for that purpose, and be but once filled, and which liquors shall not be drunk on the premises where sold, or in any outbuilding, yard, booth or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith, there is assessed an excise tax to be paid by such duly licensed pharmacist or the corporation, association or copartnership of which he is a member, engaged in such traffic and for each such place when such traffic is carried on by such pharmacist, or by such corporation, association or copartnership of which he is a member, the sum of five dollars. The holder of a liquor tax certificate under this subdivision may sell alcohol, to be used for medicinal, mechanical or chemical purposes, without a prescription, except during prohibited hours.

Pharmacy Legislation in New York.

The amendment to the charter of the Greater New York and the bill creating a State Board both seem doomed to failure to pass the New York Legislature. It appears to be impossible for political reasons to enact any amendment whatever to the charter of Greater New York, although no serious opposition to the amendment which proposes to divide the Board and the funds between the New York and the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy has developed.

Active opposition has developed to the State law as indicated in our last, and Erie County has been exempted from its provisions. This was followed by an active protest on the part of the New York College of Pharmacy, as has been already stated in these columns, and President Muir, of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, has practically abandoned hope of securing the passage of the State Board bill in the form in which he introduced it. He has, therefore, drafted an amendment to the bill exempting both Erie and New York Counties, which will give a board of seven, including in its jurisdiction all of the State except these two counties. Kings County will have two representatives upon this State Board, and this bill, if passed, would prevent the New York College having control of pharmacy in Kings County, as it

would have under the Greater New York charter. The bill will probably pass the Senate, but owing to the rush of other legislative business, it is very doubtful whether it will pass the Lower House at this session.

Samuel Colgate Dead.

On April 23d Samuel Colgate, multi-millionaire and head of Samuel Colgate & Co., one of the largest soap and perfumery houses in the country, died of heart trouble at his home in Orange, N. J. Mr. Colgate was born in New York city in 1822. His father had established the house of Colgate & Co., and young Samuel Colgate entered the firm and eventually succeeded his father as its head. He removed to Orange in 1857, erecting a fine mansion, where he has since resided.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19.—While this town has been given the title of a sleepy city it does not always follow that the business men do their business with their eyes closed. It appears for once that one of the large drug houses in this city has beaten all competitors, especially those in New York. This foresight was the result of reading one of Philadelphia's daily papers, the one which had the tariff changes before any other paper. This firm, as soon as it saw the article, began to get things into shape and, notwithstanding it was Saturday and the store closed early, a corps of tried men were kept at work late in the evening making out orders for goods on which there was to be a duty.

For several hours there was a constant rush of telegraph boys to and from this office and the orders for goods on which there was to be an advance in duty were not confined to foreign houses, but many of the large houses in New York were drawn on for such articles as they were known to have. It appears that the wide-awake druggists in New York did not know that a list of the articles that a duty was to be either put upon or increased had been given out, and when they received the orders from the Philadelphia house they were not surprised, but when the opening came on the following Monday some of them tried to get out of their contract, but it was a hard thing to do. The enterprising Philadelphia house has made a clean scoop and it will save a large amount of money by its cleverness.

Meeting of the Philadelphia College.

The regular pharmaceutical meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held Tuesday afternoon, April 20th, with Dr. C. B. Lowe in the chair. The first paper presented was on the

Consideration of Some Recent Suggestions Concerning Ointment of Mercuric Nitrate,

by Charles H. La Wall. Reference was first made to an article by P. W. Squire (*Pharmaceutical Journal*, February 27, 1897), in which he rather favored the use of a combination of lard and olive oil (B. P. process) instead of lard oil (U. S. P.

process), while on the other hand, he acknowledged the superiority of our process in previously acting on the fatty base with a portion of the nitric acid. Reference was also made to Mr. Squire's observations on the influence of temperature in making this preparation. The main criticisms of the author were directed against an alternative process suggested by J. W. England (*Am. Jour. Pharm.*, April, 1897), for the production of this ointment. The first point of criticism was on the recommendation of the use of red mercuric oxide, instead of mercury; the author's experience having been to the effect that the latter is relatively purer than the former.

Mr. England's suggestion with reference to cooling the mixture to only 60 degrees C. before adding the mercuric nitrate solution, was regarded by the author as one of great importance, and he further advised the maintenance of the temperature at 60 degrees C. until all reaction ceased.

The addition of glycerin to the finished product was admitted to be advantageous in some respects, but the observation was made that the percentage of mercuric nitrate would be reduced to less than the official amount by the addition, unless a less amount of lard oil were used.

Influence of Starch and Strontium Sulphate on Opium Assay.

The next paper read was prepared jointly by Lyman F. Kebler and Chas. H. La Wall, and was on "The Presence of Starch and Strontium Sulphate in Opium and their Influence on Assaying."

The authors stated that although poppy juice did not contain starch, yet its presence in opium had been reported in a number of instances, and they cited various authorities on this subject. They themselves had found starch in opium assayed during the past two years, the amount varying from a trace to 8 per cent. Processes for estimating this substance, both microscopically and chemically, were outlined and the view expressed that one was probably as accurate as the other. The presence of starch in opium, as well as that of some other substances, which does not increase the percentage of crude morphine, was regarded as of minor importance, since the specific requirement for opium is that it shall contain a certain amount of morphine.

On the other hand, substances that do increase the yield of morphine were regarded as of more serious annoyance. During the past few months some of the opium assayed by the authors yielded unusually high results, and it was found that one duplicate contained a larger amount of impurity associated with the morphine than the other. The impurity was estimated by the ash method, and in every case the presence of strontium was indicated. Further experiments were conducted along this line and the strontium found to exist in the form of sulphate.

In conclusion, the writers asked whether starch or epidermal tissue, or rumex seed or strontium sulphate, or the calcareous salts found in Turkey opium can be classed as adulterants of opium in the true sense of the word.

They, however, did think that a substance like strontium sulphate, which increases the yield of morphine, should be looked on as an adulterant.

Analysis of Gelsemium.

The last contribution was on the subject of "Gelsemium," by L. E. Sayre, and embraced the results of an analysis of the root, rhizome and stems.

The writer stated that recently he had obtained gelsemium root from different quarters, and that there was no difficulty in getting a drug free from stem from houses having an established reputation as crude drug dealers.

Samples of the stem of the commercial drug were examined, and also the stem of a living plant of six years' growth.

The analysis showed that the principles upon which the drug depends for its activity are absent, or present only in small quantity in the stem, and, therefore, the admixture of any appreciable amount of stem must reduce the value of the drug as a medicine.

Pennsylvania Notes.

H. E. Rabenau will sail for Europe the latter part of this month.

Mr. Weber has started a new drug store at Twentieth and Tasker streets.

John L. Curry, 221 Callowhill street, has taken a trip to Florida for his health.

A. J. Kendig, Sixteenth and Brown streets, has sold his store to a former clerk.

G. S. Hunt of West Chester has closed his store at that place and moved to Shamokin.

Joseph Crawford, Frankford avenue and Hart Lane, who has been in Florida for some time has returned.

Halloway & Co. have opened a drug store at Sixteenth and Brown streets, which was formerly conducted by A. J. Kendig.

The building at Sixth and Jefferson streets has been leased to a well-known druggist. He will make an attractive store out of it.

H. W. Estlack, the energetic druggist of 1233 South Fifteenth street, is one of the celebrated long distance riders of this city.

J. A. Wishart, former clerk for druggist Ferguson, of Howard and Thompson streets, has opened a new store on Somerset street near Cedar.

David Fred Barr, former clerk for B. J. Stat-ham, Thirteenth and Master streets, has opened a new drug store at Thirteenth and Cambria streets.

A. D. McNair and Bro., one of the most enterprising druggists in the southern section of the city, claims to do the largest soda water business down town.

R. P. Wilkinson, Seventeenth and Wharton streets, is studying medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical. Mr. Wilkinson is well known in secret society circles.

C. P. McDonald, has bought a lot at Seventeenth and Rittenhouse streets, on which he will erect a fine building. The first floor to be devoted to a drug store.

C. G. Miller, who for some time past has been located at Fifty-first street and Willows avenue, is among the missing. There are a number of creditors who are seeking him.

Druggist McFee has bought the store at Ninth and Vine streets, which has been conducted by Mr. Eckles for a number of years. Mr. McFee has for many years been manager for this house.

C. P. Gabell, has opened a new store at Fifty-fourth street and Lancaster avenue. This is the farthest store out, and it attracts considerable attention as it is handsomely fitted up with all modern improvements.

On March 29th the F. A. Hoyt Company, well known perfumers, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Edwin U. Throckmorton and John C. Beatty. The deed is dated March 13, 1897, and conveys no real estate.

The St. Cloud Pharmacy at Seventh and Arch streets was recently entered by burglars and \$48 was taken from the drawer. The thieves had piled up a lot of other goods to take, but it is supposed they were frightened off.

E. W. Sharp, a popular druggist at Richmond and Somerset streets has devoted considerable of his time to the manufacture of drugs. Mr. Sharp has erected a bicycle shop in the rear of his store and it is said he is doing a large business.

Wm. Hummel, one of the leading lights of Richmond, has determined to sell his store 3001 Richmond street, and for the rest of his life take things easy. Mr. Hummel is quite a character and is known throughout the city for his many good traits.

David S. Wiltberger, for a number of years past one of the leading wholesale druggists in this city, died on March 25th. Mr. Wiltberger had been ill for some time past and this illness culminated in his death on March 25th, at his residence 1612 Wallace street.

John Lucas & Co., owing to the improvements made recently at their factory at Gibbaboro, will in the future ship most of their goods direct from there. Heretofore all their orders except exceptionally large ones have been filled at their Philadelphia office, but in the future most everything will come from the factory direct.

The old established firm of Mellor and Rittenhouse, Twenty-second street above Race, reports business to be in a flourishing condition, although this is their dull period. Many of their orders are for places that have not been buying goods for some time past, and they are encouraged by the outlook.

The Purity Drug Co. will open a new store at Marshall and Oxford streets. It is to be managed by Mr. Thomlyn. There is also a new drug store at the southeast corner of Eighth and Norris streets. It is fitted up in a handsome manner and is one of the finest up town. It is conducted by William H. Carslake.

Ingersoll & Co., are doing a large and extensive business in the manufacture and sale of extracts. This firm, while a new one, has been in the business for a number of years and their trade is constantly increasing. It is understood that another root-beer is being put on the market and is to have large backing and is said to be equal to any that is now sold.

Owing to the decision in the Zacharias case, in relation to other than druggists conducting drug stores, it is said a well known financial man of this city contemplates investing a large amount of money in this business. He intends to secure a number of managers and in this way he will open up several drug stores in this city. It is said that he has now two under way.

Dr. Julius Fajals, one of the promising druggists of Wissahickon, met with an accident the other day. He was riding his bicycle and by some reason known only to beginners the wheel became hypnotized and he came into collision with the lamppost. He was severely hurt about the head and body while the lamppost escaped uninjured.

W. H. Ware is suffering with a severe attack of the grip. Although his voice is at present very deep, he manages to attend to business. Mr. Ware said the other day that his sale of pessaries was larger than they have ever been before, and as the doctors and druggists have taken the matter up, he has almost all he can do to fill his orders in time. He also has quite a run on his new bulb spray for catarrhal affection.

Edward Ball, of Hellertown, Pa. one of the best known druggists in the interior of the State, committed suicide on April 5th, by taking a dose of prussic acid. Mr. Ball has been worrying for some time over some personal affairs, and as the matter was becoming widely known, it preyed so on his mind that he took his life. He was about fifty years of age and was well liked by all those who knew him.

There have been a number of applicants presented to the new administration for the position of drug inspector at this port. Up to this writing there have been one hundred and five applicants who are desirous of filling the position now occupied by Dr. Kelly. It is stated that there is a possibility of having two drug inspectors in this city and A. W. Wenrich and John D. Burg seem to have the inside track.

There is a lively war going on in Germantown between druggists Pratt and Galbraith. These two mixers of medicines have stores at Main and Manheim streets, and their windows face each other. Recently one of them began hostilities by placing a large display card in the window announcing that during certain hours a specified article would be sold at a considerable reduction. The other druggist met the onslaught and the battle is now on. One is selling naphthalene at 8 cents a pound, and publicly announces it. The other druggist has met the cut.

Schandien & Lind, the well-known manufacturers of Garwood perfumes, are doing a good business. This firm is constantly getting out new novelties such as to attract the trade and at the same time be of benefit to the purchaser. Many druggists have suffered by persons quietly taking bottles off their counter. To obviate this, as much as possible, the firm has patented a new rack which will hold five pints or ten half-pint bottles of their perfume besides having a holder in the rear for the retention of a graduate glass. This rack is very ornamental and at the same time is so constructed that the bottles can only be lifted out by the druggists. It is given free with an order for goods at regular prices.

One of the most enterprising druggists of the central part of the city is George Y. Wood who conducts the Drug Store at the Northeast corner of Tenth and Spruce streets. Mr. Wood is popular with all those with whom he comes in contact and takes a great interest in athletic exercises, being a fair sprinter, a follower of the manly art of self defense and a trick bicycle rider. Notwithstanding all these admirable traits he has a large business, and his store is not only well stocked with all kinds of drugs and fancy articles, but it is fitted up in a tasty manner. He has an old fashioned grandfather's clock, which he values at its weight in gold, and as it is quite heavy, it would bring a good price if he should receive what he thinks it is worth. His soda water fountain is a dream in onyx and silver and he does a rushing business at this counter.

W. Fred Steinmetz, who conducts the pharmacy at 2338 Girard avenue, has taken a partner into his business which can only be dissolved by death or divorce. On the 16th of last month he was married to Miss Carrie Leeds Smith, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Richard Harcourt at the residence of the bride's parents, after which an elaborate banquet and reception was held at the Hotel Walton. Mr. Steinmetz is one of the most popular young druggists in the Northern section of the city and his store is known as the "bicyclers' retreat." He is an expert rider, a member of the Century Wheelmen, also connected with the Philadelphia Wholesale Drug Company and a big mogul in the Masons. He joined all these secret societies prior to his marriage, and it is not known whether he will continue to take such prominent interest as he has heretofore.

FIELD BOTANY COURSE.

Professor Stewardson Brown, Conservator of the Botanical Section of the Academy of Natural Sciences, gave out the following dates and particulars of the field meetings arranged to close the lectures on Botany in the Professors' Course delivered early in the year. These outings are open to all interested, the only expense being the fare as given for each trip: April 24th, Swarthmore, leave Broad street station at 1.28 p. m., returning at 4.43. May 1st, Rose Glen, leave Reading terminal station at 1.42 p. m., returning at 4.35. May 8th, Melmar, leave Reading terminal station at 2.07, returning at 4.35. May 15th, Clementon, N. J., leave Reading ferry, foot of Chestnut street, at 1 p. m., returning at 4.41.

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO.'S EMPLOYEES' BENEFIT FUND.

The annual meeting of this association was held on Saturday evening, April 10th, in Handel & Haydn Hall, N. E. corner Eighth and Spring Garden streets. The important topic for consideration was the changing of the scope of the organization so as to pay sick benefits as well as the death benefits which are paid now. Committees were appointed to investigate the advisability of such a plan and report in the near future. The report of the Treasurer showed a flourishing condition of the affairs of the society. The following officers were re-elected: James M. Whitecar, president; Charles C. Buchanan, secretary; Edward Smith, treasurer.

PHARMACY LEGISLATION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The pharmaceutical bills which are now before the Legislature are receiving considerable attention throughout drug circles. H. M. Cox, chairman of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical

Association Committee on legislation has sent the following letter to all the prominent men in the trade.

My Dear Sir:

You are doubtless aware that a recent decision of the Superior Court invalidated a most important portion of the pharmacy law. A bill to remedy this state of facts has been prepared and introduced into both branches of the Legislature. It has been kindly received by the Senate and already passed a third reading. In the House we are not to fare so well, owing to the determination of some of our medical friends who appear anxious to burden it and in a very essential particular destroy its usefulness by inserting a clause making imperative the registration of physicians as druggists, by the Pharmaceutical Examining Board, without an examination. This cannot and should not be permitted.

Hence, allow me to request and urge you, immediately upon the receipt of this, to write or personally see each of your representatives in the House, and if possible prevail upon them to give Senate Bill No. 238, (already passed third reading, and a copy of which find enclosed) their earnest support. By so doing you may contribute largely to the success of our efforts in the interest and practice of true pharmacy.

OHIO.

Cincinnati Notes.

The seventy-two cases recently filed in Anderson, Ind., by Detective Simmons against leading druggists of that place, charging the illegal sale of liquors, have been dismissed. This is the result of a verdict of not guilty returned last Friday against Druggist W. C. Rousch, which was a test one, all being similar to it. Detective Simmons in working up the cases represented himself to be a physician and bought liquor by the drink from each of the drug firms.

After almost a half century in business the well-known pharmacy of A. Fennel & Son has been moved to the southeast corner of Eighth and Race streets. The time-honored establishment has the confidence of physicians and the public. Prof. Charles T. P. Fennel, who presides over the destinies of the institution, is no doubt as well known as any druggist or chemist in Ohio. The Fennel store was first established at Third and Broadway in the building now occupied by E. A. Keeshan. It was then moved to Eighth and Vine streets, and then to its present location.

Another change of importance that has occurred during the past two weeks was the transfer of the Kampfmueller pharmacy to George W. Kylius. This pharmacy is one of the prettiest on Walnut Hills. It is located at the corner of Fairfax and Woodburn avenues, which is near the Nineteenth District School. Mr. Kylius, who succeeds to the business, for years conducted the well-known pharmacy at Liberty and Denman streets. He stands high in his profession and he is a man whom it is a pleasure to meet. He will doubtless do well in his new store. Mr. Kampfmueller is going to engage in the surgical instrument business. The Kylius pharmacy in the west has been purchased by Edward Doerr, a well-known pharmacist of this city.

Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner Julius Adler has a new plan of obtaining alleged adulterations. He holds that under the old system the Commissioner and his assistants become too well known and that it was almost impossible for them to obtain samples. A dealer selling oleomargarine would specify that the product sold over his counter was not butter and thus evade the law. Adler has no regular assistant but sends out deputies and secures his samples in various other ways. Adler believes that dealers will find it easier to live up to the law under this system than it was under the old way when they were almost constantly on the lookout for the Commissioner or his deputies.

LITTLE NEWS NOTES.

Herman Serodina is out again.

George Kylius has bought a \$3,000 soda fountain for his new store.

Weatherhead's pharmacy has been renovated and remodeled.

Dr. Tenney reports good business at his two stores. The doctor is a hustler.

It is said that a swell pharmacy is soon to be established in the downtown portion of the city.

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

DEPARTMENT STORE WAR.

Lundin Bill Will Pass in Illinois Legislature.

Hallberg and Ebert Appear for Druggists at Springfield.

CHICAGO, April 17.—The House Committee on Municipal Corporations has decided to make a favorable report on the department store bill. This measure is the one known as the Lundin bill, and it has already passed the Senate. It will probably come up for first reading during the latter part of the coming week.

As far as it is possible at present to forecast the bill's prospects, it will pass the House and go to the Governor. The action which Gov. Tanner will take is still in doubt. It appears now that he is likely to permit the measure to become a law, constitutional or not, and to let the retailers and department store people fight it out among themselves in the courts.

Good attorneys have expressed the view that

The Lundin Bill is Good Law

and the retail dealers are sanguine regarding the ultimate outcome. The hearing before the Committee on Municipal Corporations was of general interest. A delegation of twenty, chosen from the organizations comprising the Cook County Business Men's Association, appeared to enlighten the legislators regarding the views of retailers on the subject. Ex-Senator Salomon accompanied the party, in which were Albert E. Ebert, Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg and Louis Lehman, who looked after the druggists' interests. A number of Peoria men were also present. The department store people were being represented by Otto Young, of the Fair, and Frank H. Cooper, of Siegel, Cooper & Co. H. J. Hamlin, a corporation lawyer, of Shelbyville, represented Messrs. Cooper and Young.

The Department Stores Speak.

For two hours the committeemen listened to arguments, for and against, and finally deferred action for one week. Mr. Cooper was the first to take the floor. He referred to the depression in business for which the department stores are blamed, and said it was due to other causes. His motto, he said, was a fair field and no favors. He claimed that the big stores do not paralyze trade, but, on the other hand, stimulate competition. The public at large, he alleged, was benefited by cut-prices.

Prof. Hallberg Speaks for the Drug Trade.

Prof. Hallberg announced that 4,100 druggists throughout Illinois, represented in the State Pharmaceutical Association, were in favor of the bill, and that at their last meeting it was unanimously decided to endeavor to obtain some legislation restricting the operation of the department stores. The druggists had suffered greatly from the operation of these stores, which sold inferior and often

adulterated drugs at a price at which the best quality of drugs could not be sold.

W. H. Durant, a Chicago grocer, followed, and Otto Young then made a long speech, and told how the thing looked from the big store point of view. He claimed that the late depression had affected the large dealers as well as the small, and that he knew of one big store which had lost half a million dollars. Upon being questioned by Mr. Nohe, Mr. Young said that he had started in business in 1875, with a capital of \$1,000, and that he now carries a stock worth between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000. Albert E. Ebert, the well-known druggist, made a speech in support of the bill. He said that since 1882, he had not been able to make any money in his business because of the havoc wrought among prices by the department stores.

Minnesota Department Store Bill Killed.

ST. PAUL, MINN., April 9.—By a vote of 28 to 24 the Senate this afternoon indefinitely postponed the anti-department store bill.

In the course of a Legislative investigation in regard to department stores and their effect on general trade conditions, some interesting statistics were submitted showing the number of retail stores in the various lines in the city of St. Paul in 1896 compared with 1890. The total number has been reduced from 431 to 300, and every class of stores, with one notable exception shows a heavy decrease. That exception is the drug stores. They have not only not decreased, but have actually increased from 48 in 1890 to 65 in 1896.

PHARMACY IN THE HOOSIER STATE.

The Pharmacy Law Vetoed.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 5.—The pharmacy law has passed and been vetoed on the ground that it is unconstitutional in form. All that family of "druggists" whose sales of "red lick" form a very important part of their business, and possibly a few others, are jubilant over the defeat of the measure. The leaders in the State Association deplore it. We will do better next time.

Free Dispensary Evil.

The growl against free dispensaries is noted from the druggists in many of the larger cities. Here in Indianapolis it has become a "crying" evil. We are blessed (?) with at least half a dozen of these shops, where all sorts and conditions of people are treated and medicines furnished gratis. Each of the medical colleges furnishes one "for the benefit of their students." The City Dispensary for the public generally, and one or two others. Thousands of people, abundantly able to pay for medical attendance and medicines for themselves and families, invariably go to the dispensary, or send for the dispensary doctor, when ill.

These institutions are a positive harm to students and people alike; they tend to pauperize the people, and they deprive the young medical man of a paying practice. Not a very lucrative practice, but one there would be some money in. I remember when the present City Dispensary was started, mainly by and through the influence of Dr. Wm. B. Fletcher, who at that time owned an interest in a flourishing drug store here. As soon as the dispensary was fairly underway he sold his drug stock. The deserving poor should not be allowed to suffer for lack of medical attention or medicines, but, is there not somewhat too much of this?

Legislative.

The usual bill has been introduced into the Legislature providing that on every bottle of patent medicine the formula shall be published in full. This bill is not to become a law. It is introduced solely to bleed the manufacturer of patents and put money in the purse of the able gentleman who devised it. He must be "seen," or "it" must be "put in an envelope and sent to my boarding house."

The pure food bill, and pure food commissioner bill, seem to have "died a bornin'" for since their reference to the committee on public health nothing has been heard of them.

Hoosier Bowlers.

We have a bowling club here, among the pharmics, who think they are "some bowlers." They talk of challenging the New York drug bowlers. Art. Timberlake, George Fraub, Chas. Schad, Henry Pfafflin and Wm. H. Stocker are the crack players.

Good Outlook for Soda Water.

The ice trust, that made life a burden for the druggists of this city last year, is now a "busted community." Ice for the coming season is offered for \$1.50 and \$2.00 a ton. Last year we paid \$6.00 to \$10.00. Soda water dealers hope for a profitable business this year.

Some new drug stores have been started here since the pharmacy law was introduced. We now have one hundred and seventy-one (171) stores, an increase of six since January 1st. Almost every drug store in town is for sale—cut rates and poor business. The jobbers report business a trifle better—just a trifle, but the retailers grunt and grumble as much as ever.

CAL. CIUM.

What Constitutes a Legal Prescription.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—A decision of great importance to druggists was handed down by the Appellate Court recently.

A. H. Caldwell, a Martinsville druggist, sold a quart of whisky on a physician's prescription reading, "R. Whisky, one quart for medical use," and was fined for selling intoxicating liquor on Sunday, but attempted to justify the act on the ground that he filled the prescription of a reputable physician.

The court holds that the presentation of a prescription that does not request that the sale be made on Sunday, nor to whom it shall be sold, nor the manner in which the liquor shall be used, is not authority for selling on Sunday, and that the burden of proof is on the druggist to show that the liquor was used for medicinal purposes.

ILLINOIS.

Counterfeiting Williams' Pills.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Joseph Platt has been placed under arrest on a charge of counterfeiting the trade-mark of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Schnectady, N. Y., manufacturers of "Williams' Pink Pills." Platt was given a preliminary hearing, and held under \$1,000 bond. The Williams Company received a letter several days ago stating that Platt had offered the pills at 20 per cent discount. E. M. McClellan was at once sent to Chicago and secured the arrest. Mr. McClellan also discovered that the spurious pills are finding their way over some of the department store counters.

Illinois Board Assumes the Aggressive.

The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy has begun an active campaign against violators of the pharmacy law. A number of convictions have been secured before justices of the peace, and more prosecutions are in prospect. The principal trouble is with the sections regarding the employment of registered men, which is found to be most frequently violated. The fact that the pharmacy law has been upheld by the courts has made the work of the State Board much easier and surer.

After Liquor Selling Druggists.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union has camped on the trail of Chicago druggists. At a meeting held April 15th, the following rather startling "whereas" and "resolved" were passed:

"Whereas, It has come to our notice that drinks mixed with liquor are dispensed to young women at the soda fountains of our city,
"Resolved, That we express our horror and disapprobation of this method of lowering young womanhood, and that we make this protest as widespread as possible, that they may not partake of these drinks unknowingly."

School of Pharmacy Notes.

The graduating exercises of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois are to be held at the Great Northern Theatre, Thursday, April 22d, at 2.30 o'clock p. m. There are about forty graduates this year. In the evening, the Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy will hold a reception and give a banquet at the Auditorium.

The late failure of the Globe Savings Bank, of which Treasurer Spalding, of the University of Illinois, was president, has caused some fear that the College of Pharmacy would be embarrassed. Secretary W. B. Day said that although the college is a department of the university its funds were handled by the trustees, along with the general fund of which it was a part. The loss, he said, would have no effect on the college, as its year's work is at an end. It is understood that some of the teachers who neglected to put in vouchers for salary promptly have suffered some loss.

Thomas Whitfield, who has been in the drug business in Chicago for forty-four years, has sold his building at Wabash avenue and Jackson street, and has leased it back from the purchasers. Mr. Whitfield states that he thinks it time to retire from the drug business, but denies the rumors circulated that he has disposed of his drug store.

Flim-Flammer Caught.

Friends of three Chicago druggists, Otto Humbermeister, of 670 North Clark street; Milton P. Bates, of 100 North State street, and Archie Tyson, Forest avenue and Thirty-fifth street, hint that these gentlemen think of decking their cash registers in mourning because of the visits of a young man skilled in the art of "flim-flamming." The young man, who was later captured and gave the name of H. G. Morton, came to grief in Mr. Tyson's store. Letter in hand, Morton rushed in with a handful of silver, and asked Mr. Tyson to accept the change for a \$5 bill. Mr. Tyson complied, and saw the bill safely sealed up before he found the change was short. The young man left the letter, took the change and went out "to get his employer to make up the deficiency." He failed to return and, of course, the envelope was found to contain nothing. Mr. Tyson started in pursuit of Morton, captured him, and handed him over to the police.

A Well-Known Chicago Druggist Dead.

James Thompson, a pioneer druggist of Chicago, died March 16th at the home of his sister, Mrs. Ellen McDonald, at Winnetka. Thirty-nine years ago Mr. Thompson established a pharmacy in the business district of Chicago and continued in the business until the time of his death, his last store being located at 83 Clark street. Mr. Thompson was buried March 18th and many druggists attended the funeral. At a meeting of the Chicago Apothecary's Society resolutions of regret and sympathy were passed. Following upon the decease of Mr. Thompson came the incorporation of the James Thompson Drug Company. The purpose, as stated in the incorporation papers, is to manufacture drugs. The capital stock is \$6,000, the incorporators being Carlton Prouty, D. W. Prouty and C. L. Rundell.

Chicago and Western News Notes.

Cooper & Gross succeed H. L. Cooper at Waverly, Kan.

Gross & Carver succeed Joa. Gross at Williamsburg, Kan.

F. G. Irwin has fitted up an elegant store on Vermillion street, Danville.

L. B. Kinne, of Moran, Kan., is favorably spoken of as next Postmaster.

At Cascade, Iowa, February 17th, Mr. T. H. Glynn and Sadie A. Lane were married.

T. V. Campbell, formerly of Kansas City, succeeds Dr. J. H. Henson at Savonburg, Kan.

O. C. and A. A. Kurrasch, Kankakee, Ill., have been succeeded by Albert Kurrasch, Sr.

Dr. Yates, an old and highly respected druggist of Hiawatha, Kan., died on February 21st.

C. E. Kelly, formerly in the drug business at Reserve, Kan., has opened a new store at Hiawatha.

C. E. Crowell of Streator, LaSalle County, Ill., is dead. His store will be closed and the stock sold.

D. F. Deem, formerly with Dr. Henson, at Saronburg, Kan., is now with H. P. Coppage, of Fontana, Kan.

John Schroeder has bought the stock of the Katzenburg Company at 4263 South Halsted street, Chicago.

Robert Stevenson & Co. has supplied the stock required for the Conger Pharmacy, a store lately opened at Galesburg, Ill.

Mrs. C. E. Bailey, of Spring Hill, Kan., is successfully conducting her husband's drug store, during his absence in Kansas City.

W. A. Dyché, the Chicago druggist who is Mayor of Evanston, has been renominated by the Republicans for office after a hard fight.

W. H. Elliott & Bros., Hoopeston, Ill., have put in new fixtures and a new soda fountain. This is one of the finest stores in Eastern Illinois.

D. H. Wherrit, formerly at Sixty-third and Sherman streets, has moved his stock to North Clark and Schiller streets, a distance of some ten miles.

W. J. Waters, of Uniontown, Kan., who was recently married to Miss Julian, of same place, and took an extended trip through Texas, has returned.

P. E. Shumbick, local secretary of the American Pharmacists' Association, was in Chicago lately, to arrange for transportation for the approaching meeting at Minneapolis.

F. E. Respler, Danville, Ill., has removed his drug store from Jackson street to F. G. Irwin's old stand, corner Main and Hazel streets. This corner has been occupied by a drug store for forty years.

At a late meeting of the Executive Committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, the date of the meeting of the Association at Champaign, Ill., was changed from July 16 and 17 to July 2 and 3.

Dr. W. H. Robinson, who once owned the drug store in H. H. Holmes "castle" at Sixty-third and Wallace streets, was recently fined \$10 for taking part in a poker game; execution however, was stayed.

Edward R. Dorey, a druggist of Indianapolis, recently visited Chicago on a sad errand. Mr. Dorey's mission was to identify the remains of his son William J. Dorey, who was found dead in a Clark street hotel.

A telephone war is on in Cicero, one of Chicago's suburbs, between the Chicago Telephone Company and a local corporation and as a result the druggists in that place are temporarily getting the advantages of cut rates.

W. J. Lumley is to open a first-class drug store April 10th, at 5200 Wentworth avenue. The store will have a complete line of new goods. In addition, Mr. Lumley has succeeded F. A. Howard in the ownership of the store at 3265 State street.

Hugh Tingle of Denver, who was recently victorious in a suit against Dickerson and Brown, is in Chicago, selling phenacetin. All suits are at present hanging fire, and druggists confess themselves a bit puzzled at the action in the phenacetin cases.

Morrison Plummer & Co. report business as excellent among places tributary to Chicago. In addition to filling a large amount of orders the concern has sold entire stocks to E. E. Felt of Elkhart, Ind., and Charles De Smith of Charles City, Iowa. Both these stores opened for business April 1st.

Chas. F. Kuhn, Jr., the pioneer druggist of Norcatun, Kansas, has recently sold his drug fixtures to Dr. C. V. Corns. Mr. Kuhn, with his wife and daughter, will be missed in Norcatun. Charley is a royal good fellow, and an A1 druggist. They will move to some point in California not yet decided upon, where Charlie expects to again launch out in the drug business.

S. B. Cary, of Junction City, Kansas, was in the city March 21, on a social and business trip, looking fat and shaking with laughter. Mr. Cary's short sojourn at Junction City and association with the jolly fellows of Fort Riley has but added to his good nature. Mrs. Cary's health has not been so good and is home again after only a short stay in Kansas, and enjoying the balmy breezes of an Independence, Missouri, country home.

The wide-awake and enterprising firm of Bertsch-Boal Drug Co., Oskaloosa, Iowa, is composed of Geo. P. Bertsch and Tracy E. Boal. Shortly after the partnership was formed, George seemed to take to the partnership business so well, that in October he took a trip to Baltimore, and while there entered into a still closer partnership by marrying Miss A. Holder, and since his return with his bride has been one of the happiest men in Oskaloosa. Tracy at once saw that he was considered a "back number," and in order to again place himself on an equal footing with George, made a trip to his former home, Buda, Ill., and on January 20th was married to Miss Stella B. Ried. They will be at home at 410 East High street, Oskaloosa, after March 1st. May they live long and prosper is the earnest desire of the many friends of George P. Bertsch and Tracy E. Boal.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Alcohol Bill Vetoeed.

BOSTON, April 17.—Governor Wolcott has returned to the Legislature, without his signature, the bill which provides for removing restrictions on sales of alcohol by dealers in paints, oils, chemicals, and painters' supplies. In his veto, the Governor says, in part: The bill is a radical departure from the policy of existing statutes regulating the sale of alcohol, and I am unable to believe that its scope and effect were fully considered by the Legislature. It is unnecessary to discuss the question whether it would be wise to permit the sale of alcohol by dealers in paints and chemicals for mechanical purposes under the same restrictions as those which apply to such sales by druggists. Such are not the provisions of this bill. It permits the sale without any restrictions as to time, place or manner. Another bill will be introduced into the Legislature containing modifications which will probably render it acceptable to the Governor.

Erastus Hopkins, of Worcester, has been appointed by the President as special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals in the district of Boston and Charlestown. Mr. Hopkins is the son of W. S. B. Hopkins, one of Worcester's solid citizens, and is regarded as a most capable chemist.

Sale of Malt Extract.

Every druggist in the city of Cambridge has received notice to cease selling malt extracts, the notices having been served by the chief of police of that city. The document reads that no beverages containing more than one per cent of alcohol can be sold. One person, who put in a stock of \$500 worth recently, has declared he will take the matter to the Supreme Court. In event of a decision against the dealers, the loss will be heavy, as all will be obliged to dispose of the stock to dealers elsewhere.

Massachusetts Matters.

Increase in business compels an enlargement of Shea's pharmacy in Salem.

W. Nelson, of Boston, druggist, has bought the Batchelder pharmacy in Haverhill.

The assignment of A. A. Brown, a druggist in North Attleboro, has been announced.

E. F. Brown, druggist, Ipswich, has removed his pharmacy in Red Men's Block to Young's Block in Market street.

Henceforth the druggists of Holyoke will be the only persons in that city authorized to sell papers on Sundays, besides the regular news-dealers.

Frank Decker, of the Nichols drug store, Salem, has been chosen president of the Alumni Association of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

M. F. Wood, of Northboro, a druggist doing business as E. W. Wood & Co., has filed a voluntary petition in insolvency. His liabilities are \$6,500. It is understood he has made an offer of twenty cents on a dollar.

Winslow B. Nourse has the distinction of being the proprietor of the oldest drug store in Ware. He has just bought the drug store at the corner of Main and Patton streets, Springfield, and will conduct both establishments.

Henry H. Faxon, Massachusetts' greatest temperance advocate, has written a letter to Governor Wolcott, in which he expresses his gratitude for his veto of the bill relative to the "sale of pure alcohol by dealers in paints and chemicals."

Heard Around Boston.

Since his return from Venezuela, Reuben L. Richardson, of the Richardson & Rust Company, has had much to say of that country. Mr. Richardson was the recipient of many courtesies while in Caracas. He presented an American silk flag to President Crespo, and one to General Felix Mora, and was presented, in return, the national flag of Venezuela.

When Charles Siegemund opens his new pharmacy at 143 Tremont street, between Temple place and West street, opposite Boston Common, he will have the only drug store on that street from Bromfield to Barliston streets, a distance of nearly half a mile.

There is a report that a new drug store is to be opened in the Warren Chambers in Boylston street and one in Norway street, Back Bay.

Affairs in New England.

A druggist's license has been granted to William F. Schlag, Hartford, Conn.

S. P. Storrs is associated with Charles W. Perkins in the drug business at New Britain, Conn.

J. A. Langlois and A. D. Dufresne have bought the drug business of F. E. Eldred in St. Albans, Vt.

The drug business of Frank Wilson at Berlin, N. H., has been bought by C. R. Denning of that town.

Christopher C. May, one of the leading druggists of Portland, Me., is dead. He was ill about two days.

F. E. Drake & Co., have bought the drug business in Gardiner, Me., formerly conducted by J. J. Ward.

The stock of the Burlington Drug Company has been bought by J. H. McGreevy and Treffle Duhamel of that city.

The Pearl drug store in Burlington, Vt., has been opened by F. J. Beaupre. He has leased the store for five years.

Charles DeVarennes has succeeded Treffle Duhamel as clerk in Gosselin & Brothers' drug store in Burlington, Vt.

Henceforth the bottling business in Brattleboro, formerly owned by C. H. Eddy, will be conducted by the firm of C. H. Eddy & Co.

The Brown Medicine Company, of Augusta, Me., has decided to remove to Bath, and have leased the Dennison Building, in Maine street, that city.

A half interest in the drug business of A. E. Porter, at Ashland, N. H., has been bought by A. P. Pierce, of Meredith.

One of the attractive features of the Charles K. Partridge drug store in Augusta, Me., is the daily display of fresh flowers.

E. D. Drown, of Newport, Vt., who has bought the drug business of C. R. Denning, in Barre, will have W. D. Poole, of Lyndonville, as partner.

A feature of the V. E. Hawley drug store in Hartford, Conn., which was opened recently, is the free registry for trained nurses, to be kept for the convenience of the public.

ELECTED TO THE LEGISLATURE.

J. Lanniere, Manville, R. I., druggist, has been elected the seventh member of the Rhode Island Legislature, by a majority of 339.

The Mayor of Danbury a Druggist.

Charles Kerr, the mayor-elect of the city of Danbury, Conn., is a native of Ulster County, N. Y. He was born August 7th, 1849.

Mr. Kerr came to Danbury eleven years ago, and went into business with his brother-in-law, the late George Reed, who conducted a drug store on Main street. After Mr. Reed's death, Mr. Kerr continued the business, being sole proprietor of the establishment, although he conducted it under the name of Reed & Co.'s pharmacy.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, MICH., April 18.—Special Treasury Agent Wood this week made a good haul of smugglers. Three men are implicated in bringing sulfonal, trional, phenacetine, and anti-pyrine into the country unlawfully. Eight or nine others, all Canadians, are said to be also concerned in the smuggling. The names of those under arrest are: Louis J. Fulmer, druggist, at 183 St. Aubin avenue, George L. Schumacher, a traveling man, and Herbert Jenkins. Schumacher superintended the buying of the drugs from Canadian drug houses. They were smuggled to this side by employees of the houses from which they were purchased, and Fulmer took orders for the contraband goods. The shipping was done by Jenkins, under the direction of Schumacher. The books of the business, which was all conducted under the name of J. Lewis, show that large quantities of the smuggled goods have been sold all over the country. Even to New York, right under the noses of the legitimate importers of the drugs, large consignments have been sent. All the packages, as sold by Fulmer, are marked, "Not for resale in the United States of America."

MISSOURI.

Forty Newly Registered Pharmacists.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—The Missouri Board of Pharmacy has held two meetings during the past week and examined seventy applicants for registration. Of this number, forty succeeded in making the required average of 75 per cent. The first meeting was held in Kansas City on the 12th inst. At this meeting fifty-two candidates appeared and the following passed inspection:

P. A. Brawn, R. C. Collins, C. H. Chastain, F. Cline, Wm. Crowder, F. W. French, F. D. Gates, L. H. Golden, J. F. Hassig, O. R. Howard, N. T. Holbrook, W. C. Ingham, J. W. Kepner, W. L. Maxwell, J. C. Mans, A. S. McClellon, A. E. Osell, H. Osdick, W. H. Ringen, F. N. Sahlin, J. T. Sama, C. Schmidt, W. H. Sears, J. F. Schumaker, J. C. Swayze, T. R. Threlteel, D. G. Wells, and W. J. Warhews.

The second meeting was held in St. Joseph, on the 13th inst. Eighteen candidates for registration were examined and the following twelve were awarded certificates:

J. C. Archer, E. F. Bandel, E. C. Case, J. H. Collins, F. E. Long, J. M. Norris, W. T. Resterer and Mathias Schaller, of St. Joseph; James Calliry, Easton; O. P. Clark, Stewardsville, J. E. Kantz, Oneida, Ky. and J. E. Wells of Weston.

The Board will hold its next meeting in Sedalia, on the second Monday in July.

A Druggists' Bowling Contest.

The two druggist bowling teams of this city crossed swords at the Grand Alleys on the evening of April 15. The Alumni Bowling Team had the following members on the board: Kahre, Bausch, Funke, Biltz and Rilley. The Drug Clerks' team lined up as follows: Fuller, Jost, Thumser, Klippel and Brueggemann. The Alumni members lost three out of the five games. Honors are now evenly divided, as at the other contest the Drug Clerks lost three and won two. The next of the series will be rolled at the Acme alleys, on Eighth street, near Pine. About thirty druggists were pres-

ent and several minor contests were rolled off on the side alleys. The bowling fever is rapidly spreading among the druggists of this city.

City News.

W. B. Caldwell has been appointed night clerk at the Laclede pharmacy, Sixth and Chestnut streets.

W. R. Schettler, the popular North End druggist, is erecting a handsome new store building at 6800 North Broadway.

H. C. Van Nort, Ph. G., has accepted the position of manager of the F. M. Mabry pharmacy, Academy and Minerva avenues.

Mr. Kopf, formerly of the firm of Kopf & Kinney, Mt. Olive, Ill., has come to St. Louis and accepted the management of the Neusted avenue pharmacy.

J. H. Cox, secretary and treasurer of the Tilden Company, pharmaceutical chemists, has been spending a few days in St. Louis on his way back to New York.

Harry G. Moore has resigned his position as manager of the Mabry pharmacy, Minerva and Academy avenues, and departed for Americus, Ga., where will take charge of a very large drug store.

Adolf Braun, druggist, at Elliot and Gamble streets, has purchased the Dodson, Hills Pickling and Canning Works. It is reported that Mr. Braun will soon retire from the drug business.

A. Brandenberger of Jefferson City, has now gotten over the excitement of "Capitol Removal" and is doing his best to keep the Missouri Legislators in good health and happy while in the State Capitol.

C. M. Wright, of Fulton, Mo., has moved his store next to the Post Office and is doing a nice business, his clerk Mr. Alexander is the proud father of a bouncing boy, who he avers will not be a Pill Roller.

G. Haldiman of California, Mo., is now by himself. His former partner Dr. Owen has purchased the East Side Drug Store in Sedalia, Mo. Mr. Haldiman is quite a hustler and we wish him success in his new store.

Miss Agnes Pockles, daughter of one of the leading druggists of St. Louis, and Dr. Otto Kulme were married on Wednesday, February 17th. The young couple have gone on an extended trip through the East.

John S. Bacon of Caplingers Mills' Mo., Cedar Co., has sold his drug stock to G. W. Ellison & Co., who will take charge, February 1st. Mr. Bacon has bought a new stock of drugs and will locate at Pleasant View, Mo., where he intends to be ready for business by February 1st.

Wm. Mittlebach the popular druggist of Boonville, Mo., worked hard to complete his new residence on Sixth street by January 14th. Mr. Mittlebach was married on that day to Miss Sophia Rhinehart, one of Boonville's most popular young ladies. We wish both he and his bride much joy.

Albert Funsch has purchased the drug store at Fourteenth street and Clark avenue. This store was for many years owned by Dr. Raband.

H. F. A. Spilker, druggist at Eighteenth street and Choteau avenue is a candidate for nomination to the House of Delegates among the Republicans of the Third Ward. The druggists say Mr. Spilker stands a very good show of winning the race.

The Non-secret Progressive Euchre Club is the name given to a progressive euchre club which has lately been started by the wives of a number of our leading pharmacists. Mrs. G. H. J. Andreas, Mrs. H. F. and Mrs. F. W. Hassebrook, Mrs. Otto Clause and Mrs. O. F. Heitmeyer are among the ladies who organized the club. They meet every Tuesday afternoon and they are in hopes that the day is not far distant when they can persuade their husbands to join with them.

Picked Up.

R. K. Hughes, formerly of Marquette, Neb., succeeds J. G. Woolsey in the drug business at Elk Creek, Neb.

Dr. A. C. Kinsey, of Wolf Bayou, Cleburne County, Ark., is doing a nice business in spite of the dull times.

The Hicks Pharmacal Co., of Hastings, Neb., has recently been reorganized and is again pushing Quick's headache powders.

Justus & Steward, of Cave City, Sharp County, Ark., are preparing to build a new store, an evidence of a growing business.

P. B. Trevathan has resigned a position as drug clerk in Missouri on account of ill health, and will probably go on the road in this territory.

Chastain Bros., of Wolf Bayou, Cleburne County, Ark., say their business is satisfactory, and we notice they keep their stock in good shape.

Cathey & Penn, of Strawberry, Sharp County, Ark., contemplate refurnishing their store in the near future. These gentlemen are active business men.

R. D. Harris, the popular and efficient manager of S. R. Hinkle's drug store, in Melbourne, Ark., reports business fair, and says he is never confronted with the cut rate problem—except in print.

Elmer B. Felt, Elkheart, Ind., has put in a new stock of drugs at the stand now occupied by Geo. A. Thomas. Mr. Thomas will move two blocks north and occupy a store recently purchased by him.

Dr. J. E. Felts has opened up a drug store in Melbourne, Ark., which with its elegant furniture and fixtures is convenient and attractive, and shows excellent taste on the part of its proprietor. With his ability and energy we predict for him a successful business career.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis and St. Paul.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 12.—The druggists of Minneapolis and St. Paul have decided on Lake Park, Lake Minnetonka, as the place of meeting for the American Pharmaceutical Association, which will convene next August. A vigorous effort to secure lower transportation rates will be made. The committee appointed to select a badge has adopted the design of Mr. Harry Shepard, of St. Paul, consisting of a bar with the letters "A. Ph. A." beneath which is a mortar and attached to the bar a gold mounted ivory disk with a scene from Minnehaha Falls. The following local committees have been appointed:

Executive—Charles H. Huhn, G. A. Schumacher, Charles T. Heller, S. H. Reeves, A. J. Kline, W. D. King, J. P. Gilmore.

Finance—Stewart Gamble, C. E. Haugan, George A. Rose, Herman Reitzke, A. T. Hall, R. A. Becker.

Badges—S. F. Sanderson, Truman Griffin, S. W. Faber.

Transportation—W. A. Frost, Alex Richards, John F. Daneke, R. A. Becker, Howard Laughlin, H. G. Webster.

Entertainment—Charles H. Huhn, J. H. Reeves, Matt Wittick, G. A. Schweitzer, H. Ranch.

Souvenir—H. Voegeli, J. F. Schefeik, Charles Martins, Adolph Stierle, Jr.

Press and Advertising—J. D. Snietzer, Truman Griffin, F. W. Faber, L. A. Harding, W. K. Hicks.

The reception committee is yet to be selected.

City Notes.

The Minnesota Senate defeated the bill requiring druggists to give patients copies of prescriptions from physicians.

The drug store of B. F. Henry, at 104 South Robert street, St. Paul, was damaged by fire about \$200. The origin of the fire was unknown.

The State Board of Pharmacy has brought a civil action against J. K. Knapp of Madison Lake, Minn., for selling drugs without a pharmacist's license.

George DeMars, druggist at 1229 Nicollet avenue, Minneapolis, pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a prescription and was sentenced to a fine of \$75 or 90 days in the workhouse.

The St. Louis drug store at 633 First avenue, S. Minneapolis, was burned out, the contents being entirely destroyed, with a loss of about \$3,500. Dr. Samuel Friedlander, the owner, closed the store at the usual time and crossed the street to take a car. While waiting a light was noticed and investigation showed the store to be ablaze on the interior.

The Lyman-Elie Drug Co., of Minneapolis, has brought suit in replevin against Dr. J. E. Campbell, to recover goods on a claim of \$314.94 for drugs supplied to him at Belgrade, Minn. He has sold out to Reuben Richmond, since deceased, and holds his notes for \$2,000, given when the sale occurred and secured by a chattel mortgage on the stock.

O. F. Roedell has bought suit against J. R. Hofflin and Peter M. Taugges, to recover \$5,438. He says he went to Hofflin's drug store in Minneapolis, and asked for quinine to cure him of biliousness. The clerk told him quinine was not what he wanted and proceeded to mix him a drink which would do the work desired. The prescription made him sick and he was prevented from working for three months. Hence the suit for damages.

Around the State.

Ruud & Peterson have opened a new drug store in Fosston.

Brown Bros. have opened a pharmacy in the old A. M. Pett stand in Winona.

Dr. Morell has purchased the drug stock of Dr. Rounds & Co., of Verndale.

S. J. Cooley's store in Heron Lake, has the drug department enlarged and improved.

Peter J. Shaffer, of St. Peter, has bought the drug business of W. H. Whitelaw at Good Thunder.

M. V. Wetzel's pharmacy in Little Falls, has been removed to new and larger quarters in the Wetzel building.

E. M. Jones, of Mapleton, has reconsidered his determination to remove his drug business to Good Thunder, and will remain in Mapleton.

The drug store which has been run in the name of I. C. Hanson at Evansville, has been closed, and S. Gronberg appointed guardian for the minor children and has charge of the estate.

Western Items.

Edward L. Fish has purchased the Eggleston & Desmond Pharmacy, at Sheridan, Wyo., and will continue the business from this time on. Mr. Fish has been for a number of years manager for Geo. L. Smith's pharmacy at Sheridan, and originally was in the drug business at Saratoga. He decided that the Garden of Eden was in the West, and graduated from the Chicago College of Pharmacy.

Colorado Items.

F. E. Robinson of Colorado Springs is able to be again at his place of business for a few hours each day.

In the rehearing of the phenacetine suit before Judge Hallett on the 2d inst. injunction was again denied.

S. S. Hatfield, representing Jno. Wyeth & Bro., is able to be around again, after a severe attack of rheumatism.

F. E. Robinson of Colorado Springs has been very ill. We hope he will improve shortly so as we can see him back to the store.

Dr. W. B. Sutherland suffered quite a loss by the burning of his store at Loveland, recently. He will reopen in a month or so.

W. M. Smith, representing Bucklan & Co., is looking up the stock of "King's Discovery" in the State for the benefit of his house.

Davis & Swem, the enterprising druggists of Victor, are investigating the new gold camp of Badger, with a view of putting in a branch store.

Mrs. J. C. James is spending a week at Colorado Springs, visiting with friends, "Jessie" will probably put in an extra day on his trip through there.

"Jud" Turrell of Longmont has been confined to his bed with neuralgia of the heart, but is convalescing. We miss "Jud's" pleasant smile at his store.

Boeck Bros., the "up-to-date" druggists of Boulder, have finished "double decking" their store and now have one of the neatest drug stores in the State.

A. W. Scott the genial druggist of St. Collins has been re-appointed on the State Board of Pharmacy, as was also C. H. Wells, of Pueblo. "Charlie" and "Scotty" are all right.

F. D. Fox of Manitou has increased his help. It's a girl born on the 8th inst. Mr. Fox is well pleased and was handing out two for a quarter to the traveling men for a week afterwards.

E. Ackerman, with J. J. Reithmann & Co., has been in the "greatest gold camp on earth" the past week gathering in orders for his house. Emil is a good running mate of "Col." Dan.

W. B. Hopkins has accepted a position with City Drug Store, Cripple Creek. This gives the jovial Geo. Pearce a chance to attend to his boom for Mayor of the "greatest gold camp on earth."

"Col." Dan Y. Wheeler, with Richardson Dingler, has been "doing" the druggists of Denver lately. The "Colonel" always has a case of cigars and 5 barrels of "Long Barrel" on his order book.

The D. M. Neubro Drug Co. was recently incorporated, for \$100,000. Capital all paid up with the general "Doc," D. M. Neubro, as president and general manager. He is just about starting for his annual trip to the metropolis, and his family will go to Spokane, Wash., during his absence.

The druggists of Butte and Silver Bow Co. have just formed the strongest local organization in the country, with R. H. Fuxson, as President, and woe betide the "cutter" after this. The association will exert its best efforts to end "the cut rate man" in Missoula and all hope they will be successful.

A. L. Stroup of Montevista (formerly of the firm of Stroup & Packard) was married on the 21st inst. to Miss Cora B. Williams of Sandusky, Ohio. The marriage ceremony took place in Denver, shortly after Mr. Stroup had passed the Board of Pharmacy, which speaks well for him, considering he was to be nominated soon afterwards.

Denver Notes.

Col. Dan Y. Wheeler, of the Richardson Drug Co., Omaha, Neb., has gone on a pilgrimage to Salt Lake, Utah.

S. G. Hatfield, with W. A. Hover & Co., has worn a broad smile the past week and the cause of it is the first baby. It was born to him and wife on February 20th, a fine boy; mother and child are doing well at last reports.

Boulder, Colo., is to have a new fruit juice and preserving company, with the following officers: E. T. Carr, president; J. M. Andrew, vice-president; C. L. Parsons, secretary; N. Glaze, treasurer; who with J. F. Stewart, W. C. Scott and G. N. Anderson, make up the board of directors.

Salt Lake Soundings.

Everybody says the genial "Clem" Schram is making a wonderful success of the old Farlow stand in Salt Lake, Utah.

William Giddings, of Ogden, just returned from a long visit to his old Iowa home. Says Ogden and Utah are good enough for him.

C. L. Peebles, "Con," of Ogden, is not only one of the pioneer leading druggists, but is also blessed with a very gifted musical family of daughters.

On dit that James L. Franken, the genial junior of Druehl & Franken, Salt Lake, is going to form a partnership with one of Salt Lake's finest daughters. Wish you luck, James.

John Greiss got tired of running so many drug stores and sold his Main street pharmacy to the Lambert Drug Co. (father and son), clever people, who will, no doubt, make a success of the venture.

Kansas Items.

A. M. Levellin of Gaylord, Kans., who has been visiting in Missouri, has returned home.

J. G. Axtell, the popular young druggist of Waterville, was elected Mayor of that place, April 5th.

Eberthnot & Hayward have purchased the J. E. Moulton stock at Cawker City, and will remove it to Downs.

Born, March 22, to Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Angewine, of Clyde, Kansas, a son, Charles says he will never make a druggist of him.

E. B. Fox, of Washington, Vice-President of the First National Bank and druggist, was this week elected Mayor of that town.

Swafford & Flack succeed A. G. Eyth at Enterprise. Mr. Eyth will devote his time to his creameries, of which he owns seven.

E. M. Bales, of Haddam, Kas., has purchased Dr. Dargnitz's stock at Marysville and Mr. B. will still continue the business at Haddam.

Miscellaneous News Notes.

IOWA.—R. F. Bowen has sold his drug store in Mason City, Iowa, to the Lander Drug Co., and J. E. McDonald will have charge of the store.—Dr. Vance of Callender, Iowa, has bought the Albert Wetterstrom drug stock and also the Callender Drug Co.'s stock and will consolidate them.—Thos. Elder has bought a half interest in the drug firm of H. Sorenson & Co., on South Third avenue, Marshalltown, Iowa.—A. R. Wolgamot has sold his interest in the Wolgamot & Shadley drug store in Webster City, Iowa, to J. B. Catherwood, of Eagle Grove.—John Schupp has bought the stock of W. P. Allen & Co., druggists in Dubuque, Iowa.—The Carroll Drug Co., of Carroll, Iowa, has sold out to A. W. Prann and R. E. Allen of Ridgway, Iowa, the firm style being A. W. Prann & Co.—Frank Shore succeeds Phelps & Shore, druggists at Eldon, Iowa.—Jesse and Sam Landis have bought the Clark County Bank building at Osceola, Iowa, and will fit it for a drug store; they intend to occupy it about April 1st.—Herman Tiarks has sold his interest in the drug firm of Tiarks & Soetje, at Monticello, Iowa, to Oscar H. Soetje.—N. A. Nelson and F. E. Ingleson have formed a partnership in the drug business at Goldfield, Iowa, the firm style being N. A. Nelson & Co.—A. B. Cleasby & Co. have sold their drug store in Dennison, Iowa, to Geo. Davis.

WISCONSIN.—J. C. Taylor, the druggist of Independence, Wis., and one of the first settlers in that vicinity, is dead, aged 68. He was one of the leading men of the county and was chairman of the county board of supervisors of Trempealeau county. He was twice married and leaves a wife and three daughters. Wyman Arnold has purchased the stock of Mr. Taylor.—Earl Bixby will open a drug store in Hammond, Wis., April 1st.—C. A. Vandusen has opened a drug store in Thorp, Wis.—Goddard & Carey have remodeled their drug store at 113 Kelsey street, Eau Claire, Wis., putting in a birch floor, furnace, repapering and painting the place.—The Opera House Drug Co. has incorporated at West Superior, Wis., with \$5,000 capital stock. John S. Hadley, S. B. Dorn and Jos. H. Gosnell, incorporators.—Dr. Hetland has bought the stock of drugs in the Opera House block, Barron, Wis., and will continue the business.—Wm. Doerflinger and the Trade Palace of La Crosse, Wis., have made a deal whereby the former purchases the stock of the department store. Several new departments will be put in, among them being a drug department.—An effort is being made in Wisconsin to repeal that part of the State pharmacy law which prohibits the sale of patent or proprietary medicines in country stores. As the law now stands storekeepers in towns of over 500 inhabitants must have a full registered pharmacist and in towns of less than 500 an assistant pharmacist is necessary to legally sell such goods.—Higgins & McQueen in the name of the new drug firm in Manawa, Wis.—Flatley & Pigeon have opened a drug store in Green Bay, Wis.—M. E. Williams will open a drug store in New Richmond, Wis.—North Side druggists in La Crosse, Wis., are indulging in the luxury of a price war on patent medicines.—F. B. Wing, of Whitehall, Wis., has purchased a half interest in the Allen drug store in Marshfield, and the firm style will hereafter be Allen & Wing.

MINNESOTA.—It is reported that the State Pharmaceutical Association will take the Truman Griffin case to the Supreme court, to determine the right of the Governor to ignore the law in appointing members of the State Board. The law provides that the State association shall submit a list of names to the governor from which he is to make the appointment to the Board. The Governor contended that the law was unconstitutional and appointed Griffin, who was not in the list.—J. C. Parrysius has bought the drug stock of Edward Pelzer at 500 Huff street, Winona, Minn.—J. B. Carrels & Co., succeed Thomas Mongan & Co., proprietors of the City Drug Store at Mazeppa, Minn.—Wm. Hargesheimer, clerk at Jackson & Rademacher's drug store in Winona, Minn., has won a \$100 bicycle in a contest on selling the largest number of bottles of Hood's sarsaparilla in the State between September 1st, and January 1st.—William N. Smith, a member of Smith Bros., the druggists, Superior street, and First avenue W. Duluth, Minn., died of meningitis, following an attack of the grip. Deceased was 34 years old and unmarried.—E. W. Rebstock has sold his stock of drugs at Sanborn, Minn., to Henry Fink.—Dr. E. C. Dorr and Son will open a drug store in Dexter, Minn.—Dr. W. N. Morell has bought the drug stock of Rounds & Co., at Verndale,

Minn. and consolidated it with his own, leaving but one drug store in that place.—The A. M. Pett & Son stock of drugs at Winona, Minn., have been sold to O. E. Brown, of Utica, Minn., by the assignee, for \$223.—F. G. Danielson, of Minneapolis, will take charge of the prescription department of King Bros. drug store in Stillwater, Minn.—It is reported that Guy E. Halgren, of Torah, Minn., will sell his drug business in order to take charge of his father's business in the same line in Watertown, Minn.—John Blaisdell and John Johnston have bought the Goss property at Hayfield, Minn., and have leased it to A. J. Amos who will replenish the drug stock.—O. J. Berg has sold his drug business in Fosston, Minn., to Johnson & Goodman, and will go to Oranoco, Venezuela.

Mississippi Board of Pharmacy.

The State Board of Pharmaceutical Examiners, of Mississippi, held its regular semi-annual meeting at the Capitol, Jackson, April 7th. C. W. Whitney, Jr., of Fayette, presented himself at the meeting, having been recently appointed in place of J. C. Means, resigned. Eleven applicants were examined, of which the following passed: Peter W. Beckman, Meridian; S. L. Caine, Columbus; Herman Nill, Ocean Springs; Charles W. Breithaupt, Natchez; T. A. Robinson, Water Valley; W. A. Dowling, Hickory; G. W. Clark (Col.), Meridan. The next meeting will be held the first Tuesday in October.

North Dakota Board of Pharmacy.

The North Dakota Board of Pharmacy held its regular meeting at Fargo on the 16th and 17th ult. Twelve candidates appeared for examination, of whom the following were successful and were granted certificates: Henry E. Schaaf, Park River; E. J. Brown, Fargo; J. O. Stevenson, Ardock; Carl J. Floberg, Hutton; P. F. Maharry, St. Thomas; E. H. Myhra, Wahpeton. Applications for examination should be filed with W. S. Parker, Lisbon.

The Georgia Board.

The Georgia Board of Pharmacy met in Atlanta in the Senate Chamber, March 23d. Dr. George F. Payne, Harry Sharpe, John P. Turner and Secretary H. R. Slack were present. The Board examined twenty-two applicants for licenses; ten failed and the following twelve passed: Pharmacists—Dr. J. D. Gunter, Batesburg, S. C.; Daniel Printup, Ph. G. Thomson, Apothecaries—Louis Estes, F. M. Norton, Atlanta; W. M. Milner, Decatur; J. E. Lovvorn, Bowdan. Druggists—J. F. Budashaw, McCormick, S. C.; A. H. Chastain, Calhoun; C. M. Green, Atlanta; Dr. J. B. Goldin, Temple; J. F. Lee, Eastman, and Gordon I. Rogers, Blackshear. J. W. Hightown, who held a druggist's license, passed as apothecary. Dr. J. D. Gunter stood the highest and was awarded the interstate license. The Board expects to soon begin an active crusade against violators of the adulteration and pharmacy laws of the State. The next meeting will be in Macon, May 17th.

The Bacillus of Baldness.

Dr. Sabourand has reported to the Dermatological Society of Paris that premature baldness is chiefly due to the ravages of a bacillus which takes up its abode in the fatty cells lying about the roots of the hair. Whether this parasite consumes the nutriment provided by nature for the support of the capillary crop or secretes a "toxin" that is fatal to the hirsute growth, seems to be as yet undecided. The eminent physiologist has succeeded in cultivating the creature after the most approved Pasteurian methods, and a sheep inoculated with the virus showed bare patches of a most gratifying nature. The next step will be to develop an antitoxic serum and immunize the descendants of the occupants of the "bald-headed row."



AMONG THE TRAVELING SALESMEN.



L. M. MILLS,

Traveling representative of Morrisson, Plummer & Co., of Chicago.

L. M. Mills, whose portrait is here presented, is one of Morrisson, Plummer & Co.'s most popular salesmen. Mr. Mills was born May 20, 1863, in Western New York, and is a son of Rev. Ephraim Mills, a Baptist minister, formerly well known in Michigan. He died in 1874. Mr. Mills is a druggist of long experience, having entered the drug store of H. V. Line, at Linesville, Pa., when only ten years old. In 1868 the family moved to a farm at Northport, Mich., on account of the failing health of his father, and in the spring of 1869 the subject of this sketch accepted a situation with L. W. Hubbell & Co., druggists, Traverse City, Mich. In the fall of 1876 he purchased the drug store of C. V. Selkirk, Kalkaska, Mich., and sold out to Goodrich & Co. two years later, to accept an offer of partnership with S. E. Wait, Traverse City, successor to L. W. Hubbell & Co. In January, 1881, he sold out to his partner to accept the position as traveler for the firm of Shepard & Hazeltine, as the firm was then styled, now the Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Company, of Grand Rapids.

Mr. Mills entered the employ of Morrisson, Plummer & Co., of Chicago, January 1, 1896, and, both by his employers and the trade, is esteemed a man of fine ability and of high personal character. His strict integrity, reliability and business push retain for him the perfect confidence and respect of his firm. Mr. Mills owns a residence at 568 Wealthy avenue, Grand Rapids, and is an earnest and enthusiastic worker for the welfare of the Commercial Travelers' Association.

P. J. Coughlin, traveling salesman for Henry Thayer & Co., manufacturing chemists, was in Utica last week visiting the trade.

A. L. Carples, formerly with Lambert & Lowness, of Detroit, is now at the New York office of the Violet Manufacturing Company, at 835 Broadway, and covers New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland for this firm.

It is reported that Jones, of Binghamton, the originator of the phrase "He pays the freight," has become alarmed at the growing popularity of Jones, of Sharp & Dohme, who has been adopting the phrase as his own. Jones, of Binghamton, has taken legal steps to protect his rights, so Jones, of Sharp & Dohme, has quietly given in, and adopted a new motto, which reads, "He still pays it." Great interest is being taken in the progress of the litigation by the druggists of the State.

J. C. Antram, who covers this territory for Lazell, Dalley & Co., of New York, in the perfumery trade, is here this week visiting both wholesalers and retailers. He finds trade picking up and is much encouraged. Having been on this route for more than a dozen years, and long ago dropped down to the unromantic monotony of it, he is something of a philosopher, but can afford to be one, especially as he is able to spend all his Sundays at his home in Syracuse. He does not speak in the most encouraging terms of the condition of the Buffalo trade. It is about on a par with Rochester, but not as promising as Syracuse.

D. E. Branson, of Johnson & Philadelphia. Johnson, has returned from a successful trip through the coal regions of Pennsylvania.

Charles M. Edwards, the energetic and genial representative of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., has returned to Philadelphia after a good trip through northern New Jersey.

William McDaniel, Jr., has been doing a large business for Keasbey & Mattison among the trade of Baltimore and Washington.

W. H. McCoy, who has been in business a long time in Spokane, Wash., has sold out to the Emporium Drug Co., who have removed the stock to 824 Riverside avenue.

George Stewart, of Wallace, Ida., has been spending the winter months in California, combining business with pleasure.

William Virges has just returned from a month's visit to San Francisco, and as usual the report came ahead of him that he was going to bring a bride back with him. He accepted congratulations very gracefully, and said perhaps they would apply on next trip.

A good story is current here DENVER. On a popular traveling salesman for a large French perfumery house, who makes his headquarters in Chicago. On a recent return trip across the continent in a Pullman he was the only male passenger (the rest being all ladies), and the car porter forgetting our friend's presence notified the ladies that as there were no gentlemen on board they could use the dressing rooms at both ends of the car, with the result that our friend missed his breakfast, as the ladies did not get dressed until nearly dinner time.

We notice among those of the Butte druggists who have been honored by their fellow citizens that Dr. Newton, of Newton Bros., was one of the solons of the Montana legislature. Speaking of legislatures, the Wyoming and Montana legislatures have both passed a bill compelling all druggists and others who deal in liquors and sell less than one quart to take out a license in the sum of \$300 per annum, a conviction under this subjecting the offender to a penalty of one year in the penitentiary.

T. B. McGary, of West Virginia, is now making Kansas territory for KANSAS BRIEFS. W. S. Menell.

Quincy A. Glass, a former retail druggist, of Winfield, is now carrying a grip for the C. D. Smith Drug Co.

Dr. L. A. Golden has opened a new drug store at Kensington, Kas.

Mrs. B. H. McEckson died last month of heart trouble. She was the wife of Concordia's popular druggist.

Dr. A. G. Eyth has sold his drug store at Enterprise to Scraftord & Flack. The doctor will in future devote his time to his seven creameries.

CHICAGO.

P. B. Chandler, who has been covering the State of Missouri for Henry Thayer & Co., has severed his connection with that concern and accepted a lucrative position with the Tilden Company, and will cover Massachusetts, which we, we believe, his former stamping ground.

W. C. Church, "in name only," is now showing cards with Fairchild Bros. & Foster engraved thereon. Mr. Church was for a number of years with Nelson Baker & Co. He has a number of new stories and is still the same favorite with the ladies.

A. F. Lewis, the Western manager for Johnson & Johnson, with headquarters at Chicago, has returned from a forty-day trip to the coast.

George Zirkner, who formerly conducted the Palace pharmacy in the downtown district, is now hustling for Parke, Davis & Co., of Detroit. Mr. Zirkner was rapidly building up a good trade for his pharmacy when he took unto himself a wife. Cares incident to the proper maintenance of his pharmacy induced Mr. Zirkner to part with his possession. Mr. Zirkner's route is in the immediate vicinity of this city. He is twenty-five years old and is very popular among the trade.

W. H. Schwartz, of North East, Pa., is a truly remarkable salesman, he having the record of increasing his sales year by year. He has been working for Strong, Cobb & Co., of this city, for twenty-two years now, and it will be readily seen that with his above record he is a man whose value it would be hard to estimate. He owns a large retail store in North East, and has the surrounding territory for his stamping ground.

C. A. Godman, the head salesman for Strong, Cobb & Co., is without question one of the most popular salesmen in this part of the country. He is now forty years old, and started in the employ of the company when a small boy. From errand boy he was promoted to office boy and from office boy he has been steadily promoted until now he is considered one of the principal wheels in the mechanism of the company. By the way, Mr. and Mrs. Godman have purchased high-grade wheels, and, it is said, are knocking large holes into the pavement of East Prospect street, in their efforts to master the deceptive wheel. It is also said that they intend to make things spin when they get aging.

Vernon H. Mowry, who formerly traveled for the Phenyo Caffein Company of Worcester, Mass., is at present resting on his laurels in Cleveland. He can be found, almost at any time of the day, at the rooms of the Commercial Travelers' Club. Mr. Mowry is an accomplished billiard player and a noted sprinter, having captured more than sixty medals and prizes at the latter sport, in addition to having broken several records. At present he holds the World's indoor record of forty yards in four and three-fifths seconds. At the World's Fair he entered the lists and came out second in the seventy-five yard sprint and in the quarter mile run was in the lead when he strained his leg. While on the road he covered the territory embracing Ohio, Kentucky and West Virginia. His home is near Worcester, Mass.

Dr. Jno. R. Couch, of Chase City, Va., who at present represents the firm of Reed & Carrick, in New York City, was seen at the Lexington Hotel in Richmond recently. He is a practitioner of medicine—but is now introducing a new proprietary. He makes it his business to visit all the physicians in each city. An interesting statement from him is to the effect that there are in Washington, D. C., over 1,500 doctors, most of whom are engaged in the practice of their profession. Many of these are young men who went to Washington in anticipation of filling a government position, but not having their hopes in this direction speedily gratified, spent the interim in the study of medicine, received their diplomas and finally settled down to practice. He finds that Baltimore, with a population nearly three times as great as that of Washington, has less than 400 physicians, while Richmond has a total of 147.

L. H. Howard, for the past fifteen years with the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., of St. Louis, in the capacity of traveling salesman, has decided to abandon the grip and settle down to the quiet life of a retail druggist. Mr. Howard has purchased an interest in the Monroe Drug Co., of Unionville, Mo., where he will be permanently established after the first of May. He has called Brookfield, Mo., his home for the past few years, but he was born and raised in Hornellsville, N. Y. Mr. Howard will long be remembered by his old customers as one of the straightforward business traveling men who always kept his word, and upon whom they could depend.

R. M. Baker, one of the boys who hustles for the Meyer Bros. Drug Co. in eastern and northern Missouri and western Illinois, was at headquarters a few days ago. He wore a pleasant smile and looked as though the world was treating him fairly. He reports business very good in his territory.

KANSAS.

C. D. Lieurance, who at one time managed the drug business of A. J. Pitzer, Cherryvale, Kan., has placed his order with McPike & Fox, Atchison, Kan., for a new stock of drugs and sundries. Cal will occupy the room recently vacated by H. H. Grubbs & Co., where he will be pleased to see his old friends. His reputation as a reliable and accurate pharmacist will at once place him in favor with the people, and we predict a successful business. His nephew, Shell Lieurance, who has had years of experience with his father, C. D. Lieurance, at Neosha Falls, Kan., will assist him. Together they are bound to succeed.

L. W. Ash, Pittsburg, Kan., has bought the interest of F. P. Williamson in the drug business of L. W. Ash & Co. Lou now prides himself in having one of the neatest and as complete a drug stock as any in southeastern Kansas. His new room, fitted up under his supervision, became necessary, as the largely increased business could not be handled with advantage in the old room. By close attention to business, Mr. Ash has won the confidence of his patrons. Among them are some of the best physicians in the city, whose prescriptions receive the most careful attention. The success of this store is assured, and Lou's many friends congratulate him.

J. M. Higgin succeeds F. W. Atkins in the drug business in Girard, Kan. F. W.'s many friends regret exceedingly to lose him, but

feel that he is entitled to a rest after many years close attention to business. He will spend the summer in New York State among friends, after which he expects to return to Kansas, and will probably engage in business again. His excellent business and social qualities will insure him success wherever he locates. Mr. Higgin, who succeeds him, is an old resident of Crawford County, and with the assistance of Walter Potter, an old war horse in the drug business, will, no doubt, continue to make this the popular dispensary of physicians' prescriptions, as well as of other goods in the drug line.

"Will wonders never cease!" Such was the exclamation of many Chanute people when it became known that I. D. Boschert, of the firm of Boschert & Williams, had joined heart and hand with Miss Ella Hughey, one of Chanute's most estimable young ladies. "Bosch," as he is generally called, was supposed to be invincible to the charms and winning ways of the fair sex, but like many others he was compelled to succumb to them. His domestic happiness is as assured as his business success has been, so we congratulate both "her" and "him," and extend the right hand of fellowship. May their days be many.

The new drug store of Chris Skelding, who succeeded F. E. Feist, Fort Scott, Kan., is rapidly gaining in favor, and we look for Chris to be a winner.

H. H. Grubbs & Co., who succeeded A. J. Pitzer in the drug business in Cherryvale, Kan., have allowed their devotion to the "Lone Star State" to influence them to transfer their large stock of drugs, jewelry, stationery and sundries to Brenham, Texas, where they have handsome quarters and a promising prospect for business. They appreciated Kansas jobbers to the extent that they have placed a nice order with McPike & Fox, Atchison, Kan., to be shipped direct to Brenham. H. H. Grubbs, Doctor Orr and Captain Townsend constitute the firm, and they carry with them the best wishes of their Kansas friends.

"Daughter, what wilt thou?" "So says Thos. M. Bailey, the popular South End druggist, of Galena, Kan. The young miss was a welcome visitor, and Tom says she can have the earth, if she so desires. His many friends say if the baby girl is as good as the cigars which were forthcoming, he will never have cause to regret the accession to his family—Amen.

M. E. Shultz, the popular druggist of Beatrice, has moved into his elegant new quarters at Fifth and Court streets, and now has one of the handsomest, as well as one of the most complete, drug stores in southeastern Nebraska.

TO TRAVEL FOR
JOHN WYETH
& BRO.

Sam J. Elliott, of Port Hope, Ont., who for two and a half years has held the position of prescription clerk in Jewell's pharmacy, has resigned to assume a position as traveling man for John Wyeth & Bro., of Philadelphia. Sam will cover the State of Pennsylvania.

The Drummers' Nemesis.

When on the road you travel,
As in the train you sit,
Some fellow will unravel
Your history, bit by bit,
And while you are admiring
A nerve that is sublime,
This question will be firing
At you: "Say, what's your line?"

In some quiet corner, smoking,
You sit in your hotel;
You're in no mood for joking;
You're resting for a spell;
When this fiend will come stalking
Near by where you recline
And then insist on talking
And asking, "What's your line?"

He is so blamed persistent,
You cannot make him run;
You try a manner distant,
He only thinks it's fun.
He's fresh beyond reclaiming,
And though you make no sign,
He draws a chair, exclaiming:
"Excuse me, what's your line?"

Oh! let us hope some day this friend
(God save the mark, say we!)
May find a line the other end
Of which is up a tree.
Then as we see him swinging
To some tall, graceful pine,
Our ears will cease their ringing
With, "Say, what is your line?"

Clothier and Furnisher.

Hopeful.

The dry goods merchant was explaining the situation to the new drummer he had just employed.

"Your predecessor," he said, "has gotten his business all tangled up, and if you take his place you will have a difficult task getting order out of chaos."

"I don't know who Chaos is," cheerfully replied the drummer, "but I bet I'll sell him a bill of goods if I have to hang on to him a week."

The Art of Making Sales.

There is a lightning salesman who travels with a sample case of crude drugs, and to hear him discourse is better than a course of lectures on pharmacognosy. Down in Paris, Ky., not long since, he struck a man rather new to the drug business, but who was trying his hand at buying. The customer told this lightning salesman that he did not see where his drugs were better than anybody else's. "Ah," said the salesman, "you see on account of our foreign connections we get all these things direct from the places where they grow. Our Tinnivelly senna is bought by our own agents in Tinnivelly, and our Chamomile flowers are bought by our resident representatives in Chamomile." He got an order. The same salesman was given an order to send a half dozen cherry juice made by another firm, and protested in this wise: "Right there, my friend, is where you make a mistake. Buy ours not —'s. Our cherry juice is expressed from the fruit picked from trees growing in Mr. Fink's back yard; and care! why, man, each cherry is assorted."

The Role of the Traveler.

M. J. Nolley is the author of a neat little speech on the commercial travelers as a class, and, as it deserves to be perpetuated, we give it here:

"It may be said of the commercial traveler, standing upon the higher plane of his vocation, that he is a merchant, full-fledged, waiting for a fair day to fly. He is no popinjay of trade; he is confined to no pent-up Utica. While his duties are laborious, they are responsible and important, and as our system enlarges, if he is true to himself, he will become a more and more important necessity in trade. He is often required to play a triple role for the house he represents; he is a prospector when he enters a new field in quest of trade; he is a salesman when he invites an inspection of his wares and secures an order; he is a merchant in embryo when he exercises success of judgment on the difficult question of credit.

"The colossal fortunes of our merchant princes are largely the result of his indefatigable exertions. In hamlet, village, and city, on the hilltops and in the valleys, he is the herald, proclaiming that the doors of the Monumental City are thrown wide open, and all are safe who enter within her gates. When the census early in the twentieth century shall have numbered her population at more than a million, credit must and will be given to those toilers who will have greatly assisted in winning for her this goal.

"Good humor is the commercial traveler's fairy queen, and the lonely hours when far from home and loved ones are enlivened with his sallies of wit and humor. Patient, earnest, faithful in the discharge of duties entrusted to him—condone his foibles, appreciate his worth. In conviviality, the tables groaning beneath the most choice viands, to the music of sparkling glasses, show that in gastronomy he is a connoisseur. In everything he is satisfied with nothing but success.

"With his sample case neatly packed, with a word of approbation from an appreciative employer, he starts upon his trip."



Review of the Wholesale Drug Market.

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid or retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

The Condition of Trade.

THE movement of drugs, dyestuffs and chemicals continues of limited proportions. Though fair in the aggregate, the bulk of the trade has consisted of small orders to jobbing houses from the smaller merchants. There is a general disposition to complain of the large number of items which are ordered in small quantities and at frequent intervals. The larger dealers are not buying very heavily either, stocks being kept down in most instances to such quantities as can readily be disposed of. No important fluctuations have occurred since our last, with the exception of the advance in alcohol. Lanolin is higher on account of the proposed advance in tariff duties. Benzoic acid is similarly affected. The more important of our price revisions are tabulated below:

ADVANCED.	DECLINED.
Alcohol.	Opium.
Benzoic Acid.	Quicksilver.
Lanolin.	Curacao Aloes.
Chamomile Flowers,	
Vanillin.	

DRUGS.

Alcohol has been further advanced by the combined distillers, and the market is noticeably firm, with every indication pointing to the existence of a strong agreement. The range of prices is now \$2.92½ to \$2.81½ as to quantity.

Balsam Copaiba continues in good supply and easy. There is no apparent urgency to increase the distribution, but the offerings indicate that ample supplies are on hand. Central American is quoted at 37½c. by importers, but buyers are holding off. Jobbers quote Para at 45c. to 52½c.

Balsam Peru is meeting with about the usual demand; the trade requirements being filled at \$1.95 to \$2.

Balsam Tolu continues firm, but prices are nominally unchanged, as fair supplies are constantly coming forward. Sales are reported at 65c. to 70c. as to quantity and quality.

Barks.—The demand for Cascara has fallen off a trifle, and prices are easier with some sales of round parcels at 3½c.

upward. *Buckthorn* is selling fairly at the quoted range of 4½c. to 5c. Soap continues in limited supply, and prices are fairly well sustained at our prices, or say, 7c. to 8½c.

Buchu Leaves, short, are inquired for to a moderate extent; sales of the best grade being reported at 8c. to 10c.

Chamomile Flowers, Belgian, have been in demand, though the sales in most instances were of small quantities. Prices have advanced a fraction, and German, 1895, are quoted 12c. to 14c.

Cantharides, Russian, are not quotably lower, though the tendency of the market appears to favor buyers, and the price for broken lots is easier, or say, 53c.; quoted, 50 to 53c.

Cacao Butter has improved a trifle in the interval, and holders are firmer in their views, though prices are nominally unchanged, 27½c. being yet quoted on large lots.

Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, finds very little sale, and the absence of demand coupled with a large production has contributed to a weak market, though no positive decline in value has yet been reported. Offerings are free at the range of \$27 to \$30 as to brand.

Colocynth Apple is in better supply and prices for Trieste are a shade lower, or say 50 to 55c.; Spanish quoted, 22 to 24c.

Ergot, German, is advancing at primary sources, and the equivalent cost to import is 11c., but prices here for both this variety and Spanish are nominally unchanged.

Glycerin continues to reflect the influence of sharp competition between producers, and Western make is still offered at a shade below Eastern quotations, with refined offering at a price relatively lower than the crude. Drums quoted, 11 to 11½c.; barrels, 12 to 12½c.; and cases, 12 to 14c.

Lanolin is quoted higher by the manufacturers in view of the increased duty; 75c. is now quoted, an advance of 15c.

Menthol, Japanese, is slow of sale and values are easier, with holders offering to sell at \$2.20. Buyers are still holding off, however, and the business passing is confined to small jobbing lots at the figures quoted.

Opium continues weak and unsettled with few large sales reported. There was a considerable movement in the article

shortly after the revised tariff schedule was announced, but interest soon flagged, to be scarcely rippled a week or two later by the news of the outbreak of hostilities between the Greeks and the Turks. The actual position of opium at the moment on account of speculative influences due to the Greco-Turkish war is difficult to state; the views of buyers and sellers are, however, not so wide apart as when our last report appeared, and the market has, if anything, gained in strength. Natural, in cases, is generally held at \$2.30, but buyers are still inspired with the belief in lower prices, and little business is passing even at this figure. Jobbing quantities are fractionally higher, or say, \$2.35. Powdered is steady, with small sales making at \$3.10 to \$3.55, as to test.

Quinine has sold fairly in the interval, though the demand still continues of a spiritless character. Second hands are offering supplies with increased freedom, as low as 16½c. being accepted in some instances. Forward contracts are also being booked at a lower range, or say, 15c. for foreign in bulk. Manufacturers appear to be still slow about deliveries, but not to an extent that would enable outside holders to secure any new advantage.

Saffrons continue a trifle uneven in value. Large supplies of American have come forward during the fortnight, and prices are affected to some extent, especially where large lots are involved; quoted, 20c. inside; Spanish, \$10 to \$11.

DYESTUFFS.

The demand for the different varieties continues very limited and wholly against consumptive necessities, there being no interest of a speculative character present. *Aniline salt* continues in good supply and easy, with current transactions at 13½c. to 14½c. *Cutch* has sold in a quantity way; spot at 8½c. to 9c. *Gambier* has weakened perceptibly in the face of liberal supplies and round lots offer on the spot as low as 2.85c., while bids for early shipment are solicited at 2½c.

CHEMICALS.

Arsenic, white, is in steady, moderate request, but prices are nominally unchanged; outside lots quoted 5½c. to 5½c., and English steady at 5½c. to 6c.

Blue Vitriol is in better position, owing to improved demand from Paris green manufacturers. The stock is somewhat restricted and the prices remain steady, 3½c. to 4c. being quoted for ton lots.

Chlorate Potash is passing out to the trade in moderate quantities, and prices are less firm, with sales reported at 10c.

Cream Tartar is a trifle unsettled in view of cable advices naming higher prices for argols, but orders are being solicited freely at the former range of 24c., and 24c. to 24½c. for crystals and powdered respectively.

Nitrate Soda is taken rather sparingly by consumers, and values are easier with 1.92½c. named as seller's price, and orders solicited in some instances at 1.90c.

Saltpetre, crude, is weaker in the face of large arrivals, with 8½c. quoted on the spot.

Quicksilver continues unsettled. Large operations by a prominent importer have slightly unsettled the market here, and prices have fallen off about 1c., or say to 52c. for large lots. The general quotation is 53c. to 54c.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

The essential oil market remains noticeably unaffected by the rumors of proposed increases in the duties, and the placing of oils formerly non-dutiable on the dutiable list. It would appear that the essential oil importers do not share the belief prevalent in other branches that the proposed tariff schedule will become law. There has been some movement in anise and cassia, and citronella has weakened as a result of freer offerings, but no important price fluctuations have come to the surface, and the market for the fortnight has been characterized by a firm feeling.

GUMS.

Aloes, Curacao, has declined and remains weak in the face of liberal supply and moderate demand. No open quotations are made below 2½c.

Asafoetida has been in better demand, numerous jobbing sales being reported at prices on the basis of 18c. for prime quality.

Camphor is still offered rather sparingly by city refiners, and new orders are being taken reservedly. The statistical position of this article remains rather uncertain, supplies of the crude from Formosa having been interrupted or coming to hand very irregularly for some time past. The conquest of Formosa by the Japanese and the efforts of the Japanese government to create a monopoly in the gum are now well-known. The development of the camphor industry on the mainland of China is being watched with interest by refiners, but it is not thought probable that Chinese camphor will play any important role in the camphor industry for some time to come.

Chicle continues weak in the face of large arrivals, but importers do not appear to be anxious to increase the distribution to any extent, and prices are fairly regular with 26c. upward quoted for spot parcels.

Kino continues scarce and firm at \$3.

Tragacanth remains quiet, but the market is well sustained at 35c. to 75c. for flake Aleppo, and 35c. to 85c. for Turkish.

ROOTS.

There has been no special movement in the general line of roots since our last, but the general outlook is favorable to the maintenance of steady prices.

Alkanet is in better supply and easier with some small sales reported at 5c. to 5½c.

Mandrake has declined perceptibly owing to lessened demand and freer offerings, 6½c. or less will now buy.

SEEDS.

Business in seeds proceeded in about the usual manner in the absence of any speculative tendency on the part of jobbers or the trade. Celery on spot has stiffened a little, and lots to arrive are being more freely inquired for at 6c., with little offering at this figure.

Chemicals.

The April circular of the Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 73 Pine street, New York, announces the removal about May 1st of the company to new and more commodious quarters in the new Woodbridge Building, 100 William street. The position of the chemical market is re-

ferred to as follows: The impending change in the tariff has thus far had little effect on our values—the duty clause protecting future deliveries. We can therefore report the market in our line as fairly steady. Acetanilid and oxalic acid are the only articles showing a change of any importance. Acetanilid has declined to 33 cents per pound.

William Chipman Pope.

William Chipman Pope, who was born in Boston some thirty-six years ago, is interesting to the pharmaceutical fraternity as a manufacturer of granular effervescent salts, and to all the rest of the world as a charming personality. His education has made him a well-equipped man and a little extra grinding he has done of late years through the Boston Institute of Technology, under professors Pope and Bardwell, has made of him a good working chemist, so far at least as the business he has in hand is concerned. He is the sole proprietor of the Armstrong Manufacturing Company, with offices and laboratory at 17 and 19 Union street, Boston. This concern has been in business a number of years, and Mr. Pope has acquired the exclusive ownership of it quite recently. His present plant is comprised in two buildings, embracing nine floors, the whole devoted entirely to the



WILLIAM CHIPMAN POPE,
Armstrong Manufacturing Co., Boston.

manufacture of effervescent granules. He said in the course of a recent conversation, that when he took charge of the business he found that the plant had a daily capacity of two hundred-and-fifty pounds, and the company's business was confined to the New England States, whereas, now, he is turning out twelve-hundred pounds daily, and is selling the product all over the country. "What I claim," he said, "is that whereas most goods in my line turn yellow in the course of a month, mine remain permanently white—while others lose their effervescence more or less, mine are always strongly effervescent, no matter how long they may remain on the shelves of the apothecary. I attribute this difference to the fact that I employ methods of manufacture which are radically different from those commonly in use."

However this may be, the fact is very apparent that Mr. Pope is doing a prosperous business, and over a very wide field, as evidenced by his order book. He is, notwithstanding the gentleness and suavity of his manner, a very keen, shrewd business man, working under a definite policy, and projecting his business along lines he believes to be sound. One of the clearest evidences of this, is the fact that he recognizes that to allow his goods to get into the hands of the "cutter" would be suicidal. Not long since, he received an order for a thousand pounds of effervescent granules, from one of the greatest of the Boston department stores. He promptly and emphatically declined it.

The Success of "Union for Profit."

The unique venture of the Sterling Remedy Company, manufacturers of No-to-bac and Cascarets, to make all retail dealers in their goods permanent, profit-sharing stockholders in the company, is meeting with decided success. Retailers, as a rule, look askance at such propositions, but the standing of the company and its past satisfactory relations with the trade led many to investigate this new plan with the result that the Sterling "Union for Profit" now has over 2,000 stockholders, and the number is increasing at the rate of 50 a day. The first dividend of the Union was paid January 1, and we are informed that everything points toward a very profitable year, assuring the regular July dividend. The sale of Cascarets is something remarkable, considering the length of time they have been upon the market, and the demand has been built up by making their merits known through a most liberal advertising campaign.

A Warning to Wholesalers.

Mail addressed to Warren P. Lovett, Sandersville, Ga., has been returned by the United States postal authorities stamped "fraudulent." We are informed that several wholesale druggists have received orders from Lovett, and in at least one instance the goods were shipped, but have not been paid for.

Tufts' Prize Competition.

Amos K. Tilden, of Boston, Chas. A. Rapelye, of Hartford, Conn., and J. Fred. Gibson, of Providence, R. I., have consented to act as judges in a prize competition inaugurated by Jas. W. Tufts, of Boston, for the best essay on how to make a soda fountain pay. Four prizes are offered, the first being \$50, the second, \$25, the third, \$15, and the fourth, \$10. The competition closes on May 1st, and is open to any owner of a soda fountain, or any employee of an owner of a soda fountain. The essays should be written upon foolscap paper, and upon one side of the paper only, and should be addressed to Jas. W. Tufts, 33 Bowker street, Boston, the words "Prize Essay" being marked in the corner of the envelope. The results of the competition will be widely published, and the names of the winners will be announced in the pharmaceutical journals.

The Apenta Water Controversy.

Chas. Graef & Co., agents for the Apollinaris Company, have just issued the following circular:

Our attention has been called to further circulars issued by Andreas Saxlehner warning the trade against handling imitations of the label and name under which Hunyadi Janos Apertent Water is sold.

The Decision in the Court of Chancery, London, referred to in such circulars, is strictly limited in its effect to the United Kingdom and has no reference whatever to the position of the controversy in this country.

We gladly direct attention to the fact that the "Apenta" natural apertent water drawn from springs at Buda Pest is and has been sold under labels radically dissimilar from those used for Hunyadi Janos Water or for any other mineral water, and we are advised by eminent counsel that such labels are lawful in every particular. We are therefore prepared to, and will, fully protect the trade in the use of same.

FRIABILITY IS NO PROOF OF SOLUBILITY

SPECIFY WM. R. WARNER & CO.'S

SOLUBLE COATED PILLS

They Have Stood the Test of 40 Years



See It Dissolve.

DO not attempt to TEST the SOLUBILITY or INSOLUBILITY of a pill by hammering it on a pine board. What does it signify? SIMPLY TAKE A GLASS OF WATER 98° TO 100° AND SUSPEND THE PILL AS INDICATED.

The True Test of the Solubility of a Pill

This test is demonstrative and conclusive proof of the solubility of mass pills, bearing the name of WM. R. WARNER & CO., because what **DISSOLVES IN PLAIN WATER MUST DISSOLVE IN THE WARM VISCERAL FLUIDS OF THE BODY.**

FRIABILITY is no proof of **SOLUBILITY** as is evidenced by the following experiment:

Our chemist took Pill, Cathartic Comp. of Wm. R. Warner & Co.'s make (and the same of Friable Pills) and placed them in water 98° to 100°.

These are the results:—

PIL. CATHARTIC COMP.

WM. R. WARNER & CO. (Mass Pills)
Sugar-coated—dissolved in 20 minutes.
Gelatin-coated—dissolved in 25 minutes.
Friable Pills.
Dissolved in 65 minutes.

Every five minutes the pills were rolled with the finger, each getting **SAME AMOUNT** of rolling, or about equivalent to peristaltic action. We have proven the solubility of our mass pills. We have proven that **MASS PILLS ARE MORE SOLUBLE THAN FRIABLE PILLS.** Try it yourself and you will reiterate our statement that **FRIABILITY** is no proof of **SOLUBILITY.**

Our pill business has been established for the past forty years, and we have never had complaints as to the inactivity of our pills. By taking a dose of Cathartic Pills and noting results is all that is necessary to prove their efficacy.

WM. R. WARNER & CO. MANUFACTURING PHARMACISTS, PHILADELPHIA.

"TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE."

Chestnut, ain't it? Chestnuts are excellent when fresh; so with ink (always fresh) when used from Swan's Pneumatic Bottle.

FLY BUTTONS,

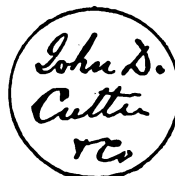
A 5c. packet of poisoned green paper that will kill more flies or ants than any poison in the market. Can be purchased of leading jobbers at 30c. per doz. in fancy boxes containing 3 doz., or 10 doz. packed in highly colored metal display mortar. Pneumatic bottle **FREE** with mortar or 9 doz. in boxes. If your jobber does not furnish, upon receipt of price, we prepay express charges.

THE FLY BUTTON CO., - Maumee, O.

15, 20 & 25 cts.

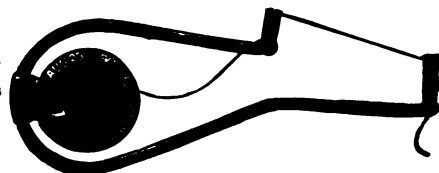


If genuine



Each spool of waxed Floss has its own box which bears our signature

50 cts. In leather case 75 cts.



Why do your teeth decay? Because you suffer decaying food to remain between them. How can you remove it? There is but one way, viz., the use of Silk Floss made by John D. Cutter & Co.

You CAN manipulate it with the fingers, but it's awkward. Convenience and economy of silk favor the use of

Cutter's Floss Holder which carries a bobbin of silk and is sold by up-to-date druggists.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST.

No. 1 Union Square, N. Y. City.

CARNOGEN

Presents the only unaltered form of Red-bone Marrow and Bullock's Blood—the very essential qualities of blood and tissue making. Write for literature to

AMERICAN THERAPEUTIC CO., 114 William St., N. Y. City.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

Samples of very clever work in labels, calendars and cartons are being sent out on application by E. B. Read & Son, Baltimore, Md., who do a driving business in this line.

Ryder's chapine is handsomely packed and displayed and promises to become a good seller. A free sample can be had by writing to John H. Ryder, 29-38 Washington street, Boston.

Light is an important factor in the cost of conducting a drug store, and the Angle Lamp Co., 76 Park Place, N. Y., claim that they can furnish a better light at a smaller cost, using kerosene oil, than can be obtained by the use of either gas or electricity. Write them for details.

R. W. Phair & Co., 16 Platt street, New York, make a specialty of fine medicinal chemicals and can offer inside rates on Zimmer's cocaine acetanilid, salicylic acid, chloral hydrate, salacetol, etc. Before purchasing goods in this line, our readers should correspond with Messrs. Phair & Co.

The Pure Fruit Medicine Co., 710 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, propose to help the drug trade make money rapidly and easily upon a new specialty which they are advertising in an entirely new manner. For details as to their plans write to the above address, mentioning this journal.

The cabinet that is round is the kind of an ice cream cabinet that the Chocolate Cooler Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., would like to see at every soda counter in the United States. To introduce it they

offer terms which certainly deserve careful consideration. If you have not received their circular from them, write them at once for full particulars.

Almost every druggist has got some unsalable patent medicine on his shelves. E. J. Moore, 216 Front street, New York, makes a specialty of buying such stock, as he has exceptional opportunities for disposing of it. If you have any unsalable patents, send him a list and see what offers he can make. He may be able to clear out your stale stock at a very good figure.

The dispensing coats manufactured by Hirsch, Frank & Co., Philadelphia, have come to be considered as almost necessary at every soda counter. Their use insures neatness and cleanliness on the part of the soda dispenser at a very low cost. For quotations upon these coats, giving directions for measurements, our readers should write to the above address mentioning this journal.

The Germania Wine Cellars at Hammondsport, and Rheims, N. Y., offer to send a case containing a dozen quart bottles of assorted wines, including one quart of Grand Imperial Champagne, for \$4.50. This is a trial offer only, and is made with a view to giving the drug trade and the medical profession an opportunity to learn by examination something of the high quality and low cost of the wine made by this concern.

Garwood's Perfumes are among the American products which have won their way in the esteem of the public independent of any protection of any kind. The drug trade has always been used as a medium for marketing these goods, and special inducements are offered for the

introduction of the line where it is not already known. Full particulars can be obtained by writing to Schandain & Lind, 533 Arch street, Philadelphia.

To have a corner in anything is highly desirable. To have a busy corner in Chicago where the business is in high-class pharmaceuticals is most particularly desirable, and the Searle & Hereth Co. have such a corner at Wells and Illinois streets. They also believe they have a corner on the fluid extract market in so far as furnishing a high-class preparation at a moderate cost is concerned. Our readers should write them for price list, and get into this corner on the ground floor.

In writing of the breathing tube now being placed on the market by the Hygienic Supply Co., 31 Milk street, Boston, Mass., in our last issue, an error crept in making it appear that the tube prevented inhalation, while in fact it is exhalation not inhalation which its use retards, thus tending to expand the lungs to the utmost. Full particulars may be obtained concerning the instrument and its uses by addressing the manufacturers as above.

"Frost's advertising never sleeps." This is the reason that some \$50,000 worth of Frost's Homeopathic Remedies have been sold in New England since September, 1896. There are, of course, other contributory causes for the popularity of the goods, such as their genuine merit and the satisfactory manner in which the business is conducted with the retail druggist. For full details as to their methods of introduction, our readers should address the Frost Homeopathic Remedy Co., Springfield, Mass., mentioning this journal.

TANGLEFOOT

SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER



YOUR JOBBER
SELLS IT.

STILL FURTHER IMPROVED.

BORDER	. . .	Stronger and More Pliable
STICKY	. . .	Stickler and More Enduring
DESIGN		New and Prettier
PRICE		Lower
PROFIT		Larger

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REGULAR	30 CENTS A BOX. \$2.55 PER CASE.	{ 10 BOXES IN A CASE.
"LITTLE"	13 CENTS A BOX. \$1.45 A CASE.	{ 15 BOXES IN A CASE.

HOLDERS: 75 Cents per Box of 50.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

American Druggist

and Pharmaceutical Record.
"America's Leading Drug Journal." Founded
1871

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THOMAS J. KEENAN, ... Associate Editor.
IRVING J. BENJAMIN, ... Business Manager.

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We are not responsible for any money paid to agents. All communications should be addressed to the American Druggist Publishing Co., 62-68 West Broadway, New York, and all remittances made payable to them.

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DOCTORS' MISTAKES AND DRUGGISTS' BLUNDERS.

DOCTORS' mistakes are cared for by the undertaker. So runs a popular saying. This, like many other sayings, which have attained a greater or less degree of popularity, is in reality inaccurate, for it is within the knowledge of every druggist of any extended experience that it is the druggist who rectifies the doctors' mistakes, so far as errors of doses are concerned. Errors of diagnosis, unfortunately, stand little chance of rectification, and these are the doctors' mistakes which are cared for by the undertaker. We hear much, from time to time, in glaring head lines in sensational newspapers of druggists' blunders, but of the doctors' mistakes we hear nothing. Gratifying testimony to the general accuracy and trustworthiness of the druggists as a class was given in the address to the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association, by President Patton, of Princeton University, who announced it as his conviction that the doctors' mistakes rectified by the druggists more than compensated for the druggists' blunders which went unrectified.

PHILADELPHIA PROFESSORS.

THE selection of Dr. Henry Kraemer to the post of professor of botany and pharmacognosy, in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, is a well-deserved tribute to the ability, energy and industry which have been so signally displayed by Professor Kraemer throughout his professional life. The new professor at the Philadelphia College is a graduate of that institution, and ever since his graduation has been engaged in study and teaching in his special field of work. We present a brief sketch of his career in our news columns, and congratulate both Professor Kraemer and the Philadelphia College upon the selection. The elevation of Professor Clement B. Lowe from the instructorship to the professorship of materia medica, is a well-deserved compliment, and it cannot but

be a source of justifiable pride to Professor Lowe to have associated with him as a colleague in the person of Professor Kraemer a young man whose four years of service, prior to graduation, were in his own store, and much of whose ambition and industry were no doubt given direction by Professor Lowe during that period.

A LIBRARY OF BUSINESS.

AS a library of general literature is an important part of the equipment of the man of letters, so a library of business is almost indispensable to the man of commerce. The foundation-stone of the successful business library is the class journal. For the druggist this means the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, and in every calling there is some one paper which has, like the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, won for itself the right to be considered the cornerstone of the edifice by reason of its fearless, yet careful and conscientious truth-telling on the subject of prices.

The technical library is wholly different from the business library, though the class journal has a place in both. The place for the technical library is at the prescription desk; its composition will be the theme of a later study. The place for the business library is at the buyer's desk, which, of course, in many stores means the same thing as the prescription desk.

The collection of any library requires the expenditure of time and money, and the exercise of brains.

HOW TO COLLECT Time and brains are the chief items in the collection of the business library, for postage is cheap.

The first step is to write, not postal cards, but polite letters to the half dozen large wholesale druggists who issue general and complete catalogues, for copies of these publications. Then take up each particular branch of the trade and write to the leaders, including the large jobbers of proprietaries, for their catalogues, asking in every case that your name be

placed on their mailing lists, so that you may receive any special announcements or supplementary catalogues issued by them from time to time. The classified lists of advertisers in trade journals will offer you valuable suggestions as to whom to address in this connection.

Next consult the advertising pages of your trade journals for announcements of special articles which may or may not be listed in the general catalogues, and write direct to the advertisers for circular matter concerning the goods advertised. This latter process is a never-ending one. New things are constantly appearing, and it is by keeping posted on new things while they are new that a druggist wins a reputation for being a well-posted, up-to-date business man.

As the replies to these requests begin to come in, the question will confront the druggist: What shall I do **HOW TO KEEP** with them? Herein lies all the difference between success and failure. It is the utilization, not the mere acquisition of knowledge that counts.

The large catalogues in book-shape are comparatively easy to keep track of; since most of them are approximately of the same size, they can stand side by side on a shelf.

It is the price lists of the dealers in special lines which are the most troublesome to take care of.

PERIODICAL PRICE The only basis of uniformity of these price lists is that the majority of them are no larger than a full-sized letter sheet, though a few firms send out lists which are of full foolscap size. The smaller price lists should be treated in two separate divisions. Those which are sent out periodically, and those which are sent out only occasionally. The monthly lists, sent out by the larger chemical houses, can, with advantage, be kept on an ordinary bill file hung beside the buyer's desk. As there are only a few of these monthly price lists, it is unnecessary to have a separate file for each, although if there is sufficient room for it, it will be found rather more convenient to keep them separate. These quotations need not be kept longer than a few months at a time.

For the occasional circulars, special offers and price lists, the most convenient method of filing is offered by a filing case, consisting of a box containing sheets arranged with alphabetical index, such as is used in the Van Amberg and similar filing cabinets. The number of these cases used by each druggist must depend, of course, upon the degree of thoroughness with which he intends to go into the

upbuilding of a business library. A start can be made on a very modest scale, and the "library" can be enlarged almost indefinitely.

As a beginning, the druggist should have one case labeled "Glassware," another "Sundries," another "Soda Water Supplies," another "Proprietaries," and another labeled "Pharmaceuticals." Into each of these should be put, in proper alphabetical order, all circulars, price lists, and special offers which come to hand, concerning the respective classes of articles indicated. The entire "library" as here outlined could be easily contained in three feet of shelf room, and probably no other use could be found for this amount of room which would be of so much value to the busy buyer. The titles suggested for the different filing cases could be varied, of course, to suit the particular needs of the business, and the number of cases could be increased indefinitely.

With such a library built up by the expenditure of a little time in the writing of requests for catalogues, circulars, etc., and of a little more time in the proper arrangement and sorting of them, the druggist will have at his command a large amount of valuable information in a shape which will make it immediately available. When a druggist with such a business library is consulted as to some rare preparation, or some novel appliance, or some seldom-called-for proprietary, he will have at hand between his **AMERICAN DRUGGIST** and the "business library" the means of establishing for himself a most enviable reputation as a thoroughly posted druggist.

DO NOT SCATTER.

IT is very essential to get the bottom quotations, quality being considered, in the purchase of drug supplies, but it is very easy to lay so much stress upon single items that in the aggregate one's buying will be so much scattered that he will fail to receive the benefit which should accrue to him from the aggregate size of his purchases. It may happen that one's jobber may overlook some slight decline, and thus give occasion for protest on some one particular item, but it does not necessarily follow that it would be good policy for the druggist to immediately cut off his orders to this jobber. In the long run it is quite possible that his interest will be better served by sticking to his jobber and making a protest whenever any apparent unfairness in prices is noted. A good rule is to send orders in to one good house on staples, and not spend too much time with salesmen of such goods. By concentrating his orders the druggist can get as low price upon his goods as the entire amount of

business turned in by him will warrant; and this price will, if he deals with a fair house, be relatively lower than if he divided his order for staples between several firms.

Adherence to this practice of sending orders to one house does not necessarily mean that the druggist should in any wise relax his vigilance in watching the market fluctuations. It is unwise for any retailer to allow a jobber to infer that he has come to have a proprietary interest in that retailer's trade; for if this idea is allowed to develop in the mind of the jobber or of his clerks, there is always some danger of orders being laxly attended to or of prices being a shade high. This is where the advantage of the perusal and utilization of our wholesale market review becomes apparent, for without changing his jobber or troubling to get quotations from other jobbers the retailer can intimate to his jobber the necessity of revising any particular price, where from a perusal of our market reports it appears such a necessity exists. Finally, do not scatter, for if you do you cannot expect to get the prices which you could get if you concentrate your orders for staples.

It is with the deepest sorrow and sympathy that we announce the death on Sunday, May 2d, of Hattie Trenkmann Mayo, beloved wife of Caswell A. Mayo, the Editor of this journal, at the age of 26. Mrs. Mayo's peaceful ending in the presence of her bereaved husband, children, and immediate relatives, contrasted with the intense suffering which she had endured with Christian fortitude for ten days. The funeral services were held from her late residence, 1176 Jefferson avenue, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, May 4, and were attended by many of Mr. Mayo's associates in journalism and pharmacy, and friends of the family. Mrs. Mayo was of a modest, retiring disposition, possessing many fine traits of character. She leaves behind her the tender memory of one who was ever most contented in the home circle, in the company of her husband and children, where all her life's happiness centered.

The many expressions of sympathy and condolence which have been received by Mr. Mayo from his associates in pharmacy will ever be remembered with grateful appreciation. T. J. K.

Warm Praise from Prof. Beal.

I am glad to note the steady improvement in the quality and quantity of the matter contained in the successive volumes of the **AMERICAN DRUGGIST**. The journal fully deserves its continental title, since it has something of interest for every man engaged either directly or indirectly in pharmacy in all America.

J. H. BEAL.

Scio, O., March 29, 1897.

Written for the
American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record.

HOW TO TREAT CLERKS.

THIS is a subject which, from its very nature, probably receives as much consideration from earnest and intelligent minds as any connected with the profession of pharmacy. When the general results of such consideration are brought to our notice it is quite obvious that it requires a treatment verging upon the idealistic for its solution. The fact that the subject is under discussion is indubitable evidence that present relations between employer and clerk are in many instances subject to improvement. Yet the remedy is very simple and likewise a very old one. It was formulated over 1,800 years ago, and from its intrinsic value it has received a name that instantly conveys to our minds an idea of great value. The Golden Rule is an infallible, guaranteed cure for all the social ills that afflict mankind; and the druggist, from his position as a purveyor of cures, should not neglect to make use of this panacea in the conduct of his business. In treating this subject it is hard to dismiss the almost unconscious inference that the employer is already perfect and is simply going over the field in quest of the perfect clerk.

The Selection of Employees.

Although the employer by reason of his position possesses a certain prestige, let us at the outset apply our test of the golden rule, and if he fails to pass such examination properly let us in all kindness advise him to get out of the drug business, or at least engage in it without the assistance of clerks. Let us also dismiss from our minds some of the maxims which afflict our commercial world, and are strongly suggestive of canine cannibalism. Let us remember that the theory of buying in the cheapest market and selling in the dearest may cause a contradiction of ideas and prove a false guide when we come to hire our help. The current injunctions regarding the use of good judgment in the purchase of goods should be supplemented by the comparative and superlative terms *better* and *best* in choosing a man to help us sell them. In one sense, one of the greatest difficulties confronting a man is the selection of a good wife. Perhaps the next in importance is the selection of helpers to aid him in gaining a livelihood. As above stated, the matter depends upon the judgment exercised in making a selection. Previous acquaintance and a knowledge of character and habits on the part of both parties should in every instance precede an engagement. A proprietor should have, or at least make an effort to have a large enough circle of friends and acquaintances from which to procure his help when wanted. The parents of the bright (?) boy, who have heard that there are big profits in the drug trade, should be most politely discouraged in their attempts to keep the boy out of mischief by apprenticing him to the corner druggist. In this day and age the young man who has not ambition enough to raise himself above the position of clerk is not very badly wanted in the drug business.

The Principle of Co-operation.

The course of the apprentice should be one of well defined progress and every proprietor should recognize it as a duty

to contribute to that progress. The progress should be marked in a substantial manner by the giving of such rewards as increased proficiency reasonably expects. Assuming that a proper selection of help has been made, there is no danger in imparting a knowledge of the financial details of the business. In fact, it is believed that if clerks were paid a reasonable salary, and were given to understand that a certain percentage of the increase in profits at the end of the year were to be paid to them in addition to such salary there would be a corresponding increase in efficiency. There would then be some

justice in holding them responsible for mistakes, breakage, etc. The prevailing belief that clerks are expected to participate in the losses without participating in the profits would be considerably modified.

As regards rules, there is a real necessity for but one, to which attention has already been called. The proprietor should be prepared to follow it and should choose clerks who are disposed to do likewise. Kindness and good treatment will solve the problem and render all bother with petty rules entirely superfluous.

Flavoring and Medicated Syrups.

FIVE NEW FORMULAS.

Suggested Additions and Improvements for the U. S. P.

BY WILLIAM WEBER.

BELIEVING that syrup is one of the best forms in which to exhibit medicine, I have lately examined critically the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, with a view to detect any omissions in drugs which should have a syrup and such formulae of official syrups as could be improved or simplified. Thus I have made twenty-one mostly new syrups, of which I here submit five formulae.

The principal requisite of a medicated or flavoring syrup is that it have the flavor and taste of the drug which it is intended to represent in a palatable form.

Syrupus Cinnamomi.

The National formulary gives a formula for this syrup which, according to that authority is practically identical with that of the German Pharmacopoeia. I give a formula for a syrup of cinnamon, which is superior in my opinion to that made by the official German process.

Tincture of cinnamon..... 1 part
Simple syrup 5 parts

This syrup may also be made from the oil as follows:

Oil of cinnamon..... 48 mins.
Alcohol 1 oz.
Syrup q. s. to make..... 1 pint.

The syrup has, however, an opaque appearance and does not taste so well as that made from the tincture.

Syrupus Rhamni Purshianae.

The value of cascara sagrada as a remedy in chronic constipation is well attested. A cascara cordial is obtainable in the market. Two elixirs of cascara sagrada are to be found in the National formulary. The AMERICAN DRUGGIST has stated that the two N. F. elixirs produce nasty bitter mixtures and Mr. Rauschenberg very rightly observes that space should not be wasted on formulae of this kind, all of which furnishes a reason why we should have a syrup of cascara sagrada. John Wyeth & Brother publish on the labels of the cascara extract containers, a formula that

only provides for 2 ozs. of the fluid extract to the pint; fluid extract cassia and sweet orange peel are used as flavoring agents. I wish to represent in my syrup 4 ozs. of fluid extract in every pint of syrup. I make it as follows:

Fluid extract cascara 4 ozs.
Syrup. cinnamomi 12 ozs.

or

Fluid extract cascara..... 4 ozs.
Syrup. aurantii 4 ozs.
Syrup. cinnamomi 8 ozs.

Syrupus Eriodictyli.

Yerba Santa is a remedy of established value, especially in chronic bronchitis and the croupy coughs of children. Formerly I made this syrup in the proportion of 1 oz. of fluid extract to a pint of finished syrup, according to the formula published by Parke, Davis & Co.; but as this makes the dose almost too large for profit I now make it so that one pint represents 2 ozs. of fluid extract. I proceed as follows: First I weigh out 1 oz. of magnesia carbonate, add 2 ozs. of the fluid extract, then 6 ozs. water; filter, and bring the filtrate up to 8 ozs. In this I dissolve 14 ozs. of sugar by gentle heat and strain. The formula with liq. potassae as an ingredient makes an unsightly syrup, while the one proposed here has a beautiful orange color and a pleasant taste.

Syrupus Chloroformi.

1 oz. spirit. chloroformi is mixed with 15 ozs. of syrup to make one pint. This syrup is especially indicated for cough mixture and is of an agreeable taste.

Syrupus Aurantii

The formula of the U. S. P. is as complex as it possibly can be. It is rather strange that formulae have to be altered at every decennial revision. A simple process for syrup of orange is as follows: One part of the fresh peel prepared as specified by the Pharmacopoeia is macerated with 5 parts of alcohol for a few days. (It is poor phar-

macy to attempt to percolate orange.) Finally 2 ozs. of the tincture are mixed with 14 ozs. of syrup to make one pint, which makes a syrup of a delicate flavor, but not representing quite so much of the peel as is ordered in the Pharmacopoeia. In the case of orange the flavor

is either destroyed by the excessive heat employed or if 50 grammes of the fresh peel are fully represented in 1,000 Cc. the taste is bitterish and not at all pleasant. Made as proposed here the flavor is all that can be desired and the taste very agreeable.

Letters From a Far Country.

IV. Medical Practice in the British Isles.

LONDON, April 9, 1897.

I PROPOSE in this letter to give some particulars regarding the relations between pharmacy and medicine in the United Kingdom. The practice of medicine is one of the things in which we are a united people—there are not many more, for that matter, except when we want to fight the French or some equally absurd thing of that kind. There is a medical act applicable to the whole country under which no person may call himself a medical practitioner, or recover fees for attendance on the sick, or give death certificates unless he is registered by the General Medical Council. This Council has headquarters in London and branches in Dublin and Edinburgh. Unlike the Pharmaceutical Council, it is not an examining body, its business is to set the standard of qualification, to see that the examinations of the various licensing bodies are up to that standard, to register men and women when they have obtained their license or diploma, and to complete the *British Pharmacopoeia*.

Qualifications for Degrees.

The standard of qualification which every registered medical practitioner in this country must fulfill is as follows:

1. Pass an approved preliminary examination in English, Latin, Mathematics (Arithmetic, Algebra and Euclid) and a foreign language or other selected subject.

2. Having fulfilled the first condition the person must attend an approved medical school in the United Kingdom (certain Colonial and foreign schools being recognized in a measure), for four academic years, and the clinics of a hospital or private practice for a fifth year. The subjects of study are named and regulated. Thus the first year is devoted to chemistry and physics, biology and elementary anatomy. Altogether there are more than twenty different subjects of study during the four years.

3. Examinations are arranged at the end of the first, second, fourth and fifth years of study, and each stage must be passed before one goes on to the next. No diploma or license is accepted for registration which does not cover the departments of medicine, surgery, and midwifery.

The qualifications which fit the above standard are (1) the degrees of the Universities of London, Oxford, Cambridge, Durham, Dublin, Royal Irish, Victoria (Manchester, Leeds, and Liverpool), and the Scotch Universities (Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews). (2) The licenses of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons and Physicians, of which there

is one of each in each country, and the Society of Apothecaries of London. You will bear in mind that each of these bodies must conform to the Medical Council's standard, the second-class especially do, but the Universities have their own peculiarities, which chiefly affect the status of the men.

Oxford Degree Compared with Harvard.

For example, the Oxford degree in medicine is to the Apothecaries' license what the Harvard degree is to that of one of your Western Universities; but with this difference, that with us there is a minimum of qualification which every one must attain to. London has more than a dozen medical schools, with about 2,000 students attending them. Most of these men take the Diploma of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of England, which entitles them to write "L. R. C. P. L., M. R. C. S. E." behind their names. To write "Dr." before it, etiquette forbids them. Those only who take a degree in medicine are entitled to call themselves "Dr.," therefore, many London students also take the M. B., of the London University, or that of Cambridge. These conditions apply generally to other diplomas and degrees. One other curious circumstance is worth noting, viz., that the membership of the Royal College of Physicians of London is only taken by men who mean to practice as consultants.

Doctors Who Advertise.

Registered medical practitioners are not permitted to advertise in this country. That is considered "infamous conduct in a professional sense," and if the attention of the Medical Council is called to it, and they on trial find it to be a flagrant case the man's name is taken off the register. Of course, certain kinds of advertising are not dealt with. For example, a man starting in practice may insert such an advertisement in the newspapers as this:

DR. THEOPHILUS SMITH
has commenced the
Practice of His Profession at
10 DUKE ST., SIGUEVILLE.

He might go on advertising like that all his life before the Medical Council would take notice of him; but the higher tribunal of esprit de corps stops him—his professional colleagues would not call upon him, or assist him, or consult with him; anything savoring of trade advertisement brings upon him professional ostracism at once. The subtle advertisement is often seen, but only in the highest and lowest ranks of the profession. The man who has a sixpenny dispensary, that is an office where he gives advice

and physic for 12 cents, has his name, consulting hours, etc., printed in larger letters than they need be, and he may circulate handbills in the neighborhood without calling down upon himself the ire of his colleagues. In the upper ranks it is perfectly well known that there is much desire for advertisement, the publication of a book on gout, for example, or attending Lady Picksniff in her confinement, and issuing signed bulletins about her condition; the three-line personal par. in the *Times*, stating that Dr. Smythe-Jones has returned to 102 Hand-over Place from the continent, are in essence advertisements. These are the exceptions which prove the rule that English doctors do not advertise.

There are some 30,000 medical practitioners in Great Britain and Ireland making incomes from \$1,000 to \$100,000 a year. The men at the top are divided into surgeons and physicians; they are qualified in both departments, but practice in one. A surgeon does not call himself Dr. So and So; and although he has the M. D., it is the correct thing to call him Mr. So and So. A first-class surgeon would feel insulted if one called him Dr.

The Practice of Medicine.

I am now speaking of general or family practice, which differs greatly in the three countries. Thus in England it is common for two or more doctors to form a partnership, and this arrangement enables them to do a very large practice, at a comparatively cheap rate. They do not write prescriptions and send them to the druggist, but have a private dispensary of their own, where all the medicines for their patients are compounded. In certain districts what is known as club practice is exceedingly common. Here heads of families pay a small sum annually into a common fund, so that 500 to 1,000 may in this way pay £200 to £500 (\$1,000 to \$2,500) a year. And for this the doctors undertake to attend any of them in sickness and provide physic. This practice entails the employment of assistants, and formerly medical students who had not yet obtained their diplomas were freely employed, but the General Medical Council has put its foot down on this sort of thing. Such practice, poorly paid though it seems to be, is profitable, because the work is done with amazing expedition and the medicine supplied is not the most expensive. Apart from club practice the common rate of fees charged is 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per visit, including medicine, but this fee varies according to the position of the patient and the distance he resides from the doctor. The house rental is the basis the doctor works on. A man living in a £50 house (\$250), exclusive of taxes, will pay, say 5s. per visit, and the one in a £40 house (\$200), 4s.

Dispensing Doctors and Partnerships.

In Scotland and Ireland dispensing by medical men is uncommon except in country places remote from drug stores. The fees there obtained are much similar to those in England, but I would say generally about 25 per cent lower. Partnership between doctors there is also uncommon, but in the West of Scotland doctors' shops are in some districts more numerous than chemists' shops. A doctor's shop is a drug store with a consulting room attached to it where the doctor may be seen at certain hours every day. Many chemists in Scotland have an arrangement with doctors, whereby they consult in a room provided in the chemists' shops.

This arrangement is much deplored in other parts of the country; indeed, as a rule, all arrangements between doctors and chemists, under which the doctors may profit by the medicines dispensed, according to their prescription, are tabooed. No first-class doctor will accept such an arrangement, but I have never heard of any who persisted in asking the unrendered account for goods supplied. In Ireland and Scotland, and the larger cities of England, there are honorable relations between physicians and pharmacists, which are to the mutual advantage of both, because a chemist can put patients in the doctor's way, and the doctor can send his prescriptions to the chemist. The American custom of providing the doctor with prescription blanks having the chemist's name on them is rare, and is not considered respectable.

Specialism and Consultants.

In the highest ranks of the medical profession, a great degree of specializing has been reached during the past generation, and only the very ablest men, or average men with good social connection and plenty of dollars can hope to become successful consultants. It is absolutely necessary for such men to make their names known by published works, or as members of the staff of one or more hospitals, the latter being honorary appointments, exceedingly difficult to get. These practitioners are to be seen in their own rooms when a fee of 2 guineas is expected on a first occasion and 1 guinea on each subsequent occasion paid down "on the nail." They only visit outside patients in company with the family physician, and at the rate of 1 guinea per mile of the distance from their homes. These fees, I would have you understand, are the minimum, for men in the highest position can command any fee they like. It is not etiquette for a consultant to ask a fee and he may not present a bill. Fees for operations, for example, in Fistula, are seldom less than 30 guineas, when performed by a consultant. It is told of the late Sir Spencer Wells, the founder of ovariectomy, that a lady once asked him how much a certain operation would be, and he said 20 guineas, whereupon the lady exclaimed, "Couldn't you take less." "No, madam," he replied, "I cannot afford to take less, but I can do it for nothing." There are many differences between the practice of medicine in this country and in the United States, but I think I have said sufficient to show you that there is good reason why the British medical practitioner ranks high in the social scale, and the fact that the founder of the antiseptic treatment is the President of our Royal Society, and a Peer of the Realm, is itself evidence that in intellect and honor the profession stands as high as it possibly can. Yet the medicines of the British Pharmacopoeia are not the only kind prescribed. A. B.

DISTINCTION WITHOUT A DIFFERENCE.

Fluid Extracts in Dilution.

The *Philadelphia Polyclinic* continues to publish answers to the original interrogatory: Is a druggist justifiable in dispensing a diluted fluid extract for a tincture, or an infusion? Our esteemed friends make but little progress, however, for the

published answers are for a very considerable part qualified: "Ifs," "buts," "perhaps," "exigencies," "emergencies," "circumstances," etc., are the terms used by correspondents, which show an unsettled, or variance of opinion. In the *Polyclinic* of April 24th, three physicians, only reply. One of these revives the scientific theory in regard to the infusion of digitalis, asserting that of the four or five associate principles contained in this drug, physically distinct, yet not dissimilar, an aqueous infusion will include some of these and reject others, while a faintly alcoholic exhausting or extracting menstruum will involve all. In other words, the medical gentleman quoted means to tell us that when a physician orders an official infusion of digitalis he desires to avoid, for therapeutic reasons, certain principles which are present, and to elect those only which he would use, or the use of which he deems to be specially indicated in the case under treatment. Now if pains are taken to get the views of pre-

scribers, we will find that not one in a hundred even think of making such fine distinction; on the contrary, the aim is to secure the specific action of the *whole* drug, through its *combined* principles, and in such natural association as establishes the therapeutic character and action of digitalis. It seems to us, therefore, unfair, to put stress upon this particular preparation, by way of illustration, and to *theorize* when practice is within such easy reach. What we want is reasonable proof of therapeutic insufficiency, and by far the strongest point yet adduced in this controversy, is that which raises the question whether a change in the character of the solvent, if resorted to in order to prepare an official tincture, or infusion from a fluid extract, may not disturb, materially, the requisite condition of active matter. Let us get down to practice and result, and not spin fine thread, or split hair upon the problems of theory. Philadelphia, April 27th, 1897.

W. B. T.

Society of Chemical Industry.

Color Photography and a New Lamp.

IMPORTANT PAPERS READ AT A MEETING OF THE SOCIETY IN NEW YORK.

New Officers Papers Discussed.

THE regular monthly meeting of the New York section was held at the College of Pharmacy on April 23d. An unusually large number attended. After the minutes had been read the chairman announced that the council had chosen the following officers for the ensuing year: Chairman, Dr. Chandler; vice-chairman, Thomas J. Parker; secretary, Dr. Schweitzer, and treasurer, Dr. Woodcock. The executive committee consists of Henry Clemensen, G. W. Thompson, Dr. Wm. D. Hall, Clifford Richardson and Dr. J. O. Prochazka.

The New Color Photography.

The first item on the agenda was an exhibition of specimens of photographs in colors, produced by the Chassagne process.

The photographs were exhibited by Richard Anthony, who gave a brief account of the process by which they are produced. The process is not true color-photography. It is rather one for preparing a print which possesses a selective affinity for the natural colors of the objects. The process is briefly as follows:

A negative is taken on an ordinary gelatine-coated plate, which has previously been prepared by treatment with a solution, the ingredients of which are secret. The negative thus obtained shows no trace of color. From it is taken a print on ordinary albuminized paper, which has also previously been treated with the solution. This print likewise

shows no trace of color. When it is dry it is washed again with the solution and afterwards successively treated with three colored solutions, blue, green and red; the operation being carried on in bright daylight. As these solutions are applied the photograph takes up the appropriate colors, graduated in depth according to the amount of color in the original. Intermediate tints are also excellently reproduced.

The ingredients of the solutions are the inventor's secret and Mr. Anthony explained that he was unable to furnish any information as to their composition. The colored photographs were handed around and much admired. Two of the photographs, representing the Czar of Russia in uniform and a little girl in a Scotch plaid dress, being particularly good. The gold lace on the Czar's uniform looked almost as if finished with gold paint and the colors of the plaid were excellently displayed. The manner in which flesh tints can be reproduced was shown in some photographs of paintings of nymphs in the "altogether," which attracted much attention from the older members.

The Joli Process.

After this exhibition one of the members exhibited a negative of a butterfly taken on an ordinary gelatine plate and drew attention to the earliest method of reproducing natural color devised by Joli, who employed photographic plates of ex-

tremely fine screens to bring out the natural colors by interference. The brilliant green of the Mexican butterfly was shown by means of one of these screens.

A New Lamp of High Illuminating Power.

C. K. Munns next exhibited and explained the mechanism of a new Welsbach-petroleum lamp. This lamp has been used successfully for outdoor illumination on the Grand Plaza, Brussels, and the Boulevard Haussman, Paris. The outfit consists of a tank, in which is stored the kerosene, under a pressure of 45 to 60 pounds to the square inch and a modified Welsbach lamp connected with the tank by means of a fine copper tube about 3/32 inch in diameter. The lamp can be fitted with either one, two or three mantles, according to the amount of light desired and Mr. Munns stated that a two-mantle lamp was about equal

Washington lamp, having been invented by a great grandnephew of the hero of the cherry tree incident. The name may account for some of the strangely variant claims made for this lamp. It is recommended for house lighting as well as for outdoor illumination, on the ground that it does not give out much heat. Mr. Munns, on the other hand, stated in reply to a query that platinum could be melted in the flame. The lamp is stated to consume only half a gallon of kerosene in ten hours, or 1 quart per mantle. The weak points about this lamp are the necessity of using alcohol to start the lamp and the fierce heat which it emits. The probability of deposits of naphthalene forming in the vaporizing tube must also be considered.

A Rapid Paper.

The next paper on the list was "On the Determination of the Specific Gravity of Molasses," by J. C. Boot. The author does not speak English without an accent and this fact combined with the tremendous rate at which the paper was read, prevented the majority from closely following the paper, consequently there was no discussion.

What Is a Lake?

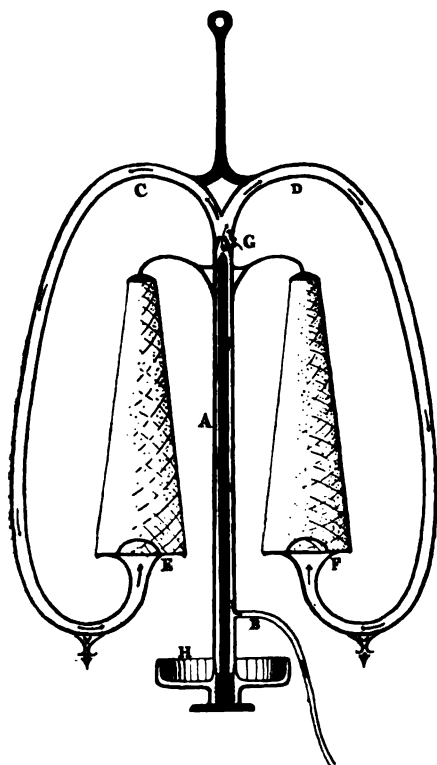
Maximilian Toch then discussed the question, "What is a Lake?" The discussion was, of course, precipitated by the never-ending vagaries of the tariff schedule. Mr. Toch claimed pretty nearly every color known to chemists as a lake, on the ground that a lake was a color prepared by precipitation. Prussian blue, ferrocyanide of iron, orange pigment and various combinations of chrome yellow and red lead were all claimed to be lakes

as well as admixtures of these with other bodies.

A lively discussion ensued in which Mr. Toch's ideas as to what constituted a lake were ridiculed. Dr. Alsberg, in particular, saying that Mr. Toch's claims were totally unwarranted, both from a scientific as well as a technical standpoint. Dr. Alsberg's definition of a lake was that it was an organic coloring matter precipitated in conjunction with alumina or other light, translucent body. This definition was generally upheld by the experts present.

Wanted, Light on the Dingley Bill.

The chairman suggested at this point that as the authors of the other papers scheduled were not present, they should be read by title, so that they might take up the discussion of the proposed duty in the Dingley tariff bill on scientific books and instruments. This was done and the chairman asked the Secretary to read a letter from Clifford Richardson, in which this discussion was suggested. The letter was read and the chairman called on Mr. Richardson, who, however, was not present. The subject was then announced as open for discussion. Strange to say nobody responded and conversation developed the fact that no one in the room had the slightest idea of the contents of the clause in the new tariff bill referring to the subject. Even the chairman and secretary were unable to enlighten the members, and on a gentle hint from the chairman a motion was made and carried instructing the council to take such action as they might deem necessary to secure freedom from duty on scientific books and instruments. This terminated the proceedings and the meeting was adjourned.



THE GEORGE WASHINGTON LAMP.
(Petroleum—Welsbach.)

in illuminating power to an electric arc lamp.

Details of the Mechanism.

The mechanism of the lamp is as follows: In the centre is the vaporizing tube (a), into which the kerosene is forced from the tank through the copper tube (b). Through (a) runs a needle valve with a screw at the base, by means of which the outlet of vapor is regulated. The vapor passes into the two tubes (c) and (d) and thence to the burners (e) and (f), over which are suspended the Welsbach mantles. Air is admitted with the vapor at (g), so as to produce a smokeless flame. To start the lamp, a cup (h) is placed at the base of the vaporizing tube, which can be filled with alcohol and lighted. The heat vaporizes the kerosene and starts the lamp. The figure illustrated herewith is a vertical section through a two mantle lamp and must be taken as diagrammatic only.

The lamp gives a wonderfully soft and brilliant light and is called the George

New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association.



Annual Meeting of the Oldest Pharmaceutical Association in the United States.

MATTERS OF INTEREST TO PHARMACISTS DISCUSSED.

Paucity of Papers.

THE fine old university town of Princeton was the happy selection of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association for their twenty-seventh annual meeting. Barring the somewhat inadequate hotel accommodation, no better selection could have been made.

The association commenced its annual gathering on Tuesday evening, May 4th, when the local committee held a reception of the officers and ladies at the Princeton Inn. This inn, which was built by the Alumni of the University, is beautifully situated in a small park and is within a block or two of the University

building and of all the historic points of interest in Princeton.

The Evening Reception.

The reception commenced at 8 p. m. and was largely attended. The energetic local committee had provided music for the entertainment of the guests, and during the intervals additional entertainment was provided by the undergraduates, whose voices could plainly be heard from the campus, uplifted in many of those classical melodies which only find place in the "Carmina Princetonia." The undergraduates also furnished plenty of entertainment for those who preferred "doing the town" by night, and shouts of

laughter might frequently be heard along the main street at the success of some practical joke on the hapless individuals from the cities. Those who went in the expectation of finding "hayseeds" on the natives, usually found that those botanical specimens were more liable to be found on themselves.

FIRST BUSINESS SESSION.

On Wednesday morning, the business of the association commenced, and at 11.10 President Ryerson called the members to order in the Assembly Room of the Princeton Inn. Dr. Patton, president of Princeton University, opened the proceedings with prayer, and afterwards welcomed the members to Princeton on behalf of the University, and said that he would give instructions so that the members might visit every part of the University and campus. Ex-Mayor Anderson, of Princeton, also welcomed the association, and drew attention to the historic interest of the various spots in the town.

President Ryerson thanked Dr. Patton and ex-Mayor Anderson for their greeting and for the hospitality extended to the members, after which he delivered the annual address.

The President's Address.

President Ryerson first congratulated the local committee on the excellence of the arrangements made for their entertainment. He then proceeded to report on the operations of the association during the past year. He said that at the last meeting, at Lakewood, some doubt had existed as to the legality of the Pharmacy Board recently appointed, and it was decided to refer the matter to the Attorney General. His opinion, afterwards given, stated that the Board appointed by Governor Griggs was the legally constituted board, which satisfactorily settled the question. President Ryerson paid a tribute to the masterly manner in which the affairs of the association had been reorganized by Secretary Fitzgeorge, and said that through a misunderstanding the question as to the definition of a "jobber" had not been submitted to the N. W. D. A., and he suggested a renewal of the request made last year.

FREE ALCOHOL.

A communication with regard to free alcohol had been received, but the association had not pledged itself in favor of the scheme, as the question had arisen since the last meeting.

MEMBERS IN ARREARS.

Under the present by-laws, said the president, they were obliged to carry members in arrears with their dues for four years before dropping their names, and he suggested that section 3 article 3 be amended to allow of members in arrears for two years being dropped if the arrears were not paid in three months after notification by the secretary. He also protested against new members being placed on the roll before paying the initiation fees.

ASSOCIATION FLOURISHING.

The treasurer's report was a very favorable one, and showed that the association was in a very comfortable position. At the same time the president pointed out that the treasury of the Pharmacy Board was empty from the time of the meetings

to that of the next quarterly meeting in July, and he suggested that the secretary be authorized to draw the proper amount from the treasurer for the requirements of the board.

TO PROMOTE THE TECHNICAL SIDE.

The Committee on Queries had had a thankless task in endeavoring to interest members in the professional side of their meetings, and it was suggested that the adoption of a "Question Box" might induce discussions of more interest in the future. Renewed attention was also drawn to "National Formulary" work, and the committee would like to secure samples of the various preparations for exhibition. Possibly the offering of prizes for this work might result in a greater interest being taken in this direction.

THE TRUE AIM OF PHARMACY LAWS.

Much criticism and some complaint have been made of the Board of Pharmacy. The president deprecated this, and pointed out that the members were

RELATIONS BETWEEN PHARMACISTS AND PHYSICIANS.

President Ryerson then commented on the relations between pharmacists and physicians and certain manufacturing houses whose policy it was to interest the physician in a special make of goods to the exclusion of all others. He strongly condemned all such tactics. They were, he said, constantly being urged to extend the hand of reconciliation to the physician, and in every instance the burden of reconciliation was placed on the pharmacist. Had they no rights of their own? Were they the servants of their professional brethren? He thought they were simply a convenience for use in emergencies. Some wanted them to throw out side lines, soda fountains, etc., but before doing this, he advised them to be sure they had a neat balance laid up for emergencies.

SUBSTITUTION.

Substitution was next taken up, and President Ryerson severely criticised



BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

the interpreters of the law and charged with its execution, and they had to be careful in their work so as to avoid injustice in enforcing its enactments. The sole interest of pharmacy laws was the protection of citizens and not the advancement of pharmacy. If pharmacy were advanced thereby, it was an incidental result.

HARD SHOT FOR CERTAIN THEORISTS.

Whilst not favoring a low standard of examination, he did not approve of an undue raising of the standards of examination. There was no necessity, as certain doctrinaires claimed for the pharmacist to be analysts, microscopists, or botanists of the highest type. The great trouble of to-day was that our boys were "walking quiz compends," the fault of the examinations they are asked to pass. The object of higher pharmaceutical education is to counteract this fault. Higher pharmaceutical examination was not a necessity, it was an accomplishment, and the boards should endeavor to find out how much of the necessary knowledge the candidate had acquired. As regards their own board, they were part of the association and were ready to carry out their wishes as far as they consistently could. He, personally, had inspected and was well satisfied with their work.

the manufacturing houses who try to make physicians believe that their's only were the strictly reliable goods, tested chemically and physiologically, and whose pills and tablets were more soluble than anyone else's, even if they could be driven into a board without injury to the pill. The methods adopted by certain firms of saying, "Don't you dare to give any other make than our's or we will publish you to the world as dishonest and dangerous druggists not to be trusted," were characterized in unmeasured terms, and retailers were urged to discriminate against houses adopting such tactics. Substitution in makes of fluid extracts, essences, pills, elixirs, etc., which were staple pharmaceutical articles was not such in the true sense of the word.

The president, in concluding, urged increased interest in the association, and referred, in a few well-chosen words, to the loss sustained by the association during the year by the death of John A. Mallon, of Rahway.

The president's address was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Sayre, Phillips, and Linnett, for consideration and report.

Officers' Report.

Reports of the secretary and treasurer were read, the latter showing that the as-

sociation had a balance on hand of \$1,085.31. They were referred.

BOARD OF PHARMACY REPORT.

The report of the secretary of the Board of Pharmacy was then taken up and referred principally to the trouble existing last year as to the legality of the newly appointed boards. As had been pointed out by the president, this had been satisfactorily settled. Complaints as to violation of the law had also been considered, some of them anonymous, and consisting of false statements against some of the most prominent members of their associations. Two cases had been brought to trial and fines inflicted in both. Mr. Alpers suggested that the report be referred to a committee, as the report referred to one or two important matters, particularly that of registration. The report was, on motion, referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Alpers and White.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

The report of the treasurer of the Board of Pharmacy showed a balance in hand of \$513.35, after expenditure, including an item of \$125 for engraving of new certificates of registration, and \$60 for counsel fees.

DELEGATES.

The reports of delegates to the various associations were also received and referred to the Publishing Committee.

The visiting delegates were then formally received, and granted the usual privileges.

The president then appointed the following Committee on Nominations: C. F. Dare, C. Holzauer, G. H. White, G. H. Horning and G. W. Parisen; on place of meeting, C. R. Priest, W. I. Brown and W. F. Cox.

Association Should Pay Its Own Way.

President Ryerson, in making these appointments, drew attention to the expense to which the local committee were put in furnishing entertainment for the members, and thanked the wholesale firms who had contributed to this fund. At the same time, he objected to this soliciting of firms for subscriptions to pay for their fun, and suggested, if necessary, increased appropriation to meet these expenses, so that the association could pay its own way.

Mr. Sayre pointed out that at the Paterson meeting he had drawn attention to this very point and said that a motion to the same effect as that suggested by the president had been carried.

On the motion of Mr. Holzauer, this action was reapproved with the additional recommendation that increased appropriation be made where necessary.

The president then adjourned the meeting over the luncheon hour to 2 o'clock.

On the members reassembling, a diminished attendance was noticeable, possibly owing to the superior attractions offered to some in the Princeton-Lehigh baseball game, scheduled to start at 2.30.

Reports of Committees.

The report of the Legislative Committee was received and referred, after which Mr. Lohmann presented the report of the Committee on Queries. The committee found that it was hardly necessary to issue a list of queries, as these were generally ignored. They suggested the introduction of a "question box," and also drew additional attention to the request

to members to prepare samples of N. F. preparations for exhibition at the Medical Association meetings. The appropriation voted at Lakewood to this end still remained intact, and they would be glad to see this matter taken into further consideration.

The reading of papers was then taken up.

Papers Read.

A. Drescher read a paper on

"A CHEMICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE COMMON BLUE WEED *ECHINUM VULGARE*,"

in which it was pointed out that this weed contained a poisonous principle closely allied to curare.

At the conclusion of the paper, W. C. Alpers asked if any microscopical examination of the alkaloidal residue had been made, as this often showed a crystalline structure where none was visible to the naked eye. Such an examination was also useful in detecting volatile oil and deposits of crystals.

Mr. Lohmann said that Prof. Hommel had prepared a paper on the botanical and histological features of this plant, which would be ready for the proceedings. He regretted the absence through illness of the Professor himself.

Mr. Drescher, in reply to Mr. Alpers, stated that he had not made any microscopical examination, and did not think much information would have been obtained by this means, owing to the small amount of material at his disposal.

W. C. Alpers read a paper on

"THE RELATION OF THE BOARDS OF PHARMACY TO THE STATE ASSOCIATIONS."

The author pointed out that these relations were generally unsatisfactory, and often openly hostile, consequently no reform was undertaken in pharmaceutical matters. The association often had no voice in the selection of the boards. The paper was referred to the Publishing Committee.

The report of the Committee on Trade Interests was next taken.

CO-OPERATIVE MANUFACTURING.

The committee suggested the formation of a company for manufacturing proprietary articles to compete with the more important trade articles. Stock in a company of this kind should be taken only by members, and all articles retailed at a definite price. Such a corporation had been at work in Newark for one year with fairly successful results, but in no instance had there been a perfect success, owing to lack of interest and support on the part of retailers.

MANUFACTURERS WHO CRY "SUBSTITUTION."

Much harm was being done the retail pharmacists by the methods adopted by certain manufacturers on the substitution question. The suspicion which they cast on the druggist should be throttled, and members should refuse a place on their shelves to the goods of firms who endeavor to cast suspicion on the honesty of the retail druggist. The question of free alcohol was still unsettled. As the law stood the retailer could not expect any benefit, as he would not be able to comply with the provisions of the law. The report was referred to the Publishing Committee.

Charles Wuensch, of Newark, read a paper on

"THE HOME LABORATORY CORPORATION OF NEWARK."

He said that the corporation was composed of sixty retail druggists in Newark and Elizabeth, the capital being raised by each member taking one or more shares at \$10 per share, and paying \$1 annual dues. Purchasers of one share become full members, and were entitled to purchase any or all of the preparations manufactured at members' rates. If the scale of prices was not maintained, the cutter forfeited membership. The object of the association was to prevent cutting and to enable members to make a fair profit on staple goods. Only low-priced articles were at present manufactured, and the corporation had not up to the present declared a dividend. They estimated that if 100 members could be secured, each of whom would buy only one dozen per month, they would secure a profit of \$60, which would be sufficient to advertise the preparations to the public and render them more salable. The paper was referred to the Publishing Committee.

GETTING THE RETAILER AND MANUFACTURER TOGETHER.

The president at this point called on C. C. Voorhies, delegate from the Proprietors' Association, who urged the retailer and manufacturer to get together with a view to arranging terms and stop cutting.

A RETAILER'S IDEA OF IT.

Mr. Holzauer then asked how the retailer and manufacturer were to get together if the manufacturer gave the jobber a discount on his goods of 10 per cent and 2 per cent, and refused this to the retailer. Until this was remedied, there could be no coming together.

DENIED BY A MANUFACTURER.

Mr. Voorhies denied this assertion, and assured Mr. Holzauer that he could get the same discounts as the jobber if he bought in quantity, at any rate from his firm.

Mr. Holzauer said that he and others had been turned down for no other reason than that they were retailers, and pointed out that the Proprietors' Association had formed a combination to sell only to jobbers.

Mr. Voorhies said this was not so. A combination had been suggested, but only about half a dozen men had gone into it and some of these had since drawn out.

President Ryerson said that for ways that were dark, the patent medicine trade beat the "Heathen Chinee." Some could get their 10 and 2 per cent, but others could not.

August Drescher suggested that they drop this patent medicine chestnut and adjourn. The former suggestion was carried out, but not the latter.

Mr. Lohmann contributed an addition to his note of last year on resin of podophyllin, and said that he had two or three communications from manufacturers which confirmed his statement that the yellow or greenish-yellow resin was not pure podophyllin. Pure resin of podophyllin should be of a dark brown color.

At this point the meeting was adjourned till Thursday, at 9 o'clock.

LECTURE ON THE X RAYS.

At 5 o'clock, Prof. W. F. Magie, of the University, gave a lecture in the scientific building, on the Roentgen rays, which was profusely illustrated with photographs and experiments, and was much appreciated.

SENIOR CLASS OF PRINCETON ENTERTAINS JERSEY PHARMACISTS.

At 7 o'clock in the evening the Senior Class of '97 gave an entertainment to the visitors on the college campus. The boys were assembled on the steps beneath the University clock tower, and greeted the members as they arrived with the following:

Do you want to know who we are?
We're gents of the Senior Class;
We've traveled far and near;
We've taken many a glass;
We drink and sing our glees;
We do as we'd — please. See?

For over an hour the members were entertained with the famous campus songs of the University, which were sung with a finish not exceeded by even a well-trained choir.

The Banquet.

At 8.30 the banquet was scheduled, but it was 9 o'clock before the members were seated. Among the guests, who totaled 110, were: ex-Mayor Anderson, of Princeton, and Prof. J. P. Remington, of Philadelphia. After the members had regaled themselves, the speech-making commenced, W. C. Alpers acting as toast-master. The toasts were, "Historic Princeton," replied to by E. A. Sayre; "Antique Princeton," replied to by H. P. Reynolds; "Spring as a Pharmacist"; "The Relation of the Wholesaler and Retailer," replied to by Albert Bruen, and "The American Pharmaceutical Association," replied to by Prof. J. P. Remington, of Philadelphia. Prof. Remington, in the course of his remarks said that the bicycle had been a god-send to the pharmacist and taught him that there was something else to live for besides Epsom salts and castor oil. The final toast of the "Ladies," was replied to by W. M. Davis, who sent everybody to bed in good humor. A feature of the banquet was the magnificent banjo and guitar playing and the singing of three colored gentlemen, who furnished considerable amusement to the diners.

CLOSING SESSION.

The president called the members to order at 9.50 a. m., on Thursday, May 6th.

FOR THE A. P. A.

G. W. Parisen contributed a short note, pointing out the benefits to be obtained by membership in the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Report on President's Address.

The Committee on the President's Address, reported the following recommendations, which were adopted:

1. As to the members in arrears of dues, the committee recommend the enforcement of the constitution, as it now reads: Members three years in arrears to be dropped from the roll.

2. The committee recommend that the Board of Pharmacy be authorized to draw on the association for amounts not exceeding \$50 when necessary.

3. The committee recommend the adoption of a "Question Box," and also that two prizes, to the value of \$15 and \$10, be offered for the best papers on N. F. preparations.

4. That the proceedings be bound in flexible cloth covers, with place, time and date of meeting on the cover.

5. That the examinations are the province of the Pharmacy Board, and it is not within the scope of the Association to more than recommend that the questions take the form outlined.

6. The committee believes that on the question of substitution the President had taken a step in advance, and they leave it to the members to take action.

A REPORT THAT FAILED.

The special Committee on the Report of the Secretary of the Board of Pharmacy then brought forward the following recommendation:

"That the question as to whether those pharmacists who had failed to re-register thereby also lost membership in the association, was a legal one, and it is recommended that the Board of Pharmacy take legal counsel on the matter, and, if necessary, bring a friendly suit to settle the point."

A long discussion ensued, during which the fact was brought forward that the committee had confused the clause of the legislative act of incorporation with the constitution of the association, whereupon



EDWARD A. SAYRE.

Elected President of the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association at the Princeton Meeting.

Mr. Alpers withdrew the recommendation, and the committee was discharged from further consideration of the report.

To Meet Next Year at Summit.

The Committee on Place of Meeting reported that no decision had been arrived at as to next year's place of meeting. After some discussion as to the merits of various places, on motion, it was resolved to meet next year at Summit, and the president appointed as the local Committee of Arrangements: W. T. Brown, H. W. Smith and G. N. Williams.

Thanks for Courtesies.

On the motion of Edward A. Sayre, of Newark, the secretary was instructed to forward the thanks of the association in writing to A. E. Bare, of the Princeton Inn, for his entertainment of the members, and also to Prof. Magie and the University authorities for the lecture and the privileges of the college and campus.

FOR THE BOARD OF PHARMACY.

The Executive Committee presented the usual report, which was adopted unanimously. They recommended the fol-

lowing names for presentation to the Governor as candidates for appointment on the Board of Pharmacy: G. H. White, C. P. Kinsella, C. A. Bye, P. Lewis, G. M. Carslake.

D. L. CAMERON ELECTED AN HONORARY MEMBER.

On motion of Mr. Lohmann, Mr. Donald Cameron, of the Kings County P. A., was elected an honorary member.

The president appointed the usual committees and delegates to the various associations, and called for the report of the nominating committee.

Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, E. H. Sayre; First Vice-President, G. H. Whipple; Second Vice-President, C. R. Priest; Treasurer, J. C. Field; Secretary, G. T. Fitzgeorge. Executive Committee—G. H. Whipple, H. O. Ryerson, Merritt, Rich and F. B. Kilmer.

After the installation of the new officers, the president adjourned the meeting.

The Work of the Local Committee.

The local committee, consisting of C. R. Priest, W. L. Briner and W. E. Burke, are to be heartily congratulated on the excellent arrangements made for the entertainment of the members. In addition to the before mentioned entertainments, the committee furnished members, both ladies and gentlemen, with free tickets for an hour's bicycle ride, and at the close of the session, conducted a party through the grounds and rooms of the University. Additional entertainment for the ladies was provided during the morning session in a drive over the battle ground of Princeton.

An Alum Water from Lee's Co., Va.

This water is from a spring on the farm of Dr. J. E. Browning, nine miles northwest of Jonesville, Lee Co., Va., and was analyzed by L. E. Smoot. It is odorless, colorless, with a decided acid reaction and strong alum taste. Temperature at spring 70° F. Upon analysis reported in the *American Chemical Journal*, it is found to contain in 1 liter:

	Gram.
Alumina	0.891
Ferric oxide	0.120
Soda (and trace potash)	0.060
Sulphuric oxide	2.530
Nitric acid	0.006
Silica	0.108

3.715

From which we calculate. One pint contains

	Grams.
Aluminium sulphate	21.806
Ferric sulphate	2.190
Sodium sulphate	1.015
Sulphuric acid, free	1.598
Nitric acid	0.050
Silica	0.788

27.446

This peculiarly large amount of aluminium sulphate seems worthy of note. This water is about twice the strength of the strongest alum water of Stribling Springs, Augusta Co., Va., which in other respects it much resembles.

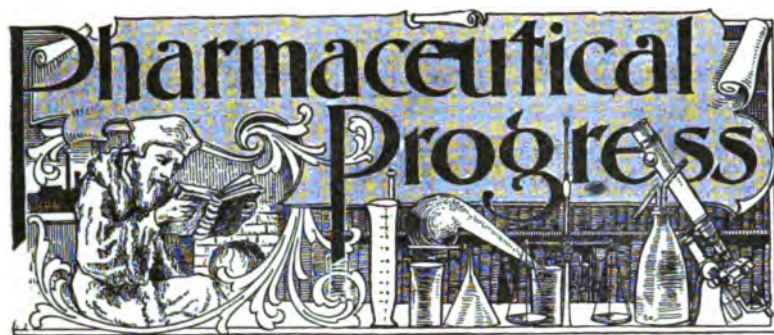
Best Printed.

We consider your paper the best drug journal printed for good, clean, quick, honest returns.

VIOLET M'F'G CO.,

Per E. F. Gardner.

Chicago, May 1, 1897.



To Polish Aluminum.—Gray or unsightly aluminum may be restored to its white color by washing with a mixture of 30 Gm. of Borax, dissolved in 1,000 Gm. of water, with a few drops of ammonia added.

Preservation of Meat by Iodine.—A patent has been issued in Germany (No. 90,512) for preserving meat by immersing the fresh meat for ten minutes in a solution of iodine or of potassium iodide and allowing it to cool in the open air. Meat so treated is said to remain fresh for from four to five days, and then to gradually dry up, when it will keep for an indefinite length of time.

A New Form for Litmus Paper.—A German manufacturer has recently placed on the market a very convenient container for litmus paper, consisting of a small round tin box, similar to a salve box, in one edge of which is a slit, through which a tape-like strip of litmus passes. This strip is perforated at every 5 Ccm., and can be drawn out and used as occasion requires, the part within the case remaining unaffected by the acid or alkaline gases present in the laboratory or by the hands of the operator.

Fluorine Vapors Not Deleterious When Much Diluted.—In the vicinity of Friedrich Siemen's glass works, at Dresden, the window glass in all the houses within 500 meters of the works have been dimmed by the action of the fluorine vapors which have escaped from the glass works. These vapors also damage the vegetation in the neighborhood, but, according to the report of the Royal Medical College at Saxony, no bad effect has been observed upon the health of either the workmen or the residents of the neighborhood.

Adulterated Anisol.—Schimmel states that anisol is largely adulterated with the stearoptene of fennel oil, which adulteration can readily be detected by the dextro-rotatory action of fenchon, a constituent of the stearoptene on polarized light; anisol is laevo-rotatory. The congealing point of pure anisol never falls below 15 degrees C., although old oil which has been long preserved in half-filled containers shows a decided lowering of the freezing point on account of the oxidation of the anethol. The proportion of the anethol present is in direct relation to the freezing point of the oil.

Preparation of the Salicylates of the Metals.—According to Barthe (*Rep. de Pharm.*, 1896, 496) salicylates of the metals may be prepared by rubbing air-dried metallic acetates with the molecular equivalent of salicylic acid, a pasty mass resulting from the setting free of the acetic acid. Water is then added to bring this to a pasty consistence, the

whole is warmed on a water bath and dried at not above 70 degrees C. This drives off the acetic acid, leaving the pure salicylate behind. In a similar manner the benzoates, citrates, tannates, succinates and oxalates may be prepared.

Nux Vomica and Ignatius Bean.—An examination of several constituents of these two drugs was made by G. Sander. 1. He shows that igasuric acid from both is identical and that it is caffeotannic acid yielding upon hydrolysis with potassa a sugar and caffeic acid. 2. The various methods of assay are reviewed and criticized. The gravimetric method of C. C. Keller is considered the best and some slight modifications are tried and suggested. 3. The methods of separation of strychnine and brucine are discussed. The author is of the opinion that the two alkaloids are present in the drugs in a simple and constant ratio.—*Arch. f. Pharm., Phar. Rev.*

Potassium-Bismuth-Iodide in the Isolation of Organic Bases.—E. Jahns discusses (*Arch. f. Pharm.*) the use of this Dragendorff's and Kraut's reagent for the purpose of isolating organic bases from plant extracts. To the list of occurrences of choline in plants given by Kunz-Krause in his translation of Guareschi's work on alkaloids he adds the following: Chamomile flowers, millfoil, melilot, malva leaves, Herb. Cochleariae, anise, elder bark, seeds of false acacia. The bursine of Bomelon obtained from the shepherd's purse is identical with choline. In small quantities (up to 0.2 p. c.) it is found together with less betaine in the seeds of *Lathyrus sativus* and *L. Cicera*.—*Phar. Review.*

Sterilizing Drinking Water by Means of Bromine.—Schumberg recommends the addition of a solution of bromine to drinking water as a means of sterilizing it where bacterial contamination is suspected. He proposes the addition of 2 Cc. of a solution composed of 20 parts of bromine, 20 parts of potassium bromine and 100 parts of water to each liter of water to be sterilized, more being used where the water is particularly badly contaminated. After adding the bromine solution and agitating, the bromine can be neutralized by 2 Cc. of 9 per cent ammonia. The amount of the salt left in the water is claimed to be scarcely discernible to the taste, and is perfectly harmless.

Soda Tablets with Loretin.—The iodoform substitute, loretin, cannot only be used on the living organism, but can also be employed as a disinfectant for surgical instruments (*Pharm. Centr. and Pharm. Rev.*). Whereas iodoform cannot be used for this purpose, loretin can be brought into aqueous solution by

means of sodium carbonate. If loretin is mixed with sodium carbonate and compressed into the form of tablets, a convenient form results in which this disinfectant can be applied to surgical instruments as well as to the disinfection of the hands, etc. The chemical factory in Helfenberg, near Dresden, has introduced such tablets which dissolve in a liter of hot water forming a light yellow solution which acts as a germicide.

Picrotoxinin.—The fruit of *Anamista cocculus* contains a bitter principle, picrotoxin, which is a powerful poison. It has been shown by several authors that the picrotoxin of commerce is no simple substance, but a mixture. From it a pure picrotoxin, melting at 199 to 200°, can be obtained. This picrotoxin can be resolved into picrotoxinin and picrotin by prolonged boiling with benzene or chloroform. E. Schmidt supposes picrotoxin to be a chemical unit, whereas others regard it as a mixture evidently of definite composition, which is compared to a "solid solution." R. J. Meyer (*Berichte*) has recently investigated this controverted problem. He finds that the molecular weight of picrotoxin is but one-third of what it ought to be if Schmidt's formula $C_{20}H_{24}O_{11}$ is taken to be correct. He also obtains according to different methods only 34 p. c. of picrotin. Synthetically he obtains picrotoxin from the hot aqueous solution of two molecules of picrotoxinin and one molecule of picrotin. On the method of separation of the two compounds by means of strychnine or brucine the author expects to report more fully later, also on several of their derivatives.

Detection of Nitrites in Water or Milk.—Normal milk contains neither nitrites nor nitrates, and the presence of either of these may be taken as an indication of adulteration of the milk with rain water or with impure well water. For the detection of nitrates, Riegler uses his naphthol reagent, which consists of a mixture of equal parts of naphthionic acid and beta naphthol. To test milk Riegler adds about 0.05 Gm. of this reagent to 20 Cc. of milk in a test glass, then adds 5 drops of concentrated hydrochloric acid, agitates briskly for a minute and then adds from one to two Cc. of concentrated ammonia solution. On mixing, the entire fluid assumes a red or rosy color, depending upon the amount of nitrites present. In the proportion of one part of nitrous oxide to 100,000 of milk, the color is an intense red. Five parts to 1,000,000 will produce a fine pink color, and two parts to 1,000,000 produces a beautiful pale pink. This reagent has the great advantage that it can be used direct in the milk without previously precipitating the albumen. While Riegler prefers the use of the reagent in powder form, he states that a solution may be prepared by dissolving 1 Gm. of naphthionic acid, 1 Gm. of beta-naphthol and 0.5 Gm. of sodium hydrate in 20 Cc. of water. Ten drops of this added to 15 Cc. of the fluid under examination suffices for one test. A more convenient method for preparing the solution is by mixing 1 Gm. of sodium alpha naphthylamin-sulphonate, 1 Gm. of beta-naphthol and 200 Cc. of pure distilled water, and agitating briskly for some time, and finally filtering. The filtrate is colorless, and has a marked violet blue fluorescence. The solution becomes slightly colored on standing.

DISPENSING DIFFICULTIES.

The *Chemist and Druggist* prints the following contributions to a prize competition, held recently by that journal:

FRESH PRECIPITATES MOST SOLUBLE.

Calcii phosph. 3 drs.
Acid. citric. q. s. ad solutionem
Syrup. aurant. 1 oz.
Aq. dest. ad 6 ozs.

Take one tablespoonful three times daily.

The prescription of a well-known West-end physician. After rubbing the phosphate of calcium down with 6 drams of citric acid and allowing it to remain for several hours, a great part of the phosphate remained undissolved. The difficulty was overcome in the following manner: The phosphate of calcium was dissolved in dilute hydrochloric acid and reprecipitated with ammonia. The precipitate after being well washed was found to be completely soluble with 4 drams of citric acid, and thus the mixture was dispensed with a minimum quantity of citric acid.

ICHTHYOL AND SYRUP.

Ammon. ichthyol 2 drs.
Syr. ferri iodi ad 2 ozs.

Every plan possible was tried to mix this, and the only way it can be done is by adding gr. xv. p. g. trag. to the syrup before adding the ichthyol. The above turned out to be an interesting dispensing difficulty solved, as I afterwards heard that two first-class dispensing houses in London failed to dispense it mixed or presentable.

PETROLEUM EMULSION.

I have recently had to make a considerable quantity of emulsion with ordinary burning petroleum, 15 minims for a dose, to be nice in appearance and palatable. I have found the following answer well. It pleases the doctor and patients, but I have not had courage to taste it myself:

Kerosene 2½ ozs.
Powdered acacia 10 drs.

Mix thoroughly and then add at once:

Distilled water 2 ozs.

Mix well until thoroughly emulsified, and add:

Elixir of saccharin 1 oz.
Essence of bitter almonds 160 mins.
Distilled water to 20 ozs.

SILVERING PILLS.

I have found the following simple method very useful in silvering pills which have not the desired firmness: Place the pill, with a drop or two of dilute mucilage (about 1 to 4), upon the lid of a lozenge-tin, and rotate them rapidly, so that they become appreciably moist without adhering together. Continue to rotate until they are almost dry, then transfer to the silvering-pot and gently shake. The operation is not only expeditious, but it has this advantage—that the pills remain perfectly round, which is not usually the case when done in the ordinary way.

Effects of Order of Mixing.

GREEN COLOR AVOIDED.

Antipyrin 15 grs.
Vin. antim. 1 dr.
Spt. aether. nitrosi 2 drs.
Syr. tolu 3 drs.
Liq. animon. acet. 3 drs.
Aq. chlorof. ad 2 ozs.

Knowing that antipyrin and spt. aether. nit. were incompatible, I,

after various attempts to make a presentable mixture, found that the antipyrin dissolved in the chloroform-water and added last to the other ingredients formed a clear mixture.

THE MILK BECOMES CLEAR.

Liq. carbonis detergent (Wright's) 1 oz.
Spt. tenuior 2 ozs.
Glycerini 1½ drs.

By making this prescription I have always had it cloudy until recently, when, by another method of mixing, I was able to obtain quite a clear mixture, which was preferable—viz., by adding 10 drams of alcohol to the liq. carbonis, then 1½ drams glycerin, stirring round, while adding the 6 drams water quickly.

MAKES DIFFUSIBLE PRECIPITATES.

Lotio. plumbi dil. 2 ozs.
Lotio. nigrae 2 ozs.
Glycer. acid. carbol. 3 drs.
Spt. menth. pip. 2 drs.

To make this haphazard means all the sub-oxide being thrown down, and a sticky mass of it stuck all around the bottle. My way out of this difficulty is to mix the two lotions and the gly. ac. carb., and add with continuous agitation the spt. menth. drop by drop.

Quin. sulph. 32 grs.
Ac. hydrobrom. dil. 2 drs.
Liq. arsen. hydroch. 48 mins.
Sod. salicylati 2 drs.
Aq. ad 8 ozs.

Free salicylic acid is formed if dispensed as above, however much it is diluted, and forms in one mass at bottom of bottle. Therefore, dissolve quinine in ac. hydrobr. dil. and some water; rub down sod. salicy. with 1½ dr. pulv. trag. co. in half the water; then mix these in mortar gradually, and add the liq. arsen., a little diluted, and make up 8 oz. with aq. dest. Label: "Shake the bottle."

DIGITALIS AND IRON.

Tr. ferri mur. 1 dr.
Tr. digital. 1 dr.
Acid. phosph. dil. 2 drs.
Syr. flor. aurant. 4 drs.
Aq. ad 6 ozs.

This had previously been dispensed evidently in the order in which it is written, and the mixture was turned out almost black. I always take the precaution of adding the acid phos., to convert the iron into phosphate, and adding the tincture last, which results in the mixture not being otherwise colored than if the digitalis alone were added to 6 oz. of water.

Arsenic Cigarettes.

This was the prescription:

Potass. arsenite 15 grs.
Make into twenty cigarettes.

And this was my method, which gave satisfaction to the prescriber:

Dissolve potass. arsenite gr. xv. in aq. destill. 1 oz. Saturate half a sheet (demy size) of white unsized paper, dry, and cut into twenty equal pieces. Roll into cigarette shape, and finish off with gummed-edge cigarette papers.

This prescription has been sent to two well-known houses, but the cigarettes had not been satisfactory.

Peruvian Balsam in Pessaries.

In making bougies, pessaries and suppositories, it is generally considered that the addition of wax is inadmissible, yet it was found, together with careful manipulation, the only means of producing a pessary of the following prescription, which was uniformly mixed, and proved perfectly soluble:

Bals. peru. 10 grs.
Iodoform 5 grs.
Ol. theobrom. ad 1 dr.
Ft. pess. Mitte tales xij.

I proceeded as follows: I placed a large funnel in a ½-pint measure, and put the drachm-mould into the funnel, and poured soap-liniment carefully over each division of the mould, and then turned it downwards to drain. Having balanced a small piece of waxed paper on each scale-pan, I weighed 120 grains of balsam, removing the balsam from the paper. I replaced the paper, and on it weighed 60 grains of iodoform. I added the latter to the balsam previously placed on a slab, and mixed the two ingredients. On larger scales I weighed 540 grains of oil of theobroma and 60 grains of white wax. Reducing the two to very fine shavings, I put them together in a small porcelain evaporating-dish, and cautiously applied the flame of a spirit-lamp to the bottom of a dish, until the mixture was liquefied. Then, with constant rubbing, I added the mixture to that on the slab. I placed this mixture in the dish, and kept it suspended in boiling water, stirring continuously till liquefied. Then I poured it when lukewarm into the mould. I allowed the pessaries to remain in the mould half an hour, after which I opened the mould. The pessaries came out well, and each presented a homogeneous brown-colored appearance. In my previous attempts, though the pessaries came out all right, they were specky, showing coagulation of the balsam, due to applying direct heat.

Antipyrin and Aq. Cinnamoni.

Are They Incompatible?

At a recent meeting of the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Association, a member presented the following prescription for criticism:

Antipyrin 80 grs.
Quin. sulph. 10 grs.
Acid. sulph. dil 1 dr.
Syr. aurant 4 drs.
Aq. cinnamon, ad 8 ozs.

When sent out it was clear. On the bottle being returned to be refilled he was surprised to find a thick white precipitate deposited upon the sides and bottom of the bottle. He had found a note in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, 1889, page 61, stating that cinchona alkaloids and antipyrin were incompatible. But he found that if made up with aq. dest., instead of aq. cinnamon., there was no cloudiness and no precipitate, even on standing several days. The antipyrin or the quinine made up with aq. cinnamon. alone yielded a clear mixture. It appeared, therefore, that the aq. cinnamon. had some action upon the quinine and antipyrin when together. He filtered the precipitate from the mixture made up as ordered, and found both antipyrin and quinine in the filtrate. He had also noted that, on adding a little acid. sulph. dil., B.P., to the deposit, a distinct pink coloration took place, although little, if any, of the deposit was dissolved.

Mr. Wokes thought that if the cinnamon-water used was made by shaking up the oil, and filtering through magnesia, such a precipitate as described might be produced. Or it might be that the cinnamic aldehyde in the cinnamon-water had decomposed, and a precipitate of quinine or antipyrin cinnamate formed.

H. Wyatt, Jr., had noticed, in acid mixtures containing quinine and aq. cinnamon., that a flocculent formation was caused similar to that produced in like

mixtures containing tr. chlorof. co., tr. cinnam. co., or tr. card. co., though with these tinctures the cause might be traced to the tannin in the cinnamon-bark.

THE ANALYSIS OF FATTY OILS.¹

BY R. C. COWLEY.

Fats are ethereal compounds of glycerol, generally as oleates, stearates and palmitates, with small admixtures of other compounds, these latter being particularly characteristic of the individual fat, for instance, butyric acid in butter, and arachidic acid in ground nut oil.

Waxes are compounds of the alcohols of the methyl series, so that according to this definition a wax is not necessarily a solid body.

A number of different classes of acids and alcohols may be present in fats, wax, etc., corresponding to the various classes of saturated and unsaturated hydrocarbons. Those fats containing the most saturated fatty acids are non-drying, and those containing the less saturated fatty acids are drying; their drying properties increasing with the degree of unsaturation. Thus we have in linseed oil, containing unsaturated linoleic and linolenic esters of glycerol, an extreme type of drying oil whose residue on drying is an amorphous varnish. When heated the density of fats diminishes, eventually they are decomposed, the products of destructive distillation being a number of hydrocarbons—a fact which favors Engler's theory that petroleum has been formed by the decomposition of the bodies of fossil marine animals.

Characteristics of Fats.

Perfectly pure fats are described as being colorless, odorless, and tasteless, the substances giving the particular color, odor, and taste to fats being foreign matter. On exposure to sunlight the coloring matter is bleached, hence the custom of bleaching castor oil. The natural glycerides are neutral substances, but become acid after separation. On exposure to air and light fats become rancid. This does not appear to be due to the liberation of fatty acids. Micro-organisms have been credited with causing this rancidity, a theory supported by the discovery of bacteria in poppy-seed oil, but Ritsert has shown that pure lard is not turned rancid by bacteria, but as a matter of fact it kills them. Enzymes, again, do not turn fats rancid, nor does moisture, so that these changes may be put down to oxidation, intensified by light, causing the fatty acids to split up into acids of lower molecular weight.

Solid fats, especially those of animal origin, do not rancify so readily as liquid fats. They seem to resist the action of light better. On exposure to air fats absorb oxygen, increasing in weight up to a certain point, at the same time the proportion of carbon and hydrogen in them diminishes, and they become viscous. "Blown oils" are made by passing a current of air through them to increase their viscosity.

Solubility Fats in Various Media.

Fats are soluble in water in minute traces. They are only dissolved in cold alcohol in small quantity, except castor oil, croton oil, and olive kernel oil. Pharmacists and perfumers frequently make use of the solubility of castor oil in

alcohol in preparing brilliantine and hair washes. Ether, chloroform, carbon disulphide, benzene, petroleum ether, and petroleum all dissolve fixed oils except castor oil, which is not soluble in petroleum oil, heavy or light. Pure stearin is not very soluble in ether, but its solubility is increased by the presence of other fats. Sulphur and phosphorus are dissolved in small quantity by oils, which fact is made use of in the Pharmacopoeia in making two official plasters and phosphorated oil.

Action of Acids on Fats.

Sulphuric acid attacks fats, evolving SO₂, and causing considerable rise in temperature; this is Maumene's test. Nitric acid reacts violently with fats, forming hydroxyl compounds. Nitrous acid converts the triolein, etc., in non-drying oils into trielaidin, trierucin, etc., their solid isomeride causing them to become thicker. Drying oils with nitrous acid remain liquid. This test is of great utility in detecting cottonseed oil, olive oil and lard.

Chlorine and bromine with saturated oils form substitution products, evolving at the same time HCl and HBr; with unsaturated oils they form addition compounds as well. Iodine does not form substitution products, but is slowly absorbed forming addition compounds. Saponification or hydrolysis of fats and oils takes place when they are acted upon by alkalies, acids, or superheated steam, the stearins and palmitins being more easily split up than oleins.

In analysis this hydrolysis is effected by means of strong caustic alkalies in alcoholic solution, but many waxes can only be saponified by using solution of sodium ethoxide; this is the case notably with wool fat. Sometimes saponification is brought about under pressure.

The physical properties of fatty oils are, as I before remarked, of considerable importance, and are briefly summed up under the heads viscosity, microscopic appearance, specific gravity, melting point and solidifying point. The last three I shall describe somewhat in detail.

Taking the Specific Gravity.

Specific gravity should be taken at a constant temperature, preferably 15.5 C. It may be determined by a pycnometer, a specific gravity bottle or a hydrostatic balance, the first two giving the best results. For solid fats or waxes, Hager's method is very useful. It is performed by dropping the melted substance into a mixture of alcohol and water from a height of about a quarter of an inch above the surface, so as to form well-rounded drops. These drops are freed from air bubbles, dropped into spirit, water is added until they begin to float in the liquid, upon which the gravity of the liquid is taken, which represents that of the wax.

Determination of Melting and Solidifying Points.

There are various methods for determining these, leading to many and discordant results, which will be readily understood if one considers the composition of fats. Again, the temperature, which should be regarded as the true melting point, is uncertain; some workers take the point of incipient fusion, and others take that of complete fusion as the true melting point. The best course is to state both. The most common methods employed are as follows:

Pohl's—The bulb of a thermometer is dipped into melted fat so as to become well coated. It is then enclosed in a test tube by means of a perforated cork, and held over a hot iron plate; as soon as a drop of liquid fat is seen on the thermometer bulb, the temperature is noted.

Redwood's modification of the above is to be recommended on the score of simplicity. The fat is placed on the surface of mercury contained in a dish heated over water. The temperature at which the fat spreads over the mercury is taken as the melting point.

The pharmacopoeial method of filling a capillary tube with the fat, and attaching it to a thermometer, and warming it in a suitable liquid, is usual, but it is best to fill the tubes at least twenty-four hours before taking the melting point, so that the fat may assume its normal condition, which is changed to a slight extent by heating.

As the melting point of fats is somewhat uncertain, and this uncertainty is intensified by the presence of fatty acids, the solidifying point of the separated fatty acids is often determined by what is known as the "Titer test," which depends on the fact that when a substance is melted and allowed to cool a point is reached when the temperature rises suddenly a few fractions of a degree before it falls again. The maximum point reached is called the "titer" or solidifying point.

Qualitative Reactions.

Under this head I will briefly describe the methods used for obtaining what are known as the chemical constants of fats, etc. They are enumerated as follows:

1. The acid value.
2. The saponification value.
3. The ether value.
4. The Hehner value.
5. The Reichert-Meissl value.
6. The iodine value.
7. The acetyl value.

1. The acid value is the number of milligrammes of KOH required to saturate the free fatty acids in 1 gramme of a fat. It is ascertained by dissolving a weighed quantity of a fat in alcohol and titrating with penta or decinormal alcoholic potash, using phenolphthalein as an indicator. Some 10 grammes of fat is a useful quantity to work upon.

2. The saponification value is the number of milligrammes of KOH required to entirely saponify 1 gramme of a fat. It is obtained by boiling 2 grammes of fat with 25 Cc. of semi-normal alcoholic KOH (standardized against HCl) for half an hour, and titrating back with the HCl solution, using phenolphthalein as an indicator.

3. The ether value is readily seen to be the difference between the acid and saponification numbers.

4. The Hehner value indicates the proportion of insoluble fatty acids in a fat, and is determined by saponifying 3 or 4 grammes of fat with strong alcoholic potash, boiling down to a paste, dissolving until the fatty acids rise to the top of the liquid, filtering through a weighed filter paper, washing with boiling water until the washings are no longer acid. The funnel and contents are now cooled in cold water, and the fatty acids allowed to solidify on the surface. These acids are, after carefully drying at 100° C. for two hours, weighed, and the percentage calculated. As oxygen is absorbed by the acids on drying, a constant weight will not be obtained, so that

¹ Abstract of a paper read before the Liverpool Pharmaceutical Students' Society.

the lowest weight reached will be the correct one.

5. The Reichert-Meissl value is the number of Cc. of decinormal KOH solution required to neutralize the volatile fatty acids from 5 grammes of fat. Meissl's process is to take 5 grammes of melted fat, saponify it with KOH in alcoholic solution in a 200 Cc. flask, and evaporate off the alcohol. Then add 40 Cc. of 1 in 10 H_2SO_4 to liberate the fatty acids, which are carefully distilled, using a suitable condenser, until 110 Cc. have passed over. Filter 100 Cc. of this distillate into a flask, and titrate with decinormal KOH. The number of Cc. of solution used are increased by one-tenth, this gives the Reichert-Meissl value.

Huebl's Iodine Process.

6. The iodine value is the percentage of iodine absorbed by a fat. It is usually arrived at by Huebl's process, for which the following solutions are necessary:

1. Solution of 30 grammes of $HgCl_2$ in 500 Cc. alcohol mixed with an alcoholic solution of iodine (25 grammes in 500 Cc.).
2. Solution of sodium thiosulphate standardized against iodine.
3. Pure chloroform.
4. Solution of potassium iodine.
5. Starch paste.

About .13 gramme of a drying oil or .3 to .4 of a non-drying oil is dissolved in a chloroform, and 25 Cc. of iodine solution run in and allowed to stand in a dark place for two hours. If the color is discharged a similar quantity is again added and allowed to stand another two hours. Some of the KI solution is now added and the solution diluted with 300 to 500 Cc. of water. A precipitate of HgI_2 indicates an insufficiency of KI solution, which must be added until the precipitate redissolves. The excess of iodine is now determined by the thiosulphate solution, and the amount of iodine in the Huebl's solution also determined by a blank test; from this the percentage of iodine absorbed by the fat is calculated.

Huebl's method is of great use in determining the presence of drying oils in non-drying oils, as for instance cottonseed oil in olive oil.

7. The acetyl value furnishes a measure of the proportion of hydroxy acids or higher alcohols in a fat, and depends on the fact that when any hydroxy acid or alcohol is heated with acetic anhydride, acetic esters are formed. The separated fatty acids are heated with acetic anhydride in a flask with a reflux condenser for two hours, and the acetyl value is arrived at by an equivalent method to that employed in determining the ester or ether value.

Maumene's test may almost be regarded as a quantitative test, and is very useful for distinguishing drying from non-drying oils. The rise in temperature when H_2SO_4 acts on a drying oil is higher than when a non-drying oil is used. It is measured by means of a delicate thermometer.

Qualitative reactions are made use of in the examination of individual oils for adulteration. They usually take the form of color tests. Reagents such as the sulphuric acid, chromic acid, nitric and sulphuric, phosphoric acid, etc., are used.

Baudouin's test for sesame oil in olive or almond oils is of the greatest use to pharmacists, and is performed by shaking the sample with solution of sugar and hydrochloric acid, when if sesame oil be

present a crimson color develops on standing.

Becchi's Test.—This is advised by the Italian Government for showing the adulteration of olive oil with cottonseed oil, and requires two solutions:

No. 1 solution, consisting of—
Silver nitrate 1.00 gramme.
Alcohol, 98 per cent. 200.00 Cc.
Ether 40.00 Cc.
Nitric acid 1 gramme.

No. 2 solution is—
Colza oil 15 Cc.
Amyl nitrate 100 Cc.

Use as follows: Take 10 Cc. of the oil and mix with 1 Cc. No. 1 solution and 10 Cc. No. 2 solution. Shake together and divide into two equal parts in separate test tubes, one of which must be placed in boiling water for fifteen minutes and then compared with the other. If cottonseed oil is present, the oil in the heated tube will become reddish brown.

Nitric acid test for cottonseed oil in olive oil. Shake the oil with nitric acid, sp.gr. 1.37, when a characteristic coffee-brown color will be produced if there is adulteration even to the extent of 2 or 3 per cent.

In the systematic examination of fatty oils the following determinations are important:

1. Specific gravity.
2. Melting and solidifying points.
3. Melting and solidifying points of the fatty acids.
4. Behavior with solvents.
5. Hehner value.
6. Reichert-Meissl value.
7. Saponification value.
8. Iodine value.

Taking olive oil and cottonseed oil as examples, we have the following physical and chemical constants.

	Olive Oil.	Cottonseed Oil.
Specific gravity.....	0.914-0.917 at 15°C. [Allen]	.922-.930 [Allen]
Solidifying point of fatty acids.....	21°-23° C. [Lengfeld]	33° C. [Allen]
Hehner value.....	94.96 95.43 [West Knight]	95.87 [Bensemann]
Reichert-Meissl value.....	.3	—
Saponification value	191-196 [Allen]	191-196.5 [Allen]
Iodine value.....	82.8 [Huebl]	106 [Huebl]
Maumene's test.....	41.5-45.5 C. [Archbutt]	75-78° C. [Archbutt]

In these cases it will be seen that the iodine value Maumene's test and the solidifying point of the fatty acids show the greatest difference, as one would expect from the character of the oils, olive oil being a non-drying oil, and cottonseed a semi-drying oil. The addition of cottonseed oil to olive oil would raise the factors in all cases.

Schimmel & Co.'s Report.

The semi-annual report of Schimmel & Co. (Fritzsche Brothers), of Leipzig and New York, has just been issued. It consists of a neatly-bound volume of 122 pages, inclusive of a supplemental list of essential oils, giving in tabular form their botanical origin, the part or product of the plant from which the oil is obtained, the yield and the physical constants and principal chemical constituents of each oil. This table of oils was first published in October, 1893, but recent progress toward a better knowledge of the constituents and characteristic properties of most essential oils has made

a reissue necessary. An excellent map of Japan, showing the camphor and peppermint-producing districts of the islands, accompanies the report. The following note on Vanillin, which forms part of the report, will be found interesting in view of the recent extreme fluctuations in value which have characterized this synthetic product:

VANILLIN.

"The catastrophe long threatening has come at last. The numerous patentees have failed to come to a mutual agreement, and as the originators of this article, Haarmann & Reimer, of Holzmin-den, have declined to yield their well-deserved position, the cut-rate price prevails in this commodity, much to the disadvantage of the weaker manufacturers. As with other articles of this group, transactions in vanillin have been made unprofitable and uninviting all around by sheer envy and overestimation of its consumption on the part of producers and dealers.

"Our engagement with the above-named original manufacturers remains in force unabated, and we shall do all in our power to counteract unprincipled competition and discreditable practices. We ask our friends and patrons not to allow their confidence in the original product to be influenced or displaced by the vain and empty promises of antagonists and competitors, but to rest assured that there is no better product than the one handled by us, while there are some competition products which must still pass through their infant stage before they may attain to equality, but certainly never to superiority.

"A pet device of novices in this branch of manufacture consists in giving their products some striking exterior appearance, and in deducing from these differences in the appearance of the color or shape of the crystals claims for some superiority of their product. In this ingenuity of pretentiously parading goods, a London firm surpasses all others. Its reckless statements would in Germany come within the law against unfair competition.

"By taking the initiative in a reduction of rates, unpleasantly surprising the cut-rate competition, we have made it plain that the true interests of the consumers are well and energetically cared for by us in every respect. Nor is there necessity for any emphatic statement that the original manufacturers can well afford safely to await further developments in the vanillin market.

"The credit of the discovery and first manufacture and introduction of vanillin, one of the greatest triumphs of synthetic chemistry, was accomplished in 1874 by Ferd. Tiemann and William Haarmann. It may, however, be interesting to review, at a time when its commercial value ceases to be of interest, the prices of vanillin during these years. Since 1876, when we brought vanillin into commerce, the prices were, on April 1st of each consecutive year, as follows:

	M.	M.	M.
1876	7,000	1883	900
1877	4,000	1884	900
1878	2,400	1885	750
1879	1,600	1886	700
1880	1,600	1887	700
1881	1,200	1888	700
1882	1,000	1889	700
		1890	700

"It remains to be seen whether the low prices of vanillin will have any influence upon an increase of its appreciation and use; upon the value of vanilla beans they have thus far had no effect whatever."

Aseptic Laboratories of Johnson & Johnson.*

For the production of dressings suited to the requirements of surgery Johnson & Johnson have established a series of laboratories planned and built for the sole purpose of making surgically clean dressings. They consist of buildings where the crude materials, such as gauze cloth, cotton, etc., are cleansed, rendered absorbent, bleached, and fitted for surgical purposes; rooms for cleansing containers, jars and fittings; chemical and bacteriological laboratories, and finally, a suite of disinfecting and aseptic operating rooms.

The laboratories are admirably situated away from busy streets. For miles on either side stretches of river and meadow land secure an almost dustless atmosphere. In fitting up the rooms the objects kept in view were the exclusion of bacteria and prevention of dirt.

STERILIZATION.

The equipment of these laboratories provides for the use of steam, formaldehyde and sulphur dioxide vapors, together with chemical and mechanical processes. The principal agent employed is saturated steam. In the vacuum process as here utilized, steam unmixed with air, passing in currents under pressure, through the dressings, gives the sterilization efficiency of actual boiling in water.

The main sterilizing chamber was constructed especially for this class of work after the firm's own models. The dressings and containers, having been prepared, are put on an iron carriage and run into the sterilizing chamber. This chamber forms a part of the dividing wall between the sterilizing and aseptic rooms. It is rectangular in form, large enough to hold a wagonload of goods. It is constructed with thick walls of metal and asbestos covered with wood. The interior is lined with perforated steam pipes for producing live steam, and radiators for producing heated air within the chamber. Steam-tight doors open into the chamber at both ends, one into the sterilizing room and the other into the aseptic room.

The chambers are fitted with steam supply and escape connections, gauges for pressure and vacuum, safety valves, exhaust valves, etc. Iron cars, with trays, carry the articles to be treated. Supply pipes controlled by valves admit live steam to the interior of the chamber. The actions involved in the operations in the chamber are: (a) Preliminary warming of the materials to prevent condensation. (b) Removal of air. (c) Circulation of saturated steam unmixed with air under pressure through every fibre of the material, subjecting them to the highest possible action of this agent. (d) Subsequent exhaustion of steam and substitution of heated air.

The dressings are passed into the chamber; heat is turned on. The air is then exhausted until a good vacuum is formed; saturated streaming steam is then let in until the temperature reaches 240 degrees, and the pressure gauge indicates 5 or 10 pounds. The steam pipes are then closed and the vacuum pump is started until the proper vacuum is obtained. Again steam is turned on, and so on in turn currents

of saturated steam follow each other back and forward through the vacuum for from one to two hours. From the sterilizing chamber the dressings pass directly into the aseptic room.

The following rules govern the use of this sterilizer:

RULES AND SUGGESTIONS FOR USE OF STERILIZER.

Processes described for sterilization are to apply to things of any nature carried into the aseptic operating room for any purpose whatsoever.

Sterilization in all cases must be conducted according to the prescribed rules, from which no deviation must be made under any circumstances.

Sterilization temperatures shall be for dry heat 250-270 degrees for at least three hours. Moist heat saturated streaming steam under vacuum of at least 12 inches and a pressure of 5 to 10 pounds at a temperature of not less than 220 degrees for at least one hour.

PROCESSES.

All jars, together with their covers, fittings, fastenings, and all things washable, are to be washed with soap and hot water, or, when necessary, boiled in soda solution, and immediately passed into the steam sterilizing chamber, sterilized by steam, and remain in the chamber until ready for use.

Materials for dressings (cotton, gauze, wool, etc.), after being bleached and rendered absorbent, etc., are to be carried into the sterilizing chambers, sterilized by steam, and remain in the chamber until ready for use.

Dressings which are to be impregnated with antiseptics or medicated, are first to be prepared by a preliminary cleansing and sterilization, then dipped in the proper solution, wrung out and placed in suitable containers, and passed into the sterilizing chamber.

All other material and things to be first cleansed by the prescribed methods, thence immediately passed into the sterilizing chambers to be sterilized either by dry or moist heat or by vapors of formalin, or both, and to remain in the sterilizing chambers until ready for use.

Tools, small apparatus, towels, aprons, aseptic clothing, etc., that are to be used in the aseptic room, before being carried into the room, and each day while in use before beginning work, are to be placed in the sterilizing chambers, sterilized by steam, and not to be removed from the chambers until needed for use.

An Alcohol-Producing Ferment.

The alcoholic fermentation of sugar by yeast has hitherto been regarded as directly associated with, and dependent upon, the living action of the yeast cell, but according to the *Medical Press*, Dr. Buchner, a German chemist, has succeeded in extracting from the yeast a liquid which, after thorough filtration, is capable of exciting alcoholic fermentation under practically the same conditions as the living yeast. Every care was taken to exclude all organisms from the liquid in the experiments, and, in corroboration of his view that the fermentative action of the fluid thus obtained is an example of ordinary enzyme action, he remarks that saturation with chloroform does not exert any inhibitory action on the process, which would certainly be the case were the action due to the pres-

ence of a living organism. The fluid in question becomes inert if it be heated to 50° C.; and the evidence seems to point to the newly-discovered ferment, which Dr. Buchner has called zymase, being of a proteid nature. It is suggested that fermentation, as usually observed, is due to the action of this ferment as excreted by the living organism. The practical importance of this discovery is far-reaching in connection with industries such as brewing, directly concerned with fermentative processes. The living ferment-organism is, under certain ill-understood conditions, very liable to work erratically, leading to waste of material and pecuniary disappointment, whereas it is possible to regulate the action of ferments of the enzyme class within tolerably narrow limits.

Charley and the Prescription.

The *Western Drug Record* tells a good story about an incompatible prescription which was handed to a bright young prescriptionist to be filled. The prescriptionist is known to his intimates as "Charley." Charley, it seems, is a man of experience. We are told in fact that he was very nearly born in the drug business, and has acquired a tendency to baldness in his thirty years' experience. He "went to college" and is more than ordinarily competent. But he "got a prescription" a week or two ago that pained him. He carried it with him to gather expert opinions in regard to it. Probably he'll write a book about it some day if profits admit. "Yes," he said, "I took it from the man in my usual confident way—it would be ready in fifteen minutes." But it wasn't. Just look at it; here it is:

R. Sod. arseniatis 8 grs.
Argenti nitratiss 6 grs.
Strychniae sulph. 1 gr.
Aloin 5 grs.
Fellow's Syrup. Hypoph. Co.,
Elix. peptenzyme aa 8 ozs.

Mix. Two teaspoonfuls in a little milk or water after each meal.

"You see, the things ordered are very much to the point. An old dispenser seeing the prescription for the first time would hesitate to say what the patient would get in his bottle. I'll be darned if I knew whether I'd try to coax an oxide of silver into existence, first thing, or risk an arsenate. Then if the peptenzyme stuff had any free hydrochloric acid in it, maybe I'd get a chloride of silver in spite of myself. Strychnine was in it twice, if Fellow's syrup had it in, too, and I suppose it has; however, the strychnine could pass. Aloin didn't count much, unless the question of its breaking up came in. Lord! the way I tried the different things in different ways was a caution. The thing wasn't mixed in fifteen minutes. The directions for taking made me wonder whether the peptenzyme wouldn't curdle the milk. Blamed if I didn't think the milk was a good thing after all; perhaps the doctor thought that it would be a good antidote if the dispenser didn't get onto his idea about mixing. The dose was ready in about two hours. It was principally murk and misgivings. I got my biggest 'shake' label out and stuck one on with an extra allowance of paste. I was two hundred miles from the doctor who wrote the prescription, so I couldn't ask any questions. I wonder why he didn't divide the prescription in two and make a pill of the first half. Perhaps he meant to."

Charley was asked what became of the

*From "Asepsis, Secundum Artem—The Practical Application of the Art of Asepsis to the Preparation of Surgical Dressings." By Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.—Copyright, 1897.

transaction. The reply was easy: "Oh, it was all right; the man never called for it, and I'm glad he didn't, because I believe I should have been tempted to filter

it before I gave it out. I'm holding onto the prescription, though, and I'm going to quiz every drug journal in the country about it."



ADVERTISING AID.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticize any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

USE OF SIGNS.

SIGNS, cards and tickets are not used as freely as they should be about drug stores. These are silent salesmen that can often do effective service. As customers come and go in your store, they ought to be made to carry away little items of information that you cannot well find occasion to give them verbally. They can be told that this is the season to use a blood purifier, and be given a word or two of advice as to the remedy they should use. Special preparations displayed on counter or show case should always be accompanied by a card or sign that will call attention to them. Catchy window signs can be made to do great good, and price tickets prominently displayed throughout your stock can do more good. During the waiting moments, while a prescription is being filled or a package put up, customers are apt to drift along the counters, looking at goods. If they see something they need, and it bears a price they feel they can afford, they are apt to make a purchase at once. Don't entrust the making of signs and tickets to the errand boy. If they cannot be neatly made in the store, have them gotten up outside. A slovenly card or ticket is about as bad as a slovenly clerk.

Criticism and Comment.

On the Question of Appropriating Ads.

I have received the following communication from a firm of manufacturing chemists who advertise regularly in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST*:

"There seems to be a marked similarity between the advertisement of — and the in-

closed, which we used in the — issue of the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST*. This is not the first instance in which our advertisement has been appropriated. We recall three others that have been brought to our attention within the past four or five months."

The advertisement referred to is that of a retail druggist, and was recently reproduced in this department as an example of good advertising. Enclosed with the letter was a proof of an ad. used some time ago in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* by this firm of manufacturing chemists. A comparison of the ads. shows that the retailer's ad. is practically a copy of the other, but still I do not believe that the writers of this letter are looking at the matter in the right light. They would have a real grievance if their ad. were appropriated by one of their competitors, or if some non-competing firm had used it in a drug journal, but the local issue of it by a retailer a thousand miles away could not be of any possible injury to the originator. I think the moral of the whole matter is this: If the copying or adoption of another man's ads. will in the slightest degree deprive him of the fruits of his originality, the act is a theft. If the copier is innocent of any such intention, if he uses the ad. in an entirely separate field, and if his act can in no way work harm to the originator, there is little, if any harm done.

Should Be Encouraged.

The professional ad.-writers are the most sinned against in this regard, and the question is one of some importance to them; yet, as far as I know, their views in the matter are the ones just expressed. It does not seem that the trade paper advertiser should object to the use of his ads. by the retailers from whom he gets his business. As a matter of fact, it would not be a bad idea to encourage such appropriation.

Professionals Like It.

If a man "swipes" one of my ads. he places himself under obligations to me.

If he isn't a moral freak he realizes this, will remember me, and if occasion ever presents, will do me a return favor. If my business were similar to that of my correspondent, I would cudgel my brains to get up the most attractive ads. possible. I would so arrange them that they would be easily adapted to the retailer's use. I would have them tastefully displayed, and then invite my retail friends to walk right in and help themselves.

The result would be that a whole lot of dealers who can't write their own ads. would lie in wait for mine. They would be sure to feel kindly toward me, and could not help but absorb what I wanted to tell them. Some one will do this one of these days, make some money out of it, and I'll never get a cent for originating the scheme.



Publishing a Paper.

Great Bend, Pa.

U. G. Manning:

Dear Sir—I enclose under separate cover samples of my advertising matter. The little paper "Our Drummer," I issue at intervals of about three months. I got this up myself, and have it published here. My Christmas booklet I think an improvement upon last year's, which you criticised in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST*. The little flyers I get out every month and keep on the counter for enclosing in packages.

You will probably note that in my ads. I am indebted to your work for some of my ideas. To be copied seems to be the fate of an advertisement writer, and I trust you will feel as I do when I see my work copied. Anyway, I could not express in words my appreciation of your work as adequately as by copying. Sincerely yours,

F. E. SANDS.

The last sentence of Mr. Sands' letter reveals the diplomat. No ad.-writer could harbor any resentment against a man who talks like that. One can't help but feel that Mr. Sands copies occasionally because it is convenient to do so, and not because he has to.

The samples of advertising sent are uniformly good. The little paper is well gotten up, gives actual store news, and is full of prices. It is not published often enough, however. One-half the size published monthly would be more effective. In getting out a paper that calls attention to fifty or sixty lines or articles, there is danger of giving the public an overdose. They won't digest it all. Give them ten or a dozen items at a time, and then, before they have had time to forget, give them some more.

The Christmas booklet is modeled on the lines suggested in this department, and is an improvement over the one published by Mr. Sands the preceding holiday season. It is systematically arranged: the goods are grouped under suitable headings; there is just about enough talk, and the pages are enlivened by a few illustrations. Best of all, prices are freely quoted. People are given definite information about the goods for sale, and could come knowing just what they would have to pay.



Effective Copying.

Chas. S. Erb, New York City, sends copy of "Erb's Monthly Circular" and samples of calendars.

The circular is a four-page paper similar to the one just criticised. I can heartily approve of its being published monthly. No druggist who gets out a publication of this kind should allow more than four weeks between issues, unless the interval is chinked in by other forms of advertising.

If expense or lack of time will not allow you to get out a large circular oftener than once in three months, it is better to put out something smaller. A repeating rifle is better than a siege gun for the game advertisers are after. The rifle doesn't make as much noise, but it shoots oftener, and kills just as dead. Mr. Erb draws heavily on the advertising papers and the advertising departments of drug journals for his material. He falls somewhat into the error that many do who copy widely. Copying, to be effective, must be adapted to the needs of the advertiser. Mere copying is seldom effective, and it is apt to be fatal to what originality the copier possesses. Those who wish to make the best use of the ideas of others must run them through their own mental mill, and impress them with their own individuality. When an ad. is to be copied, try to find out some way by which it can be given "local color" or be given definite relation to your own goods.

Give Your Ad. a Local Flavor.

For instance, there is a little tramp ad. in one of these papers on the use of tonics. It is published just as it was picked up. Why not put it to good use by adding to it a recommendation of some good tonic. As it is, people are left with somewhat hazy ideas as to tonics in general, when their attention might have been focused on one particular tonic. There are a good many similar instances of lost opportunities in these papers. There is also a lack of prices, and this is even a more vital thing. So many times where prices are omitted it leaves the impression that they are high, or they would be given. A talk is given on Beef, Wine and Iron, and the ad. ends with the statement that "low prices prevail on it." This may mean 75 cents a pint or 40 cents a pint. If prices had been given some might have been induced to try it who, having no definite idea as to its cost, will fail to ask for it, fearing that the price will be greater than they care to pay. Again, after a talk on cigars, this statement is made: "We have a special bargain on cigars at present." Why not tell what the bargain is? Men will not go out of their way to get particulars about a bargain that might not interest them at all.

The calendars sent are quite attractive, and would doubtless be kept by those who received them.



W. T. N. writes as follows:

"I take the liberty, through the courtesy of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, of applying to you for advice, as I am not satisfied with present results from my ads. I started a cut-rate store here twelve years ago, and, with half column spaces in papers, handbills and window shows, soon got the people in great numbers. This lead I have always maintained, but as other stores commenced to reduce prices the trade got divided. About two years ago, after relinquishing all handbill ads., I secured at big expense names of women (mostly), all residing outside our city in suburban villages, farms, etc. I commenced mailing to them twice a month a copy of the publication sent you to-day. It is mailed in tubes with a typewritten address, and has been nicely received. But having excellent newspapers here, don't you think by using one-fourth page ads, well displayed and a little further reduction of prices on patent medicines as leaders, I would again come to the front more boldly and get better results than I now do? With a business of over \$40,000 a year, I spent \$1,200 in advertising, and I want to do it in the most effective way. So I write to you for your idea as to whether I had not better discontinue the special publication and devote the money to newspaper advertising. I shall greatly esteem any response you may make."

How to Spend \$1,000 a Year in Advertising.

One thousand dollars a year is enough for this man to spend in advertising, and from such a sum, rightly employed, he ought to get decided results. He has practically diagnosed his own case. The publication sent is one of the most ambitious I have ever seen put out by a retail druggist. It has doubtless cost so much money that the circulation had to be limited, and hence it missed its purpose. If this could be issued semi-monthly, and a copy placed in every home in the city and in the surrounding towns, no other advertising would be needed. This is impracticable, and newspaper advertising should be used. Put \$750 into the papers, giving the one with the largest circulation the greater share of it. The eight-column paper sent has the appearance of being much the better of the two, and bears the earmarks of large circulation. I doubt the advisability of using quarter pages. Space should be used constantly, and the appropriation would hardly hold out. I would prefer an eight or ten-inch single column space daily to a quarter page once a week. If you want to make the best possible use of your space you must change ads. daily. Change two or three times a week, at least. Better make a line contract with the paper, and use space as you need it. Don't be guided by the seasons in using space. When trade is dull is often when advertising tonic is most needed. Tell what you have to tell at all times, whether it takes two inches or a column. Use leaders, and never publish an ad. without prices. Devote the remaining \$250 of your appropriation to circular work. If you have special preparations, push them in season with circulars, and at the same time talk about them in your newspaper advertising.

A circular containing cut prices should also be distributed occasionally to reach those who may escape the newspaper advertising. Such circulars need not be expensive, but should be neat. If you do not get all you desire out of these suggestions, write again.



Considerable matter for criticism is at hand and will have to be held over until the next issue.

Pointers for Clerks Sarcastically Put

When you arrive in the morning don't prepare yourself for work before your employers do.

Quit promptly at closing time. Be prompt in going home, even if you're not punctual in the morning.

Should you accidentally arrive in the morning before the managers do, put in your time reading the daily papers or warbling the latest popular songs.

When you leave in the evening, be sure your employers are still working. If they need your services when you're gone they will appreciate them all the more, and no doubt will be glad for you to go early.

Should your employers leave the office for any length of time, write to your sweetheart, read the latest novel, talk to the pretty typewriter, or call up your girl on the telephone. Her employers will be pleased, of course, and in this way you will kill two birds with one telephone.

Remember your main object should be to obtain the greatest amount of salary for the least amount of work.—*Drapery World*.

French Advertising.

The *Chemist and Druggist* remarks that advertising patent medicines in France is rarely carried out on the scale that obtains in England—by means of a column or more in the newspapers. It generally takes the form of an announcement that reads like an item of news. The following is one of the most ingenious that has appeared recently:

"VICTORY!"

"In all crimes, look for the woman," once said a celebrated detective. In all illnesses find the anaemia, one might very justly add! That, in fact, is the root of all fatal diseases from morbid germs, and which prevents our feeble organism from opposing an efficacious resistance. To triumph over anaemia is a problem incessantly brought forward, though never solved. But suddenly, like a whirlwind, the news is spread abroad that this monster is definitely vanquished—and who would believe it?—by a special jam! The St. Vincent-de-Paul preserve, the secret of which was revealed to the Sisters of that Order a long time ago, has allowed them to exercise charity by giving life to those afflicted with anaemia, whom they nursed. Thanks to the entire unselfishness of these St. Vincent-de-Paul Sisters, this secret has been made known to pharmacy. Those hopeless ones tortured by anaemia have found life and health in those little pots of 'St. Vincent-de-Paul Jam,' which may be bought at the..... Pharmacy, or from any other chemist. Take and eat, you will be cured in twenty days!"

An Ad. that Didn't Pay.

A druggist in a small Illinois town, who reads the newspapers, was much struck with the ingenuity of a fellow craftsman who advertised "thirteen two-cent stamps for a cent and a quarter," and then charged his customers a cent and a quarter of a dollar. The Illinois druggist decided to resort to the same kind of advertising and placed a placard in his window. This is the way it read: "Thirteen two-cent stamps for 1 1/4 cents." Before the clerk's error was discovered the druggist was threatened with bodily violence by several would-be purchasers of postage stamps at bargain-counter prices.

Fifteen to One Too Much.

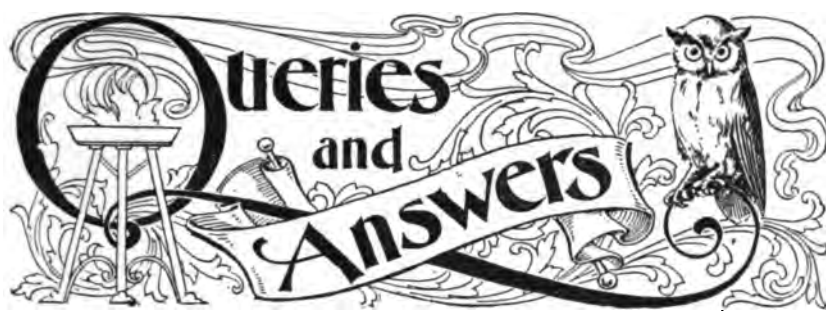
Scene—Ward of a metropolitan hospital; in one bed is lying a member of the sporting fraternity; to him enter a surgeon, attended by fifteen eager and obsequious dressers. Surgeon, to the dresser of the case, after an able and exhaustive account of the symptoms: "Now, Mr. Smith, would you operate on this case?" Mr. Smith (dresser)—"No, sir, I should not." "And you, and you, and you?" indicating the others. Unanimous negative. "Well, gentlemen, you are all quite wrong," says the surgeon, with conscious pride, "I intend to operate." Voice from the bed—"No, you don't, gov'nor! Fifteen to one agin it—no chance. 'Ere, miss, I say, give me my clothes; I'm orf."—*Lancet*.

'From the Mountains of Colorado.

Your publication is highly appreciated.

E. W. FULLER.

Marble, Colo., March 30, 1897.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect. When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Dressing for Tan Shoes.—G. A. T., W. E. J., and others.—The usual summer crop of inquiries for tan shoe dressing formulas has been received. We give the following:

- 1.—Oil turpentine 20 parts.
Yellow wax 9 parts.
Bar soap 1 part.
Boiling water 20 parts.

Dissolve the wax in the oil with the aid of the water bath, and the soap in the water; mix the two solutions in a hot mortar, and when thoroughly mixed pour into tin containers of suitable size.

- 2.—Turpentine 200 parts.
Yellow wax 60 parts.
Bar soap 24 parts.
Alcohol 24 parts.
Aniline yellow 5 parts.
Water 200 parts.

Dissolve the wax in the oil of turpentine over a water bath, and keep hot, while a solution of the soap in the water is being effected by heat. To the solution of wax add the aniline dye previously dissolved in a portion of the alcohol. Add the remainder of the alcohol to the soap solution, and finally mix both solutions together while hot. The mixture is then transferred to tin boxes, which are placed away in a cool place.

- 3.—Soft soaps 2 parts.
Linseed oil 3 parts.
Yellow coloring 4 parts.
Beeswax 3 parts.
Turpentine 8 parts.
Water 8 parts.

Dissolve the soap in the water; melt the wax in the turpentine, and add the oil and aniline coloring; mix both solutions, and stir till cold.

- 4.—Palm oil 16 parts.
Bar soaps 48 parts.
Oleic acid 32 parts.
Glycerin 10 parts.
Tannic acid 1 part.

Melt the soap and palm oil together at a gentle heat, and add the oleic acid; dissolve the tannic acid in the glycerin, add to the hot soap and oil mixture and stir until cold.

Ginger Beer Powders.—L. F.—The following are typical formulas for these powders, which have a large sale in England:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| Fine sugar | 2 pounds av. |
| Finely ground ginger..... | 8 ounces av. |
| Tartaric acid | 8 ounces av. |
| Soda bicarbonate | 6 ounces av. |
| Essence of lemon..... | 20 drops. |

Mix all the dry ingredients together, rub in the lemon, sift, and bottle for use. Be sure the bottles are air-tight. This quantity will make about 168 small-sized tumblers of beverage, giving one-third ounce of the powder to each tumbler of cold water.

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Fine sugar | 20 pounds av. |
| Tartaric acid | 5 pounds av. |
| Soda bicarbonate | 5 pounds av. |
| Ground ginger | 5 ounces. |
| Essence of lemon | 1 ounce |

Amalgamate the whole of the ingredients; pass them twice through a fine sieve, and make up into packets.

Assistants' Privileges Under the Law.—A subscriber puts the following question: "1. May a drug clerk, holding an assistant's certificate, sell at retail any kind of medicine, barring physicians' prescriptions? 2. Is he allowed to dispense domestic recipes? 3. Is he allowed to take full charge of the pharmacy in the absence of the proprietor?"

A drug clerk holding an assistant's certificate, may retail medicines and poisons, but may not compound physicians' prescriptions, during the absence of the licensed pharmacist.

Under the present wording of the law, he is allowed to compound and dispense domestic recipes.

With the exception of the restrictions before stated, he is allowed to take charge of the pharmacy in the temporary absence of the licensed employer, or other licensed pharmacist in the store. The section of the law which defines the duties of an assistant pharmacist is rather ambiguous, but it means that an assistant pharmacist must work under the personal supervision of a licensed pharmacist, and that during the absence of such pharmacist, he must not compound physicians' prescriptions.

Books on Soap-Making.—D. H. C. wishes the names of several of the best works on soap-making (American soaps). Also the formulas of several

good laundry soaps made by the cold process.

To Perfume Calendars, Blotters, etc.—K. B. S.—A question similar to yours was answered very completely a few months' ago in one of our English exchanges, as follows: Get a tin with a tight-fitting lid—a cracker-tin answers admirably—put on the bottom a few pieces of absorbent cotton, moistened with some such perfume as given below; cover with a couple of sheets of filter paper; then pile up the blotters, calendars and programmes separately as loosely as possible, and if damp from the press so much the better; put on lid and let stand over night, in a warm place. The following perfumes suggested:

LILAC PERFUME

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------|
| Terpineol | 2 drs. |
| Oil linaloe | 20 mins. |
| Oil of bergamot | 10 mins. |
| Heliotropin | 20 grs. |
| Alcohol | 2 ozs. |

Mix and sprinkle over the absorbent cotton.

BOUQUET PERFUME.

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Oil bergamot | 1 dr. |
| Oil sandal | 2 mins. |
| Oil patchouli | 3 mins. |
| Oil lavender | 5 mins. |
| Oil neroli | 10 mins. |
| Tincture hibiscus | 2 ozs. |
| Oil rose geranium..... | 5 mins. |

VIOLET PERFUME.

- | | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| Ionone | 60 mins. |
| Oil star anise | 2 mins. |
| Essential oils, orris..... | 2 mins. |
| Oil ylang-ylang | 20 mins. |
| Terpineol | 5 mins. |
| Essence violet | 2 ozs. |

To Make an Emulsion.—I. A. M. submits the subjoined prescription, and asks how it may be made into a stable emulsion. He has tried mucilage of acacia and essence of pepsin, "as well directed," but the resulting compound presented an inelegant appearance.

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| Turpentine | 1 dr. |
| Tinct. dioscorea | 80 mins. |
| Tinct. opii. caniph. | 1 dr. |
| Ft. emulsion | 2 ozs. |

Yolk of egg is the best emulsifying agent for volatile oils like turpentine. Proceed as follows: Separate the yolk from the white, being careful to remove every trace of the albumen. Triturate the yolk in a mortar with twice its weight of water cautiously added, and strain through muslin. Transfer about three drams of this diluted yolk to a two-ounce bottle; add the whole of the turpentine ordered, and shake briskly, until complete emulsification takes place. Add water or syrup until there is only room left for the tinctures, which add last. The operation might perhaps be conducted best in a larger bottle—say the three-ounce size, to permit of brisk agitation.

Prospector's Rod.—E. P. P. asks for the formula of the so-called "mineral rod" or "prospector's rod" used for discovering gold, silver, etc.

Freezing to Arrest Hemorrhage.—Dr. Hind reports in the *Lancet* the case of a girl 20 years old, who experienced continuous hemorrhage for ten hours after a tooth extraction. Pressing and plugging with iron chloride produced no results. He then tried freezing with ethyl chloride spray; after clearing out the cloths, he was able to stop the bleeding immediately. To prevent recurrence he plugged the socket with wool soaked in tincture of hamamelis.



Text of the Tariff Bill.



CHANGES IN DRUG SCHEDULES.

Essential Oils on the Free List.

Following is the text of the chemical and drug schedules of the tariff bill as presented to the Senate on Tuesday, May 4th:

SCHEDULE A.*

Acids: Acetic or pyroligneous acid, [and boric acid, three cents per pound:] NOT EXCEEDING THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF ONE AND FORTY-SEVEN ONE-THOUSANDTHS, THREE-FOURTHS OF ONE CENT PER POUND; EXCEEDING THE SPECIFIC GRAVITY OF ONE AND FORTY-SEVEN ONE-THOUSANDTHS, TWO CENTS PER POUND; boric acid, [wholly or partly dehydrated, four] FIVE cents per pound; chromic acid [and lactic acid,] four cents per pound; citric acid, [eight] SEVEN cents per pound; [salicylic acid, ten cents per pound:] sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol not specially provided for in this Act, one-fourth of one cent per pound; tannic acid or tannin, fifty cents per pound; [gallic acid, ten cents per pound:] tartaric acid, [seven] SIX cents per pound; all other acids not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

All alcoholic perfumery, including cologne water and other toilet waters and toilet preparations of all kinds, containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, and alcoholic compounds not specially provided for in this Act, sixty cents per pound and forty-five per centum ad valorem.

Alkalies, alkaloids, distilled oils, essential oils, expressed oils, rendered oils and all combinations of the foregoing, and all chemical compounds and salts not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Alumina, HYDRATE OF, or refined bauxite, six-tenths of one cent per pound; alum, alum cake, patent alum, sulphate of alumina, and aluminous cake, and alum in crystals or ground, one-half of one cent per pound.

Ammonia, carbonate of, one and one-half cents per pound; muriate of, or sal ammoniac, three-fourths of one cent per pound; sulphate of, [one-half THREE-TENTHS of one cent per pound.]

[Argols or crude tartar or wine lees crude, containing not more than forty per centum of bitartrate of potash, one cent per pound; containing more than forty per centum of bitartrate of potash, one and one-half cents per pound; tartars and lees crystals, or partly refined argols, containing not more than ninety per centum of bitartrate of potash, and tartrate of soda or potassa or Rochelle salts, four cents per pound; containing more than 90 per centum of bitartrate of potash, five cents per pound; cream of tartar and patent tartar, six cents per pound.]

TARTRATE OF SODA AND POTASH, OR ROCHELLE SALTS, THREE CENTS PER POUND; CREAM OF TARTAR, FIVE CENTS PER POUND.

BLEACHING POWDER, OR CHLORIDE OF LIME, ONE-FOURTH OF ONE CENT PER POUND.

Blue vitriol or sulphate of copper, ONE-HALF

OF one cent per pound.

Bone char, suitable for use in decolorizing sugars, twenty per centum ad valorem.

[Borax, crude, or borate of soda, or borate of lime, two cents per pound; refined borax, three cents per pound.]

BORAX, FIVE CENTS PER POUND; BORATES OF LIME OR SODA, OR OTHER BORATE MATERIAL NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR, CONTAINING MORE THAN THIRTY-SIX PER CENTUM OF ANHYDROUS BORACIC ACID, FOUR CENTS PER POUND; BORATES OF LIME OR SODA, OR OTHER BORATE MATERIAL NOT OTHERWISE PROVIDED FOR, CONTAINING NOT MORE THAN THIRTY-SIX PER CENTUM OF ANHYDROUS BORACIC ACID, THREE CENTS PER POUND.

Camphor, refined, [four] SIX cents per pound.

[Chalk, ground, precipitated or prepared only, in the form of cubes, blocks, sticks, or disks as tailors', billiard, red or French chalk, one cent per pound; all other chalk preparations, except medicinal or toilet preparations, and manufacturers of chalk not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.]

CHALK (NOT MEDICINAL NOR PREPARED FOR TOILET PURPOSES) WHEN GROUND, PRECIPITATED NATURALLY OR ARTIFICIALLY, OR OTHERWISE PREPARED, WHETHER IN THE FORM OF CUBES, BLOCKS, STICKS OR DISKS, OR OTHERWISE, INCLUDING TAILORS' BILLIARD, RED, OR FRENCH CHALK, ONE CENT PER POUND. MANUFACTURERS OF CHALK NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR IN THIS ACT, TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Chloroform, [twenty] FIFTEEN cents per pound.

Coal-tar dyes or colors, [thirty-five] NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR IN THIS ACT, TWENTY-FIVE per centum ad valorem; all other products [for preparations] of coal tar, NOT MEDICINAL, [by whatever name known,] not specially provided for in this Act, [twenty-five] FIFTEEN per centum ad valorem.

Cobalt, oxide of, twenty-five cents per pound.

[Collodion, and all compounds of pyroxylin, by whatever name known, and whether rolled or in sheets, but not made up into articles, fifty cents per pound; if in finished or partly finished articles, including such as are commonly called celluloid articles, seventy-five cents per pound and thirty per centum ad valorem.]

COLLODION AND ALL COMPOUNDS OF PYROXYLIN, WHETHER KNOWN AS CELLULOID OR BY ANY OTHER NAME, ROLLED OR IN SHEETS OR OTHERWISE, BUT NOT MADE UP INTO ARTICLES, FIFTY CENTS PER POUND; IF IN FINISHED OR PARTLY FINISHED ARTICLES, SIXTY CENTS PER POUND AND TWENTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Copperas or sulphate of iron, one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, bulbous roots, [nut-galls and other] excrescences, fruits, flowers, dried fibres, dried insects, grains, gums and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, NUTGALLS, roots, [and] stems, spices, vegetables, seeds (aromatic, not garden seeds), seeds of morbid

growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are DRUGS AND not edible, but which are advanced in value or condition by refining, grinding, or other process, and not specially provided for in this Act, ten per centum ad valorem.

Ethers: Sulphuric, forty cents per pound; spirits of nitrous ether, twenty-five cents per pound; fruit ethers, oils, or essences, two dollars per pound; ethers of all kinds not specially provided for in this Act, one dollar per pound: Provided, That no article of this paragraph shall pay a less rate of duty than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Brushes, [for the hair, nails, or teeth, and all other brushes, and] brooms and feather dusters of all kinds, and hair pencils in quills or otherwise, forty per centum ad valorem [bristles, bunched or prepared, seven and one-half cents per pound.]

BRISTLES, SORTED, BUNCHED OR PREPARED, SEVEN AND ONE-HALF CENTS PER POUND.

Glycerin, crude, not purified, one cent per pound; refined, three cents per pound.

Iodine, resublimed, twenty cents per pound.

Iodoform, one dollar per pound.

Licorice, extracts of, in paste, rolls or other forms, [five] FOUR AND ONE-HALF cents per pound; [chicle, ten cents per pound.]

CHICLE, SIX CENTS PER POUND.

Magnesia, carbonate of, medicinal, three cents per pound; calcined, MEDICINAL, seven cents per pound; sulphate of, or Epsom salts, one-fifth of one cent per pound.

Oils.

Castor oil, thirty-five cents per gallon.

Cod-liver oil, fifteen cents per gallon.

Cotton-seed oil, [seven] FOUR cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight.

Croton oil, twenty cents per pound.

Flaxseed, [or] linseed, AND POPPY-SEED oil, raw, boiled, or oxidized, [thirty-two] TWENTY cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight; [poppy-seed oil, raw, boiled, oxidized, ten cents per gallon of seven and one-half pounds weight.]

Fusel oil, or amyl alcohol, [one-half] ONE-FOURTH of one cent per pound.

Hemp-seed oil and rape-seed oil, ten cents per gallon.

Olive oil, not specially provided for in this Act, [fifty] THIRTY-FIVE cents per gallon.

Peppermint oil, [sixty-five] FIFTY cents per pound.

Seal, herring, whale, and other fish oil, not specially provided for in this Act, eight cents per gallon.

Opium, Etc.

Opium, crude or unmanufactured, and not adulterated, containing nine per centum and over of morphia, one dollar per pound; morphia or morphine, sulphate of, and all alkaloids or salts of opium, one dollar per ounce; aqueous extract of opium, for medicinal uses, and tincture of, as laudanum, and other liquid preparations of opium, not specially provided for in this Act, forty per centum ad valorem; opium containing less than nine per centum of morphia, and opium prepared for smoking, [six] EIGHT dollars per pound; but opium prepared for smoking and other preparations of opium deposited in bonded warehouses shall not be removed therefrom without payment of duties, and such duties shall not be refunded.

Medicinal preparations containing alcohol, or in the preparation of which alcohol is used, not specially provided for in this Act, fifty-five cents per pound, but in no case shall the same pay less than twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Medicinal preparations not containing alcohol or in the preparation of which alcohol is not used, not specially provided for in this Act, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; calomel and other mercurial medicinal preparations, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Plasters, healing or curative, of all kinds, and court plaster, thirty-five per centum ad valorem.

Preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, pastes, pomades, powders, and other toilet articles, and articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, not containing alcohol or in the manufacture of which alcohol is not used, and not specially provided for in this Act, fifty per centum ad valorem.

Santonin, and all salts thereof containing eighty per centum or over of santonin, one dollar per pound.

Miscellaneous.

Castile soap, one and one-fourth cents per pound; fancy, perfumed, and all descriptions of toilet soap, including so-called medicinal or medicated soaps, fifteen cents per pound; all other soaps not specially provided for in this Act, twenty per centum ad valorem.

Bicarbonate of soda, or supercarbonate of soda, or saleratus, and other alkalies containing fifty per centum or more of bicarbonate of soda, three-fourths of one cent per pound.

*Parts of the House Bill omitted are enclosed in brackets []; Senate Finance Committee's insertions are printed in capitals.

Bichromate and chromate of soda, two cents per pound.

Crystal carbonate of soda, or concentrated soda crystals, or monohydrate, or sesquicarbonate of soda [one-half] THREE-TENTHS of one cent per pound; chlorate of soda [three] TWO cents per pound.

Hydrate of, or caustic soda, [one-half] THREE-FOURTHS of one cent per pound; nitrite of soda, two and one-half cents per pound; [hyposulphite and sulphide of soda, one-half of one cent per pound].

Sal soda, or soda crystals, not concentrated, TWO-TENTHS OF ONE CENT PER POUND, [and soda ash, one-fourth of one cent per pound].

SODA ASH, THREE-EIGHTHS OF ONE CENT PER POUND.

Silicate of soda, or other alkaline silicate, [three-eighths of one cent] ONE-HALF OF ONE CENT per pound.

Sulphate of soda, or salt cake, or nitre cake, one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

SEA MOSS, TEN PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Sponges [crude or in their natural state], twenty per centum ad valorem; manufacturers of sponges, or of which sponge is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for in this Act, forty per centum ad valorem.

Strychnia, or strychnine, and all salts thereof, thirty cents per ounce.

Sulphur, refined or sublimed, or flowers of, eight dollars per ton.

Sumac, ground, [four-tenths] THREE-TENTHS of one cent per pound.

Vanillin, [seventy cents per ounce] FIFTY PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Paints, Colors and Varnishes.

Baryta, sulphate of, or barytes, including barytes earth, unmanufactured, seventy-five cents per ton; manufactured, five dollars and twenty-five cents per ton.

Blue, such as Berlin, Prussian, Chinese, and all others, containing ferrocyanide of iron, IN PULP, dry or ground in or mixed with oil OR WATER, [eight] SIX cents per pound; [and in pulp or mixed with water, eight cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry].

Blanc-fixe, or artificial sulphate of barytes, and satin white, or artificial sulphate of lime, one-half of one cent per pound.

Black, made from bone, ivory, or vegetable, [under] BY whatever name known, including bone black and lampblack, dry or ground in oil or water, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

Chrome yellow, chrome green, and all other chromium colors in the manufacture of which lead and bichromate of potash or soda are used, dry or ground in or mixed with oil, four and one-half cents per pound; in pulp or mixed with water, four and one-half cents per pound on the material contained therein when dry.

Ochre and other ochery earths, sienna and sienna earths, umber and umber earths not specially provided for in this Act, [crude] DRY, one-fourth of one cent per pound; [dried or powdered, one-half of one cent per pound]; ground in oil or water, one and one-half cents per pound.

Orange mineral, three [and one-half] cents per pound.

Red lead, [three] TWO AND THREE-FOURTHS cents per pound.

Ultramarine blue, [and other ultramarine colors], whether dry, in pulp, or mixed with water, and wash blue containing ultramarine, [four] THREE cents per pound.

Varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, thirty-five per centum ad valorem; [and oil] spirit varnishes [for the alcohol contained therein], one dollar and [thirty-two] FIFTY-TWO cents per gallon [additional] AND THIRTY-FIVE PER CENTUM AD VALOREM.

Vermilion red, and other colors containing quicksilver, dry or ground in oil or water, [twelve] TEN cents per pound; when not containing quicksilver, but made of lead or containing lead, [six] FIVE cents per pound.

White lead, white paint and [white] pigment containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground or mixed with oil, [three] TWO AND THREE-FOURTHS cents per pound.

Whiting and Paris white, dry, one-fourth of one cent per pound; ground in oil, or putty, one cent per pound.

Zinc, oxide of, and white paint or [white] pigment containing zinc, but not containing lead, dry, one cent per pound; ground in oil, one and three-fourth cents per pound; [sulphid of zinc white, or] white sulphide of zinc, one and one-fourth cents per pound; [chloride of zinc and sulphate of zinc, one cent per pound].

All paints, colors, [and] pigments, [whether dry or mixed, or ground in water or oil, or solutions other than oil, or] lakes, crayons, smalts, [and] frostings, [not specially provided for in this Act]; and [all] paints, colors, and pigments COMMONLY KNOWN AS ARTISTS' PAINTS OR COLORS; ALL THE FOREGOING, NOT SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR

IN THIS ACT, whether dry or mixed, or ground with water or oil, or WITH solutions other than oil, AND WHETHER in tubes, pans, cakes, or other [forms commonly known as artists' paints or colors,] FORM, thirty per centum ad valorem.

Lead: Acetate of, white, [four] TWO AND THREE-FOURTHS cents per pound; [in colors, three] BROWN, GRAY, OR YELLOW, ONE AND THREE-FOURTHS cents per pound; nitrate of, [two] ONE and one-half cents per pound; litharge, two and [three-fourths] ONE-HALF cents per pound.

Phosphorus, [twenty] TEN cents per pound.

Potash: Bichromate and chromate of, three cents per pound.

Caustic or hydrate of, REFINED, IN STICKS OR ROLLS, one cent per pound; chlorate of [three] TWO cents per pound.

Hydriodate, iodide, and iodate of, twenty-five cents per pound.

Nitrate of, or saltpetre, refined, one-half cent per pound.

Prussiate of, red, eight cents per pound; yellow, four cents per pound; [cyanide of, six cents per pound].

THE FREE LIST.

Acids: Arsenic or arsenious, BENZOIC, CARBOLIC, fluoric, hydrochloric or muriatic, nitric, OXALIC, phosphoric, picric or nitropicric, prussic and silicic, SALICYLIC, AND VALERIANIC [when chemically pure, or in condition for use for medicinal, chemical, or manufacturing purposes, without further preparation or treatment].

Aconite.

Albumen.

Alizarin, natural or artificial, and dyes derived from alizarin or from anthracin, [including naphthazarin black] AND ALL FAST BLACK COAL-TAR DYES.

Amber, and amberoid unmanufactured, or crude gum.

Ambergris.

Aniline salts.

Annatto roucou, rocoa, or orleans, and all extracts of.

Antimony ore, crude sulphite of.

ARGOLS, OR CRUDE TARTARS, AND LEES CRYSTALS.

Arrowroot in its natural state and not manufactured.

Arsenic and sulphide of, or orpiment.

Arseniate of aniline.

Asafoetida.

Balm of Gilead.

Barks, cinchona or other, from which quinine may be extracted.

Bismuth.

FROMINE.

Burgundy pitch.

Cadmium.

Calamine.

Camphor, crude, AND CRUDE LIQUID CAMPHOR OF NOT LESS THAN NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY DEGREES SPECIFIC GRAVITY.

Castor or castoreum.

Cerium.

Chalk, crude, not ground, precipitated, or otherwise manufactured.

CHARCOAL.

Chromate of iron or chromic ore.

Civet, crude.

[Coal tar, crude, and pitch of coal tar, and dead or creosote oil, aniline and derivatives, toluidine and derivatives, xylydine, cumidine, binitrotoluole, binitrobenzole, benzidine, and derivatives, tolidine and derivatives, diansidine, naphthole and derivatives, naphthylamine and derivatives, benzoldehydrate, benzyl chloride and derivatives, phthalic acid and derivatives, and resorcine; none of the derivatives referred to above, however, shall include any coal-tar dyes or colors].

COAL TAR, CRUDE, PITCH OF COAL TAR, AND PRODUCTS OF COAL TAR KNOWN AS DEAD OR CREOSOTE OIL, BENZOL, TOLUOL, NAPHTHALINE, XYLOL, PHENOL, AND CRESOL.

Cobalt and cobalt ore.

Cocculus indicus.

Cochineal.

Cudbear.

Curry and curry powder.

Cutch.

Cuttlefish bone.

Dandelion roots, raw, dried, or undried, but unground.

Divi-divi.

Dragon's blood.

Drugs, such as barks, beans, berries, balsams, buds, bulbs, and bulbous roots, excrescences [such as nutgalls], fruits, flowers, dried fibers, and dried insects, grains, gums, and gum resin, herbs, leaves, lichens, mosses, nuts, NUTGALLS, roots, and stems, spices, vegetables, seeds aromatic, and seeds of morbid growth, weeds, and woods used expressly for dyeing; any of the foregoing which are DRUGS AND not edible and are in a crude state, and not ad-

vanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process OF MANUFACTURE, and not specially provided for in this Act.

Ergot.

Gambier.

Indigo, WHETHER NATURAL OR ARTIFICIALLY PREPARED.

Iodine, crude.

Ipecac.

Iridium.

Jalap.

Leeches.

LEMON JUICE, LIME JUICE, AND SOUR ORANGE JUICE.

Licorice root, unground.

Lime, citrate of.

Lime, chloride of, or bleaching powder.

Litmus, prepared, or not prepared.

Madder and munjeet, or Indian madder, ground or prepared, and all extracts of.

Magnesite, [or native mineral carbonate of magnesia, all not medicinal] CRUDE OR CALCINED, NOT PURIFIED.

Magnesium, NOT MADE UP INTO ARTICLES.

Manganese, oxide and ore of.

Manna.

Marshmallow or althea root, leaves or flowers, natural or unmanufactured.

Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining, or grinding or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for in this Act.

Mineral salts obtained by evaporation from mineral waters, when accompanied by a duly authenticated certificate and satisfactory proof, showing that they are in no way artificially prepared, and are only the product of a designated mineral spring.

Moss, seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not otherwise specially provided for in this Act.

Musk, crude, in natural pods.

Nux vomica.

[Oils. Amber, crude or rectified, ambergris, anise or anise seed, aniline, cajeput, caraway, cedrat, chamomile, civet, cocoanut, enflourage grease, fennel, jasmine or jasimine, juglandium, juniper, mace, neroli, or orange flower, nut oil or oil of nuts not specially provided for in this Act, olive oil or olive oil foots imported expressly for manufacturing or mechanical purposes and fit only for such use, palm, thyme, organum, red or white, valerian; and also spermaceti, whale and other fish oils or American fisheries, and fish and all other articles the products of such fisheries; petroleum, crude or refined: Provided, That if there be imported into the United States crude petroleum or the products of crude petroleum produced in any country which imposes a duty on petroleum or its products exported from the United States, there shall be levied, paid, and collected upon such crude petroleum or its products so imported 40 per centum ad valorem.]

OILS: ALMOND, AMBER, CRUDE AND RECTIFIED AMBERGRIS, ANISE OR ANISE SEED, ANILINE, ASPIC OR SPIKE LAVENDER, BERGAMOT, CAJEPUT, CARAWAY, CASSIA, CINNAMON, CEDRAT, CHAMOMILE, CITRONELLA OR LEMON GRASS, CIVET, FENNEL, JASMINE, OR JASIMINE, JUGLANDIUM, JUNIPER, LAVENDER, LEMON LICES, MACE, NEROLI OR ORANGE FLOWER, ENFLOURAGE GREASE, NUT OIL OR OIL OF NUTS NOT OTHERWISE SPECIALLY PROVIDED FOR IN THIS ACT, ORANGE OIL, OLIVE OIL FOR MANUFACTURING OR MECHANICAL PURPOSES FIT ONLY FOR SUCH USE AND VALUED AT NOT MORE THAN SIXTY CENTS PER GALLON, OTTAR OF ROSES, PALM AND COCOANUT, ROSEMARY OR ANTHOS, SESAME OR SESAMUM SEED OR BEAN, THYME, ORGANUM RED OR WHITE, VALERIAN; AND ALSO SPERMACEITI, WHALE, AND OTHER FISH OILS OF AMERICAN FISHERIES, AND ALL FISH AND OTHER PRODUCTS OF SUCH FISHERIES; PETROLEUM, CRUDE OR REFINED; PROVIDED, THAT IF THERE BE IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES CRUDE PETROLEUM, OR THE PRODUCTS OF CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCED IN ANY COUNTRY WHICH IMPOSES A DUTY ON PETROLEUM OR ITS PRODUCTS EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, THERE SHALL IN SUCH CASES BE LEVIED, PAID, AND COLLECTED A DUTY UPON SAID CRUDE PETROLEUM OR ITS PRODUCTS SO IMPORTED EQUAL TO THE DUTY IMPOSED BY SUCH COUNTRY.

ORANGE AND LEMON PEEL, NOT PRESERVED, CANDIED, OR OTHERWISE PREPARED.

Orchil, or orchil liquid.

Osmium.

Palladium.

PARAFFIN.

Phosphates, crude [or native].

Platinum, unmanufactured, and vases, retorts,

and other apparatus, vessels, and parts thereof composed of platinum, for chemical uses.

Plumbago.
Potash, [carbonate of], CRUDE, OR "BLACK SALTS," CARBONATE OF POTASH, CRUDE OR REFINED; HYDRATE OF, OR CAUSTIC POTASH, NOT INCLUDING REFINED IN STICKS OR ROLLS; nitrate of potash or saltpeter, crude; sulphate of potash, crude or refined, and muriate of potash.
Quinine, sulphate of and all alkaloïds or salts of cinchona bark.

Rennets, raw or prepared.
Saffron and safflower, and extract of, and saffron cake.

Salicin: [salep, or saloup].
Seeds: Anise, BEET, CANARY, Caraway, cardamom, CAULIFLOWER, CORIANDER, cotton, cummin, fennel, fenugreek, hemp, hoarhound, MANGEL-WURZEL, mustard, RADISH, rape, Saint John's bread or [bene] BEAN, [sugar beet.] SPINACH; [mangel-wurzel.] sorghum or sugar cane for seed, [and]; BULBS AND BULBOUS ROOTS, NOT EDIBLE; all flower and grass seeds; all the foregoing not specially provided for in this Act.
Soda, nitrate of, or cubic nitrate, [and chlorate of].

Sodium.
Spices: Cassia, cassia vera, and cassia buds; cinnamon and chips of; cloves and clove stems; mace; nutmegs; pepper, black or white, and pimento; all the foregoing when unground; ginger root, unground and not preserved or candied.

Storax, or styrax.
Strontia, oxide of, and protoxide of strontian, and strontianite, or mineral carbonate of strontia.
Sulphur, lac or precipitated, and sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk, sulphur ore, as pyrites, or sulphuret of iron, in its natural state, containing in excess of twenty-five per centum of sulphur, and sulphur not otherwise provided for.

Sulphuric acid which at the temperature of sixty degrees Fahrenheit does not exceed the specific gravity of one and three hundred and eighty thousandths, for use in manufacturing superphosphate of lime or artificial manures of any kind, or for any agricultural purposes: Provided, That upon all sulphuric acid imported from any country, whether independent or a dependency, which imposes a duty upon sulphuric acid [exported] IMPORTED INTO SUCH COUNTRY from the United States, there shall be levied and collected a duty of one-fourth of one cent per pound.

Tonquin, tonqua, or tonka beans.
Turmeric.
Turpentine, Venice.
Turpentine, spirits of.
[Uranium, oxide and salts of.]
Vaccine virus.
Verdigris, or subacetate of copper.
Wax, vegetable or mineral.

KRAEMER GETS BASTIN'S PLACE.

Succeeds to the Chair Once Held by Maisch.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—At the regular stated meeting of the board of trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, held on May 4th, the committee that had the work of selecting a successor to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Prof. Bastin, reported and presented the following names: Prof. Henry Kraemer, of the Northwestern University of Chicago, to fill the chair of botany; Prof. Clement B. Lowe, to fill the chair of materia medica.

As there were no other candidates, these will be voted for and elected at the next meeting of the board, which will be held on June 1st.

The committee recommended dividing the chair of botany and materia medica, and in the future there will be a professor of botany and one of materia medica. It is also understood that J. L. D. Morrison will be the instructor of materia medica.

The meeting was a quiet and short one, and the members of the board adopted the report of the committee unanimously.

The selection of Prof. Kraemer meets with the approbation of all those inter-

ested in the work of the college. He is a Philadelphia boy and secured his early training and general education in the Girard College. When he left that institution, he entered the drug store of C. B. Lowe, at Ninth and Vine streets, and at the same time attended the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated with high honors, winning among other prizes the microscope awarded by Prof. Maisch. He remained with Mr. Lowe for four years, when he resigned to become an assistant to Prof. Sadtler at the University of Pennsylvania. He remained here a year, when he left to accept a position as an assistant to Prof. Rusby in the New York College of Pharmacy.

While Prof. Kraemer was in New York he took up and completed the study of botany under Prof. Emily L. Gregory, of Columbia University, and at the same time he was elected reporter on Progress of Pharmacy of the American Pharmaceutical Association. In 1893 he went to Europe, where he took further studies in botany in a German university, from which he graduated with high honors and obtained the degree of Ph.D. He was then elected professor of materia medica and botany at the Northwestern University of Chicago to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Prof. Bastin by the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Prof. Kraemer is a hard student and is twenty-nine years old.

Prof. Lowe is well known. He has been connected with the college for a long time. He was an assistant to Profs. Maisch and Bastin, and when the latter was sick he filled his position in a masterly manner. He is a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, Bucknell University and Jefferson Medical College.

Prof. Kraemer's Inaugural Thesis.

We learn from the *Pharmaceutical Journal*, of London, that Viola tricolor, L., is the subject of the inaugural dissertation that was presented to the philosophical faculty of the University of Marburg, by Dr. Henry Kraemer, of Chicago, U. S. A., on the occasion of taking his degree. The morphology, anatomy and biology of the plant are considered at length, and the monograph, which occupies some seventy quarto pages, is illustrated by five plates, containing seventy-two carefully-executed figures.

Drug Journal Changes.

The *National Druggist* has passed out of the hands of the Druggist Publishing Co. and Henry R. Strong, formerly manager, now figures as 'editor and proprietor.' Dr. F. L. James, former editor of the journal, appears now as "editor pharmaceutical and scientific departments." Evidence of the change appears in the editorial articles.

D. A. O'Gorman, for some time associate editor of the *New England Druggist*, now appears as business manager of the publication, his place on the editorial staff being taken by Joseph C. Hagar, a newspaper man of Newtonville, who has purchased an interest in the journal. Prof. Wilbur L. Scoville, of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy, retains his post as editor of the journal.

REAL SUBSTITUTORS CAUGHT.

Counterfeit Santal-Midy.

Fred. S. Mason Here from Paris to Push the Case—Fraudulent Imitations of Phenacetin, Antikamnia, and "Pink Pills"—Good Work of a Detective Agency.

CHICAGO, May 3.—As was foreshadowed in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST*, of April 10th, the counterfeiting of labels and the manufacture of imitations of well-known proprietary articles has begun to assume enormous proportions. In the issue mentioned appeared an account of the arrest of the men who had flooded the market with bogus Antikamnia compounds. To-day detectives gave evidence before the grand jury which caused the indictment and arrest of Dr. John Flood, of 297 North State street; H. Page Guyton, of the Security Building, and E. C. Bottune, of 1263 West Madison street. The legal charge against the trio is that of counterfeiting and conspiracy. The goods which they have been placing on the market are excellent imitations of Santal-Midy. The wrappers and bottles are the same, and every capsule bears the word "Midy" stamped on the inside, as does the original. The imitation has been manufactured for one year, and in such quantities that when the detectives made their raid they secured fifty dozen all ready for shipment. As it is fair to presume that the conspirators carried as small a stock as possible, it is probable that the fifty dozen were needed to fill immediate orders.

Frederick S. Mason came to Chicago from Paris to push the case, and is greatly pleased at the progress made, as confessions have been secured from all the conspirators. The men purchased the bottles from a man named Lander, the labels from Fred. Klein & Co., and had the stuff put up by Miss Amanda Paul, of 20 Germania place. The detectives have secured the labels, dies and all apparatus used in making the clever imitation. Dr. Flood is a high-toned physician, and his office is near the best part of the North Side. Guyton lives at the Palmer House; he was sent here last January to represent the De La Vergne Ice Machine Co., of New York, and opened an office in the Security Building. Bottune has a family and lived in apparently good circumstances. When he learned that the detectives had found him out, Guyton sent a boy to the Palmer House to destroy the evidence in his room. The "shadow" followed the boy, and by this means captured the labels.

Two big frauds have now been unearthed, and more are to follow, for the preparations above mentioned are not the only ones which have attracted the attention of counterfeiters. Among the bogus preparations is phenacetin, the Schieffelin label now being counterfeited by those who have no right to use the firm's name. The investigators have not said that the phenacetin is not of good quality, it is merely intimated that the label is being counterfeited. The bogus preparations concerning which developments may soon be expected are among the best known in the country. The clique which has

been manufacturing bogus Santal-Midy is distinct from the one which produced Antikamnia imitations. Joseph Platt, whose arrest on a charge of counterfeiting the trade-mark of the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., was noted in the last number of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, has been indicted. Joseph Platt is said to have furnished "Williams' Pink Pills" to department stores.

BROOKLYN DRUGGISTS BEFORE MAYOR STRONG.

Opposed by a Representative of the New York College.

The bill to amend the pharmacy chapter of the charter for Greater New York, drafted by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the German Apothecaries' Society, passed the House and Senate at Albany as we went to press with the issue of April 25th. The bill provides for a division of the income of the board, three-fifths of the fees to be retained for the library fund of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York and two-fifths to be turned into the treasury of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy. The amended Constitution of the State of New York provides that after any bill "for a special city law relating to a city" has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the Mayor of such city, who shall within fifteen days thereafter return it to the house from which it was sent (or if the session of the Legislature is terminated, to the Governor), with a certificate stating whether or not the city affected by its provisions has, through the act of its Mayor, rejected or accepted it.

On Tuesday, May 4th, at 3.45 p. m., there was a hearing in the Mayor's office on the bill of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association to amend the Greater New York charter, relating to the Board of Pharmacy.

The hearing was largely attended by members of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society (Brooklyn), and the German Apothecaries Society, of this city, all of whom appeared to favor the bill. Opposition to the bill seemed to be centered in the redoubtable Thomas J. Macmahon, the well-known trustee of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, who appeared in his official capacity as a member of the law committee of the college. Mr. Macmahon attempted to create the impression that he was authorized by the college to appear in opposition to the measure, but he was unable to produce any credentials. He proved, however, a very able champion of the interests of the college, and that institution could not have been better represented by any number of members with full power to act. He requested the Mayor to grant an adjournment in order that he might lay the matter before the Board of Trustees of the college and receive instructions, which request was, after a patient hearing of the friends of the measure, granted.

The motion for an adjourned meeting was contested vigorously by Wm. Muir, the president of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Association, Dr. E. H. Bartley, president of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy, Dr. Albert H. Brundage, Sydney Faber, Felix Hirsemann and

other members of the German Apothecaries' Society, of this State. The representatives of the German Apothecaries' Society, lead by Mr. Hirsemann and Oscar Goldmann were very vigorous in their defense of the bill and denunciation of what the spokesman of the party termed the "shilly-shally conduct" of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York. It was pretty conclusively shown that while the officers of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York had pledged their support to the bill in the first instance they had now withdrawn from that position and were disposed to actively oppose the efforts of the Brooklyn pharmacists to obtain the Mayor's approval of the bill.

The Mayor was informed by Mr. Hirsemann that the German Apothecaries' Society numbers in its membership nearly one-third of the total number of registered pharmacists of the Greater City, and they were all heartily in favor of the bill. Ringing speeches to this effect were made by several prominent members of the New York German Apothecaries' Society, including among others Sydney Faber, the secretary of the Society; Oscar Goldmann, the chairman of the law committee; and Dr. Gustavus Balser, the secretary of the New York Board of Pharmacy.

The Mayor was evidently favorably impressed with the speeches made in advocacy of the bill, but he listened to Mr. Macmahon's request for an adjournment of the hearing, and he consented to reopen the discussion on Saturday, May 8th, at 11 a. m., when both sides will again be heard.

Internal Revenue Decision Regarding the Sale of Alcohol.

The deputy collector of internal revenue at Utica has received directions from the office of the commissioner of internal revenue at Washington concerning a matter that may be of interest to druggists. A decision by Acting Commissioner Willson is given, which was made in reply to three questions submitted to him as follows:

- 1—Has a regular licensed druggist or apothecary the right to sell alcohol diluted down to a given percentage, as 62 per cent.?
- 2—Has he the right to dilute his alcohol in bulk? (Selling it, of course, for just what it is.)
- 3—Has he the right, by other process other than distilling, to convert 95 per cent. alcohol into absolute alcohol? (i. e., to remove the water by means of absorbents like gelatine?, etc.)

There is no objection, so far as the internal revenue laws of the United States are concerned, to this dilution of alcohol by a druggist, or to his sale of alcohol, diluted to any extent whatever, or undiluted, provided he holds the requisite special tax stamp as a liquor dealer. Under the long settled ruling the exemption from special tax granted to apothecaries by section 3,246 revised statutes, relates only to medicines made up of drugs in combination with distilled spirits or wine, therefore a druggist cannot, without involving himself in liability to any criminal prosecution sell alcohol or any distilled spirits or any other alcoholic liquor, not combined with drugs, as above stated, unless he holds a special tax stamp covering such sales, even though he sells the spirits, wine or alcoholic liquor upon a doctor's prescription for medicinal use only, or sell it for mechanical or scientific purposes.

To the third question, as to a druggist's right to convert 95 per cent alcohol into absolute alcohol by removing the water therein by means of absorbents, like gelatine, etc., the answer is that he can do so without involving himself in liability under the internal revenue laws, if this absolute alcohol, thereafter, is wholly used in combination with drugs in the preparation of medicines, but if he sells or offers for sale the alcohol not thus compounded into medicine his removal of the water therefrom has not come within the exempting provision of section 3,246 revised statutes, and he is required to pay special tax therefor as a rectifier, and also special tax as a liquor dealer.

COLLEGE OF PHARMACY GRADUATES.

New York College Graduates Largest Class in Its History.

Congressman Quigg Addresses the Graduating Class.

THE commencement exercises of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, which took place in Carnegie Hall, on Thursday evening, April 29, were marked by a brilliancy and showiness of achievement which has never been quite equaled on former occasions. The second under the presidency of Edward Kemp, and sixty-seventh since the foundation of the college, it was conceded by one of the oldest members of the faculty, who was interviewed by the representative of this journal, to be the most skilfully conducted commencement of any of the long series which have been held since the college moved away from the old University building on Grand street. It was noteworthy, too, from the fact that the number of successful students was larger this year than the graduating class of any similar institution in the country in previous years—for the first time in the history of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York—larger than this year's class of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy. Edward Kemp, the president of the college, is an honored veteran of New York's crack militia regiment—the famous Seventh—and through the courtesy of Colonel Appleton, the music for the occasion was furnished by the regimental band; and the musicians were seen for the first time in public in their new uniforms, and accompanied by the color-sergeant of the regiment, who paraded the colors. The latter ceremony was most imposing, the color-sergeant advancing to the front of the stage with military precision at a preconcerted signal with the flag folded around the staff; the band struck up the National air, "America," the flag was unfurled, and the entire audience stood up and sang the words of the hymn. It was the finishing touch to a ceremony which left a pleasant and doubtless a lasting impression on the minds of the vast audience, numbering a thousand or more of students, old and new, and their friends and relatives.

Entrance of the Class.

The exercises commenced with the entrance of the president, faculty, guests and

post-graduate class, who took seats on the platform. Then came the procession of students, who marched down the centre aisle, headed by Hermon W. Atwood, who has done similar duty on so many occasions as chairman of the committee of arrangements. The students were met in front of the platform by Geo. B. Wray, the acting chairman of the examination committee, who divided the column into two single files, which marched to their respective seats to left and right of the president. There was the usual amount of cheering from all parts of the hall, which was kept up at intervals until the graduating class had all been seated, and President Kemp stepped forward to announce prayer by the Rev. John W. Brown, D.D., the rector of St. Thomas. The prayer was simple and evidently composed for the occasion, containing numerous references to the trying character of a druggist's life and ending by an invocation of the Divine blessing for the future well-being of the young pharmacists. At the close Hermon W. Atwood announced that owing to the illness of Thos. F. Main, the secretary of the college, the duty of calling the roll of graduates fell to Dr. Harry B. Ferguson, who accordingly read off the following list of names, Mr. Wray and Mr. Macmahan handing diplomas to the students as the names were called:

Herman F. Ahrens, Charles E. Bagley, Coleman Bardos, Jr., Gustav H. Barthen, Wilhelm Becker, Frank Berdolt, Lazar Berliner, Joachim Brennglass, Louis Buckle, Nathan Cohn, Carl F. T. Dyna, George O. Ferdinand, Edward O. Francke, Charles Friedgen, Herbert Jerome Genen, Max Gluckman, Max Goldblatt, Alexander Goldman, Harry F. Hachenberger, Joseph H. Jacobsohn, Theodore Kaiser, George W. Kennedy, Frederick J. Kenney, Adolph C. Kilian, Henry W. Keeber, Frederick G. Koch, Conrad B. Kraft, Isaac Kruskal, Paul E. O. Koehler, Selig Lesser, Adolf Linder, Mary E. Little, James J. McCaffrey, Michael Metz, John G. Nickerson, Carl L. Remele, Julius A. Schulze, Frederick C. Schumacher, William A. Scruton, Thomas I. Shannon, Oscar T. Sommers, A. C. Stembuehler, Julius Tausig, Louisa Fendler, Emil Frostler, Henry A. Weingarten, August F. A. Wiggers, Oscar Wirth, Morris Zucker, New York City, N. Y.

Myer Arensberg, George Fordham, Henry Gnos, Otto Marx, Charles H. Mierow, Ralph Wentworth Milne, William H. Rogers, David Ronsheim, Edward William Steinicke, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Otto W. Grube, Windsor Locks; Daniel Jerome O'Brien, Deep River; William E. Young, New Hartford, Conn.; James Glenwell Dodson, Americus; Walter L. Meadows, Garden Valley; Arthur J. Palmer, Athens, Ga.; Orrin M. Morey, Mulberry Grove, Ill.; Emil C. F. Faarmann, Davenport, Ia.; Henry C. Becker, Clinton, Mass.

William E. White, Whiton, Md.
E. Louise Fellows, Concord, N. H.
Francis E. Baughman, Paterson; Clarence L. Rloxham, Montclair; Herbert W. Conrad, Oradell; John De Martin, Jr., Jersey City Heights; Wm. C. Ferguson, Ridgewood; Geo. Watson Frutchey, Boonton; Albert M. Gay, Bayonne; Hugo Gills, Jersey City; John Glassford, Jersey City; S. M. Martin, Newton; E. C. Mears, Elizabeth; Louis Patmos, Paterson; J. J. Reason, Rahway; P. U. Reeves, Rutherford; R. M. Smith, Newark; O. W. Toennies, Hoboken; R. Oeden Walling, Keyport; George B. West, Hacktystown, N. J.

W. S. Bain, Flushing; Chas. M. Beebe, Hamiliton; Felix C. Bornemann, White Plains; T. Allen Brooks, North Tarrytown; Wm. H. Chamberlain, Ellenville; Walter G. Curtis, Fleming; Richard Devine, Fort Hamilton; Ed. J. Dikeman, Goshen; Wm. S. Eltinge, Kingston; Arthur S. Evans, Utica; Henry W. Florence, Mt. Vernon; F. O. Gilman, Yonkers; Geo. W. Gschwind, Utica; Gordon L. Hager, Rome; G. B. Hastings, Stony Point; Jay D. Hoskins, Hannibal; F. J. Hubbard, Yonkers; Burton Langworthy, Greenwich; Emma Moith, Fishkill-on-Hudson; Geo. Niemann, Long Island City; Arthur H. Northrup, Beaver Dams; Geo. F. Peterson, Mt. Vernon; Fred. H. Preston, Utica; Willard H. Roberts, Rome; F. R. Rutherford, Utica; Henry Schriver, Yonkers; Sumner S. Chears, Malone; James M. Slattery, Brewsters; Wilbur, Saugerties, New York.

Frank M. Wooton, Greenville, N. C.
Whitfield K. Albright, Martin's Creek; Guy S.

Bosworth, I.e Raysville; T. B. Evans, Scranton; James B. Kelly, Susquehanna; George S. Male, Carbondale, Pennsylvania.

Oswald D. Ingham, Arctic Rhode Island.
Henry Jewett McKellar, Greenwood, South Carolina.

Roy C. Taplin, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
Heraclio L. Amadeo, Porto Rico, West Indies.
Edward W. Meinecke, Milwaukee, Wis.

President Kemp then conferred the degree of Graduate in Pharmacy by saying, "By authority of the power invested in me as president of the college, I hereby declare you graduates of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York.

Alumni Prize Men.

The special alumni prizes were then awarded to the three students who ranked highest by A. C. Searles, the president of the Alumni Association. He made a very impressive address to the students, giving them much sound advice regarding their future duty to Alma Mater. The winners of the alumni prizes were:

First prize, gold medal—Joachim Brennglass, New York City.

Second prize, silver medal—Henry C. Becker, Clinton, Mass.

Third prize, bronze medal—Oswald D. Ingham, Arctic, R. I.

Roll of Honor.

The roll of honor, consisting of the three men who obtained the highest number of marks out of a possible 700, and ten men in succession, was then announced by Geo. B. Wray, who explained the system of awarding marks. The list as read is as follows:

Joachim Brennglass, 95.85 per cent.; Henry C. Becker, 95.71 per cent.; Oswald D. Ingham, 94.71 per cent.; John Glassford, 94.14 per cent.; Charles H. Mierow, 93.28 per cent.; Henry Jewett McKellar, 93 per cent.; Frank Woodruff Rutherford, 92 per cent.; Max Gluckman, 91.85 per cent.; James Glenwell Dodson, 91.85 per cent.; James Joseph McCaffrey, 91.43 per cent.; Morris Zucker, 91.28 per cent.; Isaac Kruskal, 91.28 per cent.; Herman Frederick Ahrens, 91 per cent., and David Konsheim, 91 per cent.

Mr. Wray paid a high complement to the present class. He said he never in all his experience knew a class to acquit itself so well as did the class of '97.

Address by Hon. Lemuel E. Quigg.

The Hon. Lemuel Eli Quigg, former editor of the *New York Press*, and now Member of Congress from New York City, was then introduced by President Kemp, who remarked, as he did so, that it was not inappropriate that the band had just played a selection bearing the title "Hot Stuff." Mr. Quigg wished it were possible for him to convey to the graduates an adequate idea of how happy they ought to be in view of the fact that they had reached a bright parting point, where what they do or do not know gave no trouble either to them or anybody else. This cheerful state would not last long, however; it is for the present moment only; for their next step would carry them into the shadow of responsibility. It was gratifying to reflect that they had received an education which could be put to practical use. It is not the rule that boys and girls receive the right kind of education. The average college student more often graduates with affections that are called accomplishments. But these graduates had been occupying their time to good advantage, said Mr. Quigg, and he could well believe that they were equipped with substantial resources for mastering the problems of life.

Other maxims enunciated by Mr. Quigg were, "Right and wrong cease to be positive quantities when you get away from the ten commandments." "The man who never learns, never forgets, and is always consistent is a dead man." "The art of the opportune is to take things as you find them." He brought his address to a close by reciting with fine oratorical effect these lines:

Golden winged, priceless opportunity,
Borne on the wing of chance,
Lighted with the flame of promise,
Always out-holding its sealed offering.
Spring, boy, quick! It is the home you covet,
After all these barefoot days upon the street.
Reach out, young man; it is your dream of fortune—

The counting house, the marble mansion, the country seat,
And acres stretching far.
Cry low, little woman; it is the love
Your soul doth long for;
Strike, man! Strike; it is empire and a throne.

Mr. Quigg's address was listened to with close attention and he was frequently interrupted with laughter and applause.

Doctor of Pharmacy.

The degree of Doctor of Pharmacy was conferred by President Kemp, after a few remarks by Emeritus Professor Elliott, announcing the successful students. The prize men were named by Prof. Geo. A. Ferguson. A. C. F. Pfister ranked first and was awarded a microscope, while Phillip L. Eckhard stood second and received the prize of an analytical balance.

The college prizes of \$100 in cash to each of the three men who ranked highest in the respective studies of pharmacy, chemistry, and materia medica and botany, were awarded by Professor Chandler to F. W. Rutherford, J. Brennglass and John Glassford.

After awarding the prizes, Professor Chandler turned to the audience and commented briefly on the excellent address delivered by Congressman Quigg, supplementing that gentleman's remarks on "Opportunity." He said:

"Industry, industry is most commendable, but it may be misdirected; ability may be misapplied. Real success in life depends upon the ability to distinguish essentials from non-essentials; and the selection of objects worth working for."

The exercises were brought to a close by an excellent valedictory address by Charles E. Bagley.

The Class Dinner.

The dinner of the graduating class of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York took place Monday, April 26th, at the Hotel St. Denis, and was a very pleasant affair. To the strains of the Hungarian Band, the students, to the number of fifty, headed by Professors Coblenz and Diekman, marched into the handsomely-decorated and neatly-appointed dining-room on the first floor, where a T-shaped table was loaded with the delicacies of the season. At the guests' table were seated Dr. Diekman, the toastmaster, Professor Coblenz and Instructors Oehler and Ferguson, who were treated on this occasion with a prescription, propounded by the boys, which was skillfully compounded by the chef, and readily taken. When the coffee came on, Dr. Diekman, in his new role of toastmaster, complimented the graduates upon their success in the examinations, and called upon Professor Co-

blentz to recall the story of the "anti-mony pill" from his lectures, as some of the young men might have occasion to use the same on the following day. Dr. Coblentz responded in a few well-chosen words of both humorous and serious intent, concluding with some excellent advice to the young men. Instructor Oehler was next introduced by Dr. Diekman, and was requested to unravel the mysterious and new chemical formulas that one of the new graduates had discovered. He was equal to the occasion, but refrained from giving the new compound a name, as he felt that this honor belonged to the discoverer. Dr. Harry B. Ferguson made a very humorous speech, in which he showed great powers of mimicry. Though two years had passed since he had been a student, he remembered many of the idiosyncrasies of the professors, and mimicked them for the amusement of the assemblage. By special request the terpsichorean artist of the class of '97, Nathan Cohn, treated the merry party to one of his inimitable dances. The valedictorian of the class, Charles E. Bagley, made a very appropriate address, and merited the hearty applause which greeted him at the close. He was followed in neat speeches by nearly every student present, including a German address by William Becker.

Alumni Day.

The Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy held its annual meeting for the election of officers for the ensuing year: President, Arthur C. Searles; vice-presidents, H. A. Herold, Julius Tannenbaum, John Glassford; secretary, William A. Hoburg, Jr.; treasurer, Charles S. Erb; registrar, Miss K. C. Mahegin; new members of the Executive Committee, Adolph Henning and Dr. Harry B. Ferguson.

To Entertain the A. P. A.

The druggists of Minneapolis and St. Paul are already beginning to prepare for the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association, which is to be held August 23d to September 6th, at Lake Minnetonka. At a meeting held at the Commercial Club rooms, in Minneapolis, this week, there was a gathering of the druggists of the two cities to organize for the work of preparation. An organization was effected, with Chas. H. Huhn, of Minneapolis, as president, and G. A. Schumacher, secretary. The chair was authorized to appoint executive, finance, entertainment, souvenir, badges, reception, transportation, and advertising committees. Calculations will be based on an attendance of 1,500. One of the large Minnetonka hotels will be headquarters. Various excursions, including one to the Yellowstone, are being planned.

Maine Board.

At the April meeting of the Commission of Pharmacy of the State of Maine, the following applicants were registered: John De Orsay, North Vassalboro; Elmer H. Nickerson, Foxcroft; Frank S. Waldron, Pittsfield; Guy E. Hill, Deer- ington; John H. Turner, Thomaston. A certificate as "qualified assistant" was granted to Wellington McFarland, Bar Harbor, Maine.

The commissioners will hold a meeting at Bangor on June 9th.

The Commission has been active of late in looking up violators of the law. Several amendments to the law were passed by the Legislature last March and the Commission is notifying the druggists of Maine of the fact in a circular, accompanied by copies of the Pharmacy law. Extra copies can be had from Frank R. Partridge, Secretary of the Commission, Augusta, Me.

OBITUARY.

Henry E. Turner Dead.

On May 3 Henry E. Turner, the oldest druggist sundries dealer in the United States, was buried. He died on April 30 at the age of 79. Since 1864 he has been the senior member of the firm of Turner & Wayne. He was born in Nottingham, England, and came to this country when he was 13 years old. His first home here was in Baltimore, where he entered the service of his uncle, Dr. Chapman. In that city he learned the drug business, and after he became competent he went to New York and associated himself with Dr. Rushton, who kept a well-known pharmacy at Sixth avenue and Twenty-sixth street. After remaining there several years he



HENRY E. TURNER,
Late of Turner & Wayne, Philadelphia.

came to Philadelphia and entered the service of Eugene Roussel, the well-known perfumer. During his stay with this gentleman he traveled all over the country, and it was a treat to listen to the account of his various trips. During the period, when stage coaches predominated, he traveled from Maine to New Orleans and as far West as Kansas. While with this house Henry Clay was just then coming into fame, and Mr. Roussel decided to present Mr. Clay with a line of his goods. He delegated Mr. Turner to carry the goods to Mr. Clay, which he did. Several years later while Mr. Turner was going down on one of the Mississippi boats, Mr. Clay, who was then in the zenith of his fame, was on board, and, notwithstanding that he had not seen Mr. Turner since the day he was presented with the goods, he came up to him and greeted him by name, which greatly pleased Mr. Turner. His next move was to enter the employ of W. D. Glenn, a dealer in drug sundries at 26 South Fourth street, on the site where the Philadelphia Bourse now stands, and at the death of that gentleman the partnership of Turner & Wayne was formed, which was in 1864, and has been in existence ever since. In 1879 the firm moved to their present location, 530 Arch street. Mr. Turner was domestic in his tastes, belonged to no clubs, and was a pioneer commercial traveler. He leaves a wife and a child, the latter a

son, who is in the real estate business. The druggist sundry business, under the name of Turner & White, is to be continued as heretofore.

Mrs. Rudolf Dead.

The Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association has suffered a great loss in the death of Mrs. Eliza Rudolf, of New Orleans, who had been the secretary of the association from its birth. Mrs. Rudolf, nee Eliza Badon, was born in New Orleans May 15, 1852, and was educated in all the arts of refined and accomplished womanhood. On July 22, 1876, she became the wife of Theobald Rudolf, a well-known druggist of the First District. The young couple went to housekeeping in the rear of the neat little drug store, corner of Dryades and Second street, known even then as Rudolf's Pharmacy. Her husband contracted yellow fever during the prevalence of an epidemic, and died in 1878.

Mrs. Rudolf engaged a competent druggist pro tempore and applied for admission to the course of pharmacy in the old medical college. She was refused admittance, but she resolved to put her question of self-support in a legitimate business way to the test, and determine whether she should be cheated out of making a living as a druggist, merely because she was a woman. She inquired into the State laws on the subject of women in pharmacy. Women in pharmacy forsooth! The State had never thought of it. There was no law at all determining whether the term "pharmacists" applied to men or women, and believing that it was a calling eminently suitable to women, a calling which would enable her to continue the business left by her husband, educate her children, supply their wants, while superintending her own household affairs, Mrs. Rudolf began to study pharmacy at home under the guidance of a competent druggist. She read and studied and practiced putting up drugs for over three years, and when she considered herself quite competent, she one day almost paralyzed the State Board of Pharmacy by presenting herself for examination and demanding a certificate.

Such a thing was unheard of in Louisiana; but the law was plain, the term "pharmacist" appeared to have no restrictions; it might mean either male or female, and so excellent and satisfactory was the examination that this first woman applicant passed that the State board had nothing else to do but to grant her the coveted certificate. In 1891 she assumed charge of her own drug store. Men smiled; she wouldn't hold out long, and the public would scarcely trust a woman to put up their drugs. But the public did trust her. She was so faithful, so exact, so competent, the best physicians did not hesitate to recommend their patients to Mrs. Rudolf, and so her patronage grew and her name and influence.

When the Orleans Pharmaceutical Association was organized almost from its first organization Mrs. Rudolf was chosen secretary. She was the only woman in this great and important body of men, and she remained the secretary to the day of her death. Some six or seven years ago the State Pharmaceutical Association was organized, and Mrs. Rudolf, the faithful secretary of the parish organization, was elected secretary, and this position, too, she held up to her death. Other officials were changed, but never once was it thought of electing any other person secretary than this brilliant little woman druggist, who was so careful and exact and faithful in the performance of her duties.

When the Tulane University absorbed the old Medical College, Mrs. Rudolf, desiring to again test the powers, applied for admission to the pharmaceutical course, with the object of securing a diploma. But the conservative university refused her admission. She simply smiled, and many pharmacists would ask her what she desired with a diploma, when she was one of the most competent druggists in the State. "I am testing the laws, not for myself," she would answer, "but for women who will come after me, and who, like me, may be left to earn their own livelihood and support their fatherless little ones. I consider pharmacy a profession eminently suited to woman—one in which her delicate manipulation and careful methods of mixing ingredients will serve her well; and a nice, quiet, thrifty manner of earning one's living without going from beneath the shelter of one's own hearth and home."

Some four years ago Mrs. Behrens, on the part of the Portia Club, had a bill introduced into the State Legislature authorizing the Louisiana Universities to grant diplomas in law, medicine and pharmacy to women. The bill passed and became a law. Immediately Mrs. Rudolf presented herself before the Tulane Medical College faculty for admission to the pharmaceutical course, passed a brilliant examination, and was the first woman in the South to receive a diploma in pharmacy, graduating with a large class of some 100 or more physicians and druggists, three years ago.



Torrey Botanical Club.

Ferns of Japan and Grasses of Nebraska.

None of the officers of the Torrey Botanical Club were present at the regular meeting, held in Hamilton Hall, Columbia University, on the evening of Wednesday, April 28th. There were fifteen members there, and Prof. Underwood, who was down for a paper on "The Ferns of Japan," was called to the chair. Dr. L. N. Britton acted as secretary. The application of John Hallock for the club's endorsement of his candidacy for the award of the Newberry fund was granted. Prof. Underwood announced that the membership of the club had been reduced by the death, since the last meeting, of Dr. Emily L. Gregory, and a committee of three was appointed to draft appropriate resolutions. Prof. Underwood then proceeded to read a paper in preliminary form on "The Ferns of Japan." He stated that the paper was prompted by the receipt of a number of specimens from Dr. M. L. Holbrook, a medical missionary in Japan, and another collector on the island. The collection of 100 specimens represented 90 species. Prof. Underwood prefaced his remarks with a brief account of the geography of Japan. The area of Japan amounted to 266,000 square miles, larger than the combined States of California and Oregon, and equivalent to the area of the New England States, Virginia, West Virginia and part of Ohio. An examination of the flora of Japan as compared with that of the Eastern States of North America does not, according to Prof. Underwood, carry out the idea that the flora of Japan is similar to the flora of these States. The flora of China up to this day is not well understood. The tropical species of the Asiatic mainland stop with Southern China. Judging from the ferns alone, there is no support for the theory that the flora of Japan is in any sense the counterpart of that of the United States. Prof. Underwood made occasional references to the slowness of the authorities at Kew Gardens in getting at the facts with regard to recent discoveries in the field of botany, which were, however, neither given nor taken seriously.

P. A. Rydberg followed with an account of "The Floral Features of West Nebraska," which appeared to consist entirely of representatives of the grass family, and the members were treated to grasses until they showed some signs of resisting. It was a veritable feast of grasses from Nebraska, many prodigious specimens being shown. Among other things Mr. Rydberg instanced specimens of roots of morning glory as thick as a man's body and two and a half feet long.

The last paper was by Dr. John K.

Small, on "The Sessile-flowered Trillia of the Southern States." In bringing the meeting to a close, Dr. Britton spoke of a new weed that has found its way into this country in crimson clover. It is known to botanists as *Silenie conica*, and is a plant of Continental Europe.

Drug Bowlers to Banquet.

The officers of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Club, of New York, are actively at work arranging for the forthcoming annual banquet which promises this year to be on an unusually large scale. A death in the family of Edward Kemp, Jr., who is an active member of the banquet committee has caused a slight delay, but a meeting of the committee was held May 7th, and the time and place of the banquet has been practically decided upon. Efforts are being made to secure the rooms of the Drug Trade Club, Woodbridge Building, for Saturday, May 22d, though the final details have not been settled. The members who compose the banquet committee are: Chairman, S. H. Carragan; Edward Kemp, Jr.; Geo. J. Seabury, Wm. Ritchie, H. O. Barnes, and Francis H. Sloan. The officers of the club are: President, Francis H. Sloan; vice-president, Syd. H. Carragan; secretary, C. W. Rudyard; treasurer, Wm. De Zeller.

Brooklyn Board Licentiates.

The Kings County Board of Pharmacy held an examination on April 20th, at which the following passed, and were registered as pharmacists in the city of Brooklyn:

Henry Davidson, Francis Wolf, James R. Clark, Harry B. Borger, N. Wieslowitz.

Assistant pharmacists' certificates were issued to Giovanni Asselta, Wm. J. Schwarz, Cornelius De Jonge, Michel Schwartz, Ewald Brode, Gerard Kasper, Joseph Murphy and Angelo Rascia.

The next examination will be held on May 18, at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, 229 Franklin avenue. All applications should be made in person to the secretary, L. T. Perkins, at 19 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, before that day.

A Distinguished Cuban.

Dr. Antonio B. Zanetti, the mayor of Matanzas, Cuba, and owner of the Drogueria Farmacia Central, the leading drug store of the town, has been staying in New York for a short time, on his way to Paris, France. He reports the drug business in Cuba as utterly demoralized, by reason of the increasing poverty of the people and the disturbing influences of the war. The doctor goes to Paris for an indefinite period, leaving the

care of his Cuban business, in the meantime, to his assistants. He is a very polished and agreeable gentleman of very considerable educational attainments, being a thorough master of at least three modern languages.

Personal Mention.

Charles W. Westenfelder, N. Y. C. P., '93, has resigned his position at H. A. Cassebeer's Pharmacy, corner of Seventy-second street and Columbus avenue, New York City, and gone to his native place, Springfield, Ohio, where he has purchased a drug store.

Charles Wilson Stearns, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, and, until about three weeks ago, a prescription clerk of Hudnut's Pharmacy, 205 Broadway, was killed by an explosion of flashlight powder at his home, in Spring Valley, N. J., on Wednesday, May 5.

Emil S. Bohata, N. Y. C. P., '93, the former manager of the old established Schwennner Pharmacy at First avenue and Seventy-second street, has purchased the store from the Schwennner estate. John Novak, N. Y. C. P., '96, formerly with Henry Bohmfalk is his first assistant.

A. L. Goldwater the proprietor of the pharmacies at 138th street and Willis, 149th street and Willis, 142d street and Third avenue and the Park avenue Hotel Pharmacy, graduated this year from Bellevue Medical College. He will continue his business connections for some time to come.

A. C. Nauman, druggist, at 125 Court street, Brooklyn, who suffered a relapse after having apparently recovered from a severe attack of pneumonia, died at his residence on Court street, on Friday, April 9. For the present his store will be continued under the management of his former clerk, Mr. Schmitt.

Julius Tannenbaum, N. Y. C. P., '93, a student of medicine at the last session of the Long Island Hospital Medical College, and who sold his pharmacy at the corner of 106th street and Madison avenue, New York City, last fall, to Armin Hermann, has again gone back to the retail drug business by purchasing Mueller's Pharmacy, 742 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn.

Frederick E. Ruppel, N. Y. C. P., '92, the manager of Charles Cunz's branch store, at the corner of 104th street and Columbus avenue, New York City, started for Europe on Wednesday, April 28, for a three months' pleasure trip, during which time he will visit his father in Germany. His assistant, Mr. Hoffman, will conduct the business during his absence.

F. R. McDermott, well and favorably known to the New York trade for the past fifteen years, has recently become one of the largest stockholders in the Michael Manufacturing Company, 102-104 Fulton street, this city. The Michael Manufacturing Company are the patentees of the Spiralrib Nipple, the sale of which is to be actively pushed throughout the country.

Mr. Parsons, the "Co." of J. A. Miller & Co., the oldest drug house of Gloversville, N. Y., has retired, J. A. Miller continuing the business, he is renovating the store, has two new clerks, besides Mr. Ostrander the chief clerk and manager. He will put in a handsome soda fountain, and Miller's Drug Store will be in the front of the procession.

Miss Lucy Kent, daughter of Benjamin Kent, druggist, on Main street, Paterson, N. J., was married to Murray Hillman Chapin, of Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, April 29, at the house of the bride's parents, on Hamilton avenue, Paterson, by the Rev. Dr. David Magie, of the Church of the Redeemer. The maid of honor was Miss Ann Baker, of Milford, Pa., while Harold Clearman, of New York City, was best man. Mr. and Mrs. Chapin will reside in Brooklyn.

Henry Gerhart, 29 years old, of 194 Second avenue, succeeded in getting \$14 worth of drugs from the wholesale house of Henry Klein & Co., 44 Cortlandt street, on April 23, by presenting an order with the forged signature of Dr. H. A. Salmon, druggist, at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets. The following day he sent a similar order to the store by 10-year-old Samuel Lipkin, of 130 Orchard street. The boy got the goods, but was followed, and when he handed them to Gerhart on the street both were arrested. George E. Reynolds, of the firm, made a charge of grand larceny against Gerhart in the Centre Street Court, and Magistrate Brann held Gerhart for further examination. Lipkin was committed to the Gerry Society as a witness.

Howard Baer, formerly with Fraser & Co., pharmacists, at 262 Fifth avenue, and more recently with Hegeman & Co.'s drug store, 196 Broadway, is now the chief assistant at Frederick W. Foucar's Pharmacy, corner of Eighty-sixth street and Lexington avenue, New York City.

The marriage of Herbert D. Robbins, of the wholesale drug firm of McKesson & Robbins, and treasurer of the New York College of Pharmacy, to Miss Mary Helen Carroll, daughter of ex-Gov. John Lee Carroll, of Baltimore, Md., was solemnized on Monday morning, April 26, 1897, in the Church of St. Pierre de Chaillot, Paris. The witnesses for the bride were Royal Phelps Carroll, her brother, and Thomas Maitland. For the groom, there were United States Ambassador James B. Eustis and Hon. Perry Belmont, of New York. The ceremony was performed by Abbe de Giberques. A wedding breakfast was served after the ceremony at the residence of Comte de Kergorlay in the Rue Mesnil. Among the guests were the following: Comtesse de Kergorlay and Baronne Louis de la Grange, sister of the bride; Comte Jean de Kergorlay, Baron Louis de la Grange, ex-Gov. Carroll and wife, and their sons; Vicomte de la Bastier, Miss Ilene O'Donnell, Miss Cavendish Taylor, of London; Mrs. Henry Sloan, and Mrs. Peter Lynch, sisters of the groom; Mr. Peter Lynch, and Mrs. Astor, of New York. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert D. Robbins will spend some time in Europe, but will reside in New York City after their wedding journey.

PARISEN SUCCEEDS LOHMAN.

Governor Griggs has appointed G. W. Parisen, of Perth Amboy, to succeed H. J. Lohman, of Jersey City, as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy. When the Board was originally appointed Mr. Lohman received the one-year term, which has now expired. The new appointment is for five years.

The New Jersey Pharmaceutical Circle, composed of druggists and their assistants, opposed the re-appointment of Mr. Lohman, on the ground that he and his fellow-commissioners did practically nothing to enforce the law against unregistered pharmacists.

EXPLOSION IN A HOSPITAL.

By an odd accident, which occurred in the Women's Hospital at Fiftieth street and Park avenue last week, Dr. Leo Ros of the house staff and August Wolf, the apothecary of the institution, were severely hurt. Between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon they were in the drug store, a small detached one-story frame building in the rear of the main building on the Forty-ninth street side. Mr. Wolf was sterilizing catgut, which is used in the hospital for sutures. The sterilization was effected by placing the catgut in a glass jar of alcohol, which was suspended in a pot of boiling water.

The alcohol jar broke or blew up, and the two men were enveloped in flames. The fire spread to the fixtures in the room, and the building was in a blaze. A policeman who arrived on the scene put out the fire with a few buckets of water. Dr. Ros and Apothecary Wolf were carried into the hospital, where it was discovered that both had been horribly burned about the face, head and neck. They were put to bed, and last night it was said that their condition was critical. Dr. Ros has since died as the result of his injuries.

MISS BEDFORD MARRIED.

At the home of the bride's uncle, Warner Van Norden, 16 West Forty-eighth street, New York, Miss Julia L. Bedford was married Thursday, April 29, at 3 o'clock to E. Tomlinson Gill. The marriage was solemnized according to the rites of the Society of Friends. The house was decked with spring blossoms, and the drawing rooms were filled with relatives and intimate friends of the young couple. The bride was charming in white satin trimmed with lace and covered with the voluminous folds of the filmy tulle veil. There were two bridesmaids, who were dressed in rose figured gauze made over pink taffeta silk and trimmed with lace and ribbons. They were Miss Allette Langdon Bedford, the bride's sister, and Miss Cora Langdon Van Norden, a cousin. The ushers were: Warner de la Montaigne Van Norden, cousin of the bride; William T. Reeve, of Camden, N. J.; Ephraim A. Tomlinson, of Kirkwood, N. J., and John Lippincott, of Haddonfield, N. J. John Gill, of Philadelphia, the bridegroom's brother, was best man.

A small reception followed the marriage ceremony. Mr. Gill and his bride will pass their honeymoon on his estate, on the James River, in Virginia, a plantation of several thousand acres in extent, which was formerly the property of Gov. Berkeley. They will make their residence in Haddonfield, N. J.

Mrs. Gill is the daughter of the late P. Wendover Bedford, professor emeritus of the New York College of Pharmacy.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

BUFFALO, May 5.—The tenth annual commencement of the Buffalo College of Pharmacy took place at Music Hall on the evening of April 27th, as a part of the closing exercises of the University of Buffalo, there being graduated at the same time seventy-two in the College of Medicine and sixty-seven in the College of Dentistry. The Law Department does not participate in the exercises.

The Graduating Class in Pharmacy

numbered forty-six, of which four have completed the longer course, and received the degree of Master in Pharmacy, as follows: Clifton Chidester Briggs, Skaneateles Falls; Charles Abraham Libolt, Elmira; Edward Henry Leadly, Webster; and Charles Leon Ogden, Ilion.

The following received the diploma of Graduate in pharmacy as the result of a two-years' course:

Edwin Collins Baldwin, Watertown; Levant Brown, Batcheller, Buffalo; William George Beachner, Buffalo; Charles Ernest Behling, Buffalo; Louis Joseph Behrens, Buffalo; Archie U. Carter, Jamestown; William Frederick Cool, Roulette, Pa.; Louis Avery Corning, Warsaw; Robert Brooks Cursons, Buffalo; Thomas Matthew Cunningham, Buffalo; Oliver Edmund Dake, Otto; Edmund T. Fraine, Buffalo; John Muray Franklin, Honeoye; John Burtis Hegemen, Jamestown; Frederick J. Heyden, Buffalo; John Henry Hilligass, Tonawanda; J. Amos House, Syracuse; Arthur Frank Humbery, Clarence; Peter Christian Klaeszes, Buffalo; Peter John Kreuz, Buffalo; Edwin Wright Lathbury, Buffalo; George M. Lathrop, Forestville; Donald Norman McLean, Attica; Charles Oakley Martin, Jamestown; Henry Mauer, Buffalo; Edward Leonard Miller, Buffalo; Richard Franklin Morgan, Buffalo; John Arthur Norton, Booneville; Benjamin Robert Patterson, Heppner, Oregon; Henry J. Seidler, Buffalo; Henry Wesley Sloucum, Canandaigua; Cora May Smith, Hinckley, O.; Frank William Smith, Spring Creek, Pa.; George Harrison Sprague, Smethport, Pa.; Ernest T. Sumner, Buffalo; George Lewis Traver, Tonawanda; Edward Gillette Van Winkle, Hornellsville; Hille De Loss Walters, Howard; James Malcolm Wilcox, Olean; Irving Searle Wood, Tiro, O.

The following have completed the shorter course, but are debarred from graduating on account of age: William J. Gram, Tonawanda; Harry C. Luke, Salamanca. They will receive diplomas on attaining the legal age. This always happens. There is quite a large number in the graduating class above who completed the course a year or more ago and were obliged to wait for some time qualification, such as age or experience in a drug store.

Following is the prize list: Peaby prize, \$50, taken by Clifton C. Briggs; Alumni Association prize, advanced course, \$25, taken by Charles L. Ogden; Faculty Junior prize, \$25, taken by Nelson M. Wiegand.

The honor list, with percentages, is as follows: Clifton C. Briggs, 96.7; Benjamin R. Patterson, 95; Charles L. Ogden, 92; Archie U. Carter, 90.5; Edward H. Leadly, 89.4; William F. Cool, 89.4. It is customary to limit the honor list to five, but as the last was tied with another, the sixth was necessarily included.

Professor Remington Addressed the Buffalobians.

The exercises were presided over by Chancellor James O. Putnam and the principal address to the graduates of all departments was delivered by Prof. Joseph P. Remington, Ph.M., F.C.S., of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

The address was a remarkably fine one, and held the large audience as special college addresses seldom do. Being from the side of pharmacy it, of course, made that a special topic.

The college authorities showed their appreciation of the services of Prof. Remington by giving a faculty luncheon in his honor after the commencement and taking an excursion to Niagara Falls and a further trip down the Gorge.

G. F. Harvey Co. Meet and Elect Officers.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the G. F. Harvey Co., manufacturing chemists, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., April 20th, the following trustees were elected for the ensuing year: Geo. F. Harvey, S. A. Rickard, L. H. Cramer, Jas. Mingay, E. T. Brackett, Wm. Hay Bockes and Hiram Tompkins. At a meeting of the trustees on April 24th, the following officers were elected: President, S. A. Rickard; vice-president and treasurer, L. H. Cramer; secretary, James Mingay. The company report the most prosperous year since its incorporation.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Dinner of the Boston Druggists' Association.

President G. H. Ingraham, of the Boston Druggists' Association, must be the mascot for that organization, if a large attendance at its meetings and a lively interest in its workings is any criterion. The dinner of April 27th was as attractive as any of its predecessors. The guests were Col. H. A. Thomas and T. E. Stutson. Col. Thomas was private secretary to the late Gov. Greenhalge and gave an interesting account of the daily duties of an occupant of the gubernatorial chair. Mr. Stutson, famed for his participation in cadet theatricals, related some capital anecdotes, which his auditors found highly amusing. The association will hold no more meetings until the last Tuesday in October.

News in General.

Mr. Leary was first appointed in 1879 to test sugars, and continued to do this work until November, 1891. In 1894, when the present tariff law was passed, he was again appointed.

At a meeting of the New England Pharmaceutical Co., held last month, President F. M. Harris was re-elected. The following officers and directors have also been recently chosen: Treasurer, Henry Canning; clerk, M. L. H. Leavitt; Massachusetts directors, F. M. Harris, Worcester; Henry Canning, Boston; John Larrabee, Melrose; G. H. Ingraham, West Newton; W. P. Draper, Springfield; J. A. Rice, Milford; W. F. Greene, Ashmont; F. W. Reeves, Cambridge; C. E. Carter, Lowell; E. V. Reynolds, Gardner, and J. J. Curran, Holyoke. Connecticut, C. A. Rapelye, Hartford, and James Duggan, Norwich. Rhode Island, F. A. Jackson, Woonsocket, and M. B. Wood, Providence.

The commencement exercises of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy will this year be conducted on a different plan from that usually adopted by similar institutions. The class has decided to have the event patterned somewhat after the style of academic colleges, with class day features. This step has met the approval of the college authorities, and the affair will occur at the college building on May 13. The class ceremonies will be held in the forenoon, after which a lunch will be served; in the afternoon the regular college exercises will take place. The committee on the part of the college is composed of Messrs. Benedict, Sawyer, Wheeler and Jordan. The banquet of the Alumni Association will be held on the evening of the same day at Young's Hotel.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Moving to Amend the State Pharmacy Law.

QUEER DECISION IN THE ZACHARIAS CASE.

PHILADELPHIA, May 5.—Ever since the Commonwealth lost its case against Zacharias there have been a number of schemes formed by financial men for conducting drug stores of their own, all they have to do being to secure a manager when they will reap the profits. During the last two weeks there have been at least three stores opened in this city, all of which are owned by gentlemen who never had any idea of learning the profession. Jacob Eiselstein, of Egg Harbor, New Jersey, has bought the store on Thirteenth street, near Silver, and he has placed in charge as manager A. B. Wenrich.

The druggists are alarmed over this matter and they are seeking their representatives and urging them to speedily act on the Pharmacy Bill, which is now in the Legislature. This bill has had a second reading and at the last one the amendment introduced by the physicians was stricken out and now it is in its original shape. In speaking of the law, one of the members of the Pharmacy Board said: "It has insured the public against the careless handling of poisons and narcotics, such as morphine, opium, cocaine, all sales of which must be registered and open to the inspection of the Coroner and the public, thus in a measure reducing the criminal use of poisons and making it more difficult for unfortunates who have become addicted to the terrible habit of using morphine, opium, and cocaine to purchase their favorite narcotics. It would be a blessing to the citizens of Pennsylvania if the sales of poisons and narcotics were entirely restricted to registered pharmacists. The vast quantities of the above mentioned drugs and all manner of poisons sold by unregistered people in the agricultural and mining districts of this State is alarming."

Minor News Notes.

Thomas E. McGuire, who has been clerking for a number of druggists throughout the State, will shortly open a store at Mahanoy City.

J. T. White, Franklin and Columbia avenues, who has been sick for three months, but was on a fair way to recovery, has had a relapse.

Thomas Heatherington, formerly of Eighteenth and Reed streets, is about to open a new store on Germantown avenue above Indiana avenue.

Dr. S. P. Newsham, who has conducted the drug store at Fifth and Morris streets for a number of years, has sold out his interest to Mr. Zion.

Thomas Campbell has sold out his store at Fifteenth and South streets to R. S. Doake. The new owner has for a number of years been a clerk in Mr. Campbell's store.

A STATE BOARD EXAMINATION.

At the recent examination held before the State Pharmaceutical Board, there were only 192 persons out of 308 that successfully passed. Of this number 129 applied for qualified assistants' certificates, of whom 88 passed a successful examination; 179 applied for registered pharmacists' certificates, of which 104 were granted certificates of registration. The next meeting of the Board will be held on Thursday, July 29, at Williamsport and Erie for the examination of applicants for registration. It is understood that one of the questions asked the applicants for examination at the Harrisburg meeting was, "Give the maximum single dose of atropine, strychnine, morphine and seven other powerful remedies. Some of the applicants said they would give as much as 10 grains of strychnine, 20 grains of atropine, and as much as 40 grains of morphine. It is needless to say these applicants will have another quess at a future examination."

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, May 6.—Druggists here are still more or less agitated over the pending charges of levying blackmail against ex-Health Officer Prendergast and Dr. O. V. Limerick, who formerly traveled for the Fraser Drug Company, of New York. It is understood that the prosecution has taken every precaution not to be outwitted by the defense when the case comes up for trial. In order to do this a number of Fraser's tablets have been analyzed by a prominent local chemist and found to be up to the standard. At least that is the story that is going around. It is not yet known just when the two men mentioned will be arraigned for trial. Dr. Prendergast finally tendered his resignation as Health Officer of the city and it was promptly accepted by the Board of Administration. There were a number of prominent physicians anxious to succeed Dr. Prendergast. Among those whose names appeared in this connection from time to time were Dr. C. S. Muscroft, Dr. C. S. Castle, Dr. William Judkins, Dr. L. S. Querner and Dr. Ed. Walker. In the end, however, the position was finally given to Dr. John Withrow, a prospective son-in-law of General Andrew Hickenlooper, president of the Cincinnati Gas and Coke Company. Dr. Withrow is a Democrat and was formerly a member of the Board of City Hospital Trustees. He took charge of his office last Monday and, it is said, will make several reforms.

The Saturday Half-Holiday in Ohio.

During the summer months all the wholesale drug houses will close their doors at noon on Saturdays. This system was inaugurated several years ago and has been continued ever since. The Saturday half holiday is greeted with much pleasure by the small army of men who are employed in the various local houses. Wholesale houses in almost every line follow this system also and it has now become a decided feature in local business circles. A base ball game is now being arranged between two nines to be made up from the wholesale drug houses and druggists' sundries houses. The game will be played the second Saturday afternoon in June and a rip-roaring big time is expected. The friends and relatives of the players on both sides will be present to cheer their favorites and the game will be played at one of the many local summer resorts.

Prospects of a Good Meeting in Ohio.

CLEVELAND, May .—The Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association will hold its annual convention at Cleveland, June 8th, to 11th, inclusive. All indications point to this being one of the most successful and largest meeting ever held, as not only members of the association have signified their intentions of being present, but druggists from all over the State will attend.

Cleveland wants to outshine itself, and Lewis C. Hopp, secretary of the association and chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, is going to make it interesting for the boys. He has arranged tally-ho parties, lake rides, and an excursion to Niagara Falls. In connection with the convention is the Pharmaceutical Ex-

position, to be held June 7th to 12th. It is not merely an exhibit, but everything is to be arranged in a systematic order, booths nicely decorated, and an orchestra will furnish delightful music afternoons and evenings. The leading chemical, pharmaceutical, and toilet houses, etc., have already arranged to make an exhibit, and everything points to its being the most successful exhibit ever held. Mr. Hopp has arranged with the Cleveland Press, the leading paper of Northern Ohio, to give all the exhibitors publicity in its news columns, and with a large public attendance, the exhibitors will find themselves well repaid.

The following committee of pharmacists, which shall serve as a general committee, and from which all minor committees shall be appointed, has been announced by those who have the arrangements for the coming Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association meeting in charge:

Lewis C. Hopp, chairman; G. L. Heckler, Geo. W. Voss, Philip Lehr, John Gleim, D. Myers, R. L. Cobb, H. Kuhlmeier, W. H. Stecher, E. Beckenbach, Otto Zicker, O. B. Hannum, A. F. May, Eugene Selzer, E. A. Schellentraeger, H. Benfield, P. Acker, L. Keiper, Chas. Foster, H. J. Sherwood, H. D. Sanderson, J. A. Bartlett, W. M. Fox, C. E. Rennekar, M. J. Carey, W. H. Haake, Carl Schmidt, C. H. Schoenhut, F. L. Nydecker, J. H. Silberling, Wm. Kuder, W. H. Flood, H. G. Wagner, G. M. Grosse, J. P. Urban, D. Ingram, J. M. Gehrung, J. W. Deutsch and F. L. Gegelein.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, May 3.—The Legislature, which is now in session at Lansing, will probably leave saloonkeepers alone in regard to the \$500 license now required. This was decided at a caucus held by the Senators last week; but the sentiment seemed to be in favor of more closely restricting druggists, especially in regard to the sale of liquor. There is a bill pending which requires them to keep a record of every drink sold, and for what purpose. The officers of the law are to be permitted to examine these books at will. In local option counties no liquor can be sold except on the prescription of a physician. The bill will probably meet with no opposition. There is another bill pending which gives townships and villages the right to prohibit liquor selling altogether by a majority vote at any election.

Happenings in Michigan.

Lewis J. Fulmer, who was arrested at Detroit, charged with smuggling phenacetine from Canada and released on bail, is now importing large quantities of the drug in the regular way, paying the duty on it. He says he will smuggle no more, but will supply the trade with phenacetine, and take his chances of trouble with the owners of the patent.

Will W. Slawson, a prominent druggist of Greenville, Mich., who created a sensation by disappearing on the day he was to have been married to Miss Kate Baker, of that village, was arrested on April 25 at Kalamazoo and taken back to Greenville on a criminal charge. He waived examination, and was bound over to the Circuit Court for trial, with bail at \$1,500.

When Theron Forbes, of 605 Coit avenue, Grand Rapids, Mich., opened his drug store one morning recently, he found that a pane of glass was missing from the rear door and \$25 from one of the money drawers. His store is one of the sub-stations of the "Evening Press," and the money was the receipts of the week from sales of the paper to newsboys. The thieves must have been well acquainted with the place, as the money drawer had evidently been found without disturbing anything else. A large portion of the money consisted of pennies, put up in packages of \$1 each.

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

CHICAGO GRADUATES.

The thirty-seventh commencement of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois, was held at the Great Northern Theatre, on Thursday, April 22, at 2.30 p. m. About 400 friends of the class were present. The president of the university, the faculty of the school, the members of the advisory board and the members of the graduating class were seated upon the stage. President Andrew S. Draper, LL.D., addressed the class, giving to the students much valuable advice concerning their future professional career. Then followed the conferring of degrees. The Biroth prize microscope was presented to Miss Alma Babb for superior work in materia medica and microscopy. The trustees' medals awarded to the junior students were won by Miss Margaret L. Wright, for excellence in materia medica and botany; by Charles A. Warhanik, for excellence in chemistry, and by George Straub, for excellence in pharmacy. The salutatory address was given by Mark T. Storen, and the valedictory by Emil J. Fisher.

The graduates were:

CLASS 1897.

Pharmaceutical Chemists.—Alma Babb, Remington, Ind.; Wilfrid James Bignold, Waukegan, Ill.; John Elliot Boudinot, Danville, Ill.; Arthur Kampman, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Johnson Renshaw, Normal, Ill.; Luba Julia Robin, Chicago, Ill.; Charles Walter Winne, Chicago, Ill. Graduates in Pharmacy.—Eugene Daniel Allen, Marseilles, Ill.; Otto Balenseifer, Joliet, Ill.; Otto T. E. Behmer, Chicago, Ill.; Fred Ferdinand Francis Behrens, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Arthur Boyce, Mt. Vernon, Ind.; Fred Edward Albert Buckner, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Eugene Clyde, Chicago, Ill.; Francis Xavier Dieden, Chicago, Ill.; George Charles Dittman, Chicago, Ill.; Elizabeth Elliott, Peotone, Ill.; Emil John Fisher, Wahoo, Neb.; Harry Raymond Friedgen, Columbus, Ind.; Charles Clifford Fulghum, Richmond, Ind.; Carl Edward Gilbert, Blair, Wis.; Micajah Anderson Harper, Michigan City, Ind.; Charles Frederick Hoch, Hamilton, Ind.; Peter William Jacobus, La Crosse, Wis.; George Gilbert Johnson, Norwich, Kan.; David Landan, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Lange, Chicago, Ill.; George Andrew Mark, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph Aloysius McGoe, Chicago, Ill.; Harry Charles Mehrlisch, Black Hawk, Colo.; Harry George Menn, Quincy, Ill.; Leopold Ludwig Mrasek, Chicago, Ill.; Edward Charles Parsons, Parker, S. Dak.; Harry James Pier, Hurley, S. Dak.; Henry Frederick Plautz, Chicago, Ill.; Otto Porges, Chicago, Ill.; Hiram Schwarz, Chicago, Ill.; George Irving Washington Smith, Shelton, Neb.; Mark Thomas Storen, Rockford, Ill.; Evert Van Buren, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; William Frederick Waldron, Chicago, Ill.; Mortimer Safford Wooster, Norwalk, Ohio.

The enterprise of the Searle & Hereth Company furnished a feature of the commencement exercises which was much appreciated. The faculty and graduating class of the school of pharmacy were invited to the company's laboratory and all who were present were escorted through the plant. The Searle & Hereth Company has extended similar invitations to other educational institutions and students from the Rush Medical College, the Bennett Eclectic Medical College and the Chicago Medical College have all been shown how work is done in a model laboratory.

*Honorable mention.

Reception by the Alumni.

The Alumni Association of the Chicago College of Pharmacy tendered the graduating class a reception and banquet at the Auditorium upon the evening of Commencement Day. Covers were laid for 125. The toasts given were: "The University of Illinois," President Andrew S. Draper, LL.D.; "The Class of '97," Elizabeth Elliott, Ph.G.; "Medico-Legal Pharmacy," Edwy Logan Reeves, LL.B.; "Medicine and Pharmacy," Wm. E. Quine, M.D.; "Pharmacy and Medicine," Professor C. S. N. Hallberg, Ph.G.; "The School of Pharmacy," Hon. Alexander J. McLean; "The Old and the New," Jas. A. Lydston, M.D., Ph.G. President, Jas. A. Lydston, of the Alumni Association, acted as toastmaster. Among the guests were Trustees Jas. E. Armstrong, Thomas J. Smith, Isaac N. Raymond, Lucy L. Flower and Mary T. Carrell, of the University; also President Steele and Vice-President Quine, of the medical school.

Meeting of the Advisory Board.

A meeting of the Advisory Board of the School of Pharmacy of the University of Illinois was held at the school on Wednesday, April 21st, at 10 a. m. There were present Henry Biroth, Walter M. Sempill, Albert E. Ebert and Andrew Scherer, of Chicago; Henry Swannell, of Champaign; Theodore C. Loehr, of Carlinville, and D. H. H. Rogers, of Kankakee. Dr. Rogers presided, and W. B. Day acted as secretary. Various matters relating to the School of Pharmacy were discussed, and several recommendations to the Board of Trustees were made. After attending the commencement exercises, the Advisory Board adjourned to meet June 2d, at Champaign.

Meeting of the Retail Association.

The Chicago Retail Druggists' Association held a meeting April 20th at the Sherman House, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, T. V. Wooten; vice-presidents, Soren Mathison, A. E. Dorner and G. W. Grassly; treasurer, Andrew Scherer; secretary, John S. Hottinger; trustees, South side, John Conrad and R. P. Braun; north side, W. T. Klenze and Adolph Gaul; west side, P. J. Behrens and J. H. Xelowski. Legislative committee, William Bodemann, G. P. Englehart and A. E. Ebert. Officers reports were read and all were satisfactory.

Opposed to the Non-Secret Bill.

The committee consisting of Messrs. Ebert, Hallberg and Wells reported on the department store bill and told of the progress made at Springfield. Dr. Hallberg, on behalf of the legislative committee of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, talked on the bill requiring that the formulas of patent medicines be printed on the label. He was opposed to the measure, one ground being that druggists would find themselves with large stocks which they could not sell if the bill became a law. Old druggists recall that a similar bill was introduced some years ago into the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.

Heard in Chicago.

A new store has been opened by A. M. Rogers & Co., at Dana, Iowa.

C. T. Daniels has purchased the stock of A. H. Allen, at Morris, Ill.

C. J. Weirick & Co. have succeeded J. E. Graff & Co., at Colfax, Iowa.

W. H. Stulte has purchased the store of W. H. Lloyd, at Michigan avenue and Thirty-first street, Chicago.

Weston & Dunhaven, at North Clark and Ontario streets, Chicago, have been succeeded by C. B. Dunhaven.

The sign which formerly read "Price's Pharmacy," at Champaign, Ill., has been changed to Price & Sandford.

E. H. King, who for some years has been at Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street, Chicago, has sold out.

William A. Dyche, who owns one of Chicago's big down-town drug stores, has been re-elected Mayor of Evanston.

C. H. Tyler lately put in a new stock of drugs at Sixty-first street and Wentworth avenue, and is now open for business.

President G. D. Searle, of the Searle & Hereth Co., Chicago, has gone to Denver on a business trip. Mr. Searle makes two such trips a year.

The Doud Pharmaceutical Company is a new corporation which has been lately granted papers by the Secretary of State. Its purpose is to manufacture remedies. The capital stock is \$2,500, and the incorporators are Frank N. Doud, John A. McKeever and James B. Gascoigne.

DR. HOFFMANN KEEPS IN TOUCH WITH AMERICAN PHARMACY.

Albert E. Ebert has received a long letter from Dr. Frederick Hoffmann, formerly of New York, where he was at one time editor and proprietor of the "Pharmaceutische Rundschau." Dr. Hoffmann is now in Leipsic. He gives his impressions concerning pharmacy in Germany as he finds it after thirty years' absence, and compares present conditions with those formerly prevailing, and with the business in the United States. He does not find much to commend, and says that conditions in his native country are much the same as here, namely, that the commercial side is predominating. Dr. Hoffmann says that he gets the AMERICAN DRUGGIST regularly, and through its columns keeps informed regarding the doings of his former associates.

E. B. Heimstreet Named Again.

APPOINTED FOR A FOURTH TERM ON WISCONSIN STATE PHARMACY BOARD.

Jamesville, Wis., May 2.—E. B. Heimstreet, of this city, has received from Governor Scofield notice of his reappointment as a member of the State Board of Pharmacy. The action by the Governor meets the wishes of the pharmaceutical profession of the State, and is an appropriate recognition of Mr. Heimstreet's long and untiring services as secretary of the Board. He was first appointed to that body in 1882, and was made secretary of the Board. He was reappointed in 1887 and again in 1892, the term now beginning making the fourth for which he has been named. He is, in experience, one of the oldest Pharmacy Board secretaries in the United States, and during the fifteen years he has now served he was never absent from a meeting or late in arriving for one.

The St. Louis College of Pharmacy Election.

The annual meeting and election of officers of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy was held at the college building, April 26th. Just an average attendance was recorded. The reports of the different officers showed the college to be in a progressive, prosperous condition. The organization has just held its own in membership during the past year. The following officers were elected to serve the ensuing year: President, Thomas Layton; vice-president, H. F. A. Spilker; treasurer, Sol. Boehm; recording secretary, Dr. J. C. Falk; corresponding secretary, William K. Ihardt; trustees, J. E. Hilby, Chas. Gietner, Theo. F. Hagenow.

Missouri Association's Annual Meet

Summary of the programme:

St. Louis, May 2.—Arrangements for the annual meeting of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association are rapidly nearing completion. J. H. Hannauer, chairman of the Entertainment Committee, expects to have their printed programme in the hands of every member by May 20th. He says they will have the most elaborate entertainment features, and the largest number and most valuable prizes of any meeting in the history of the organization. All the competitions, etc., of the programme will occur after the adjournment of the scientific sessions in the afternoon. For the first evening they have arranged a concert, for which they have secured the very best talent in St. Louis. The grand annual ball will occur on the second evening, Wednesday, June 9th. They expect to make arrangements with the 'Frisco road to run a special train both ways on this evening for the accommodation of the St. Louis people who wish to attend. The third evening, Thursday, will be occupied with another concert, followed by an informal hop. Friday evening the druggists will participate in a grand boat excursion down the river. The scientific features of this meeting will surpass those of any previous year. Professor Francis Hemm, chairman of the Committee on Papers and Queries, has spared neither time nor labor in arranging this programme. He has reasons to believe that papers and exhibits will be offered in abundance, and yet it is hoped that no druggist will refrain from contributing to this department, expecting others to contribute enough.

The News of St. Louis.

Dr. H. Printz has disposed of his store at Fourteenth and Madison streets to Dr. Maisaler.

Ben Herman, a well-known druggist of East St. Louis, records the arrival of a son and heir.

The Anti-Monopoly Drug Co. has just surprised the downtown druggists by opening a store under the Lindel Hotel.

Dr. C. C. Fetch, one of the leading druggists of East St. Louis, is rejoicing over the arrival of a daughter in his family.

J. A. Mager, formerly clerk at Heitmeyer's Pharmacy, 1800 S. Broadway, has been appointed manager of the Grove Pharmacy, at Webster Grove, Mo.

Chas. Geiger, a prominent member of the St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society, has just returned from Mobile, Ala., where he went as a delegate to the Y. M. C. A. convention.

Chas. Hahn, the energetic young druggist at Twenty-fourth and Salisbury streets, has purchased the E. A. Converse Pharmacy, at Taylor and Cottage avenue. Mr. Hahn is a young man who has worked his way up from farmer boy to proprietor of two handsome drug stores.

J. W. Walters, a hustling druggist, of Jefferson City, is making some very extensive improvements in his store. He will have one of the handsomest stores in the city when he has finished.

L. Jobe has received the appointment as pharmacist at State's Prison at Jefferson City. This appointment is made by the warden, and the druggist receives a salary of \$900 a year.

G. A. Fischer, an energetic young druggist, of Jefferson City, has purchased a prominent corner on High street, where he expects to open another drug store in the near future.

D. M. Newbro, of the Newbro Drug Co., Butte, Mont., has been visiting St. Louis during the past week. Mr. Newbro comes to this city two or three times a year on a combined pleasure and business trip, and his many friends always give him a hearty welcome.



AMONG THE TRAVELING SALESMEN.



HARRY C. CHAMBERS,

Traveling Representative for J. M. Maris & Co., Philadelphia and New York.

In Richmond, Ind., about sixteen years or more ago (probably more), was born a traveler named Harry C. Chambers, who early displayed a fondness for glassware with rubber fittings, which has proven prophetic of his life work. In early life he was looked upon as a sucker, but he has long since passed out of that category. He harrassed the drug trade in the interest of F. R. Arnold & Co. for some time, but, like a lot of other good things, was captured by Philadelphia in 1876. Since the Centennial year he has accepted such orders for the goods of John M. Maris & Co., as he was unable to dodge. He is an all-round athlete, and can sprint after a departing train in a way that would reflect credit on Arthur Chambers, the baseball expert, whom he very closely resembles. He likes the ladies collectively too much to make one happy (and the others miserable) by marrying. Mr. Chambers is a 33d degree Mason. He believes in being at the top wherever he is, and has a large circle of warm friends and steady customers in the drug trade.

George M. Smyth, of John M. Maris & Co., and one of the best-known traveling kings in the drug trade, is again loose looking for more business. He is in the West, and, judging by the size of the orders he is sending in, he must be something of a hypnotist.

Edward Moor, the representative of Manahan's Moth Paper, of New York, is pushing his goods in Philadelphia and vicinity.

Charles M. Edwards, of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore, who makes Philadelphia his headquarters, has gone on a business trip through New York State, Toronto and Montreal.

H. C. Chambers, of John M. Maris & Co., is doing a good business in the Northwest.

Lehn & Fink have put two new travelers on the road, making twenty-six in all. Charles Moore takes the city, and J. W. Stanton the western part of the State. The former was with McKesson & Robbins four years, and previous to that with Lazell, Dalley & Co. The latter was with F. S. Hubbard & Co., of Buffalo. It is understood that he will in no way encroach on the territory of Mr. Hinkston, who is very popular through the State.

The largest trout of the season, so far, was brought to Coudersport, Pa., April 23, by G. L. Meyers, of Ladona. He caught it at the old dam at that place, and it tipped the scales at one pound and eleven ounces. Burr Spencer, the well-known drug man, with Plimpton, Cowan & Co., bought it for \$1 to send to Buffalo. We mention the latter to prevent Mr. Spencer telling of a fishing trip when he gets home.

F. L. Richt, the swift knight of the grip, who started out three months ago to look after the interests of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co. in Texas, has just returned to headquarters in St. Louis. He feels proud over the success of his first trip, and will leave in a day or so to renew his campaign. Mr. Richt was for some time city salesman in St. Louis for the M. B. D. Co., and during that time he had the reputation of being the most successful salesman, biggest sport and best all-round good fellow that ever sold goods in St. Louis.

P. C. Westmoreland, the pushing representative of Meyer Bros. Drug Co. in Georgia and

Florida, is in the city posting up and preparing to return to his fields of labor. He feels much gratified over his success in the Southeast, and he reports St. Louis trade of all kinds on the increase in that section. This is probably due to the class of salesmen which St. Louis wholesalers send to that field.

A Mean Revenge.

This time the drummer was a traveling salesman for a large drug firm in Philadelphia and he was, as he put it, merely knocking around New York to see if his goods were a drug in the market or not. The New York Sun tells the story:

"The meanest, low-down kind of revenge I ever heard one man taking on another," he was saying when the conversation had got around to the anecdotal stage, "was told me the other day. I won't mention names of persons or places, for the parties are still living, but a dozen years ago there was hurled at the great American public through the newspapers from every dead wall in the city and every fence and barnside in the country, in millions of pamphlets and pictures, and by every means known to the skilled advertiser with unlimited capital, the name and virtues of a medicine that would cure all the ills that flesh is heir to, and this valuable truth was heralded forth with all painful and realistic details until it actually made the reader feel as if he needed some of the cure-all as soon as he could get to it.

"In some sections of the country the landscape was alive with the glittering and glaring advertising of this wonderful medicament, and in one particular city and State it seemed as if every available inch of unoccupied territory was covered with notices of it. Bigger, too, than the name of this medicine was the name of this Napoleon of Public Benefactors, this Healer of Mankind, the great discoverer, and Blank's Whatever-it-was was far more in evidence as Blank's than as Whatever-it-was.

"In the mean time one man in the city referred to above was gnashing his teeth and pulling his hair out by the follicles and another man was laughing his lungs out. And why? Because one was the revenger and the other was the revengee.

"And the nub of it is herein. Blank was a wealthy man in the city of nameless where the ads. showed up the thickest, and he was ultra swell and un-American and looked down upon earned wealth as compared with the inherited kind—he being an inheritor. He snubbed most of his fellow citizens when he had the chance, but he was particularly ready to down the man who was the architect of his own fortunes. He who made money was too utterly vulgar for anything. Across the street from him lived one of the kind he disliked so heartily, and this man was a millionaire and a gentleman. He had made every cent he possessed, and made it honestly, and a snob was one of the objects in life he was gunning for perpetually.

"And Blank was one he had it in for more than all the others, for Blank he had with him always. He didn't know just how he was going to obtain his object in life, but he waited and trusted in Providence, and one day it came to him in the shape of a formula offered to him by a prominent physician who recommended it as very nearly an infallible remedy in certain cases. He listened quietly, said nothing, took the formula, made up his mind and one Sunday morning every Sunday newspaper in the city of Nameless and in all the cities in the United States fairly blossomed with the circus-bill posters of Blank's Wonderful Whatever-it-was, and Blank woke up to find himself famous. He tore the carpets up in his vain pawings to assuage his wrath, but that did no good, for before the week was out there wasn't a spot on earth within reach of Blank's eye that didn't carry the hateful thing to glare at him and make his life a mockery and a bitterness.

"His was a proud name to be thus dragged through the mire of vulgar printers' ink, but he had no recourse, for the other man had found another Blank, one who wasn't so aristocratic and was willing to sell his good name at a fair price to decorate a patent medicine. It was the same name, yet in law it wasn't, and Blank couldn't do one earthly thing except groan in spirit and curse the day that the man across the street had been born. Once he threatened to challenge his tormentor, but on second thought concluded that would further advertise himself and the medicine, so settled down finally to accepting the situation and preserving a dignified silence, which he has done to this day.

"Now, just to show how Providence is always on the side of the right," concluded the drummer, "I may say that the man who risked his money to make Blank's name a burden to him, made half a million dollars out of the patent medicine, and to add somewhat to the romance of it, he gave \$25,000 of his earnings to a widowed sister of Blank, who had several children dependent upon her and had but a small income."



Review of the Wholesale Drug Market.

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid on retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

Condition of Trade.

THE business of the fortnight in drugs, chemicals and drystuffs has been slightly better than that usually experienced at this period. The action of the Senate Committee in reporting back practically without change the chemical and drug schedules of the new tariff has served to steady the leading staples. Opium is noticeably steadier, and an advance is generally asked. The more important of the few changes in the tariff bill as reported back from the Senate, include the restoration of essential oils to the free list together with coriander and canary seeds, and some other minor articles which are fully reported in the text of the tariff bill printed on another page. There is still a notable absence of speculative demand, the movement of stock being confined as yet to small and unimportant lots, jobbers pursuing the policy of buying merely to cover current necessities, rather than take the risk of having goods decline on their hands. A number of indications point to a growing tendency on the part of manufacturers to deal direct with the retailers at prices as low, or nearly so, as they are giving to jobbers. The subject is attracting the attention of many retailers throughout the country and finds its most recent expression in the columns of this journal in the report of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association. It is generally conceded that on some lines retailers are enabled to get advantageous quotations by a judicious care in purchasing, which, of course, implies a good knowledge of the market conditions. Regarding prices we have several important fluctuations to report, chief among which are declines in iodine and its salts and quinine; and advances in glycerin, opium, carbolic acid, Jamaica ginger and ipecacuanha.

DRUGS.

Alcohol continues in fair demand and steady, with most sales at \$2.29 to \$2.33.

Balsam Copaiba is offered more freely upon the spot, with down to 35c. to 40c. accepted for Central American, and Para 37½ to 42½c.

Balsam Fir, Canada, is firmer with an advance asked in most instances for jobbing quantities.

Balsam Peru and Tolu remain as last quoted with a moderate consumptive demand reported.

Barks are without important change, either as regards price or demand. *Cas-cara sagrada* held at 3¼ to 4¼c.

Chamomile Flowers are firmer for old German, and 12 to 14c. is quoted.

Cacao Butter continues to offer freely and values are fractionally lower in view of the easy tone of the market.

Cod Liver Oil continues weak and unsettled with Norwegian quoted lower. Recent heavy catches and slackened demand have contributed to a weak market, and values are largely nominal, though the bulk of the jobbing sales are making at our quotations.

Glycerin has improved in the interval, western and eastern producers having come to an understanding with regard to prices. The market is characterized by a steady undertone and present prices for refined being comparatively higher than the crude article, the possibility of a further advance should be taken into account. The demand is reported larger than when lower prices prevailed.

Iodine has declined in the foreign market to the extent of 1½d. per ounce, or roughly 48c. per pound delivered here. The salts of iodine have been proportionately reduced in price as follows: Iodide potash, \$2.35; iodide soda, \$2.75; iodide ammonia, \$3.55; iodoform, \$3.55.

Opium strengthened perceptibly after the tariff bill was reported by the Senate Committee and values advanced a notch or two, though the demand continues rather limited and mostly of a consumptive character. While quoted \$2.45 to \$2.50 in broken packages there were few if any buyers and purchases could probably have been made at about \$2.40. The apparent weakness is probably due to the heavy stocks collected here and the withdrawal of the retroactive clause in the new tariff. The bulk of the current transactions are confined to jobbing sales at \$2.45 to \$2.50; powdered offers at \$3 to \$3.40.

Quinine of domestic make has been reduced by the manufacturers and is now on a parity with foreign makes so far as price is concerned. The market remains in a more or less weak and disturbed condition and a renewal of the contest be-

tween conflicting interests is not improbable. N. Y. Q. & C. is quoted down to 15c. and P. & W. 17c., while agents of foreign makers are accepting regular orders from new customers on the basis of 15c. for 100-ounce tins.

Naphthaline has sold better in the interval and the increased demand has strengthened values with 2½ to 2 5-8c. for flake and ball respectively.

Saffron, American, continues in demand and firm with 20c. now quoted inside.

DYESTUFFS.

Aniline Salt continues weak with parcels offered for prompt delivery down to 12½c., though 13 to 13½c. is the more popular quotation.

Gambier has sold well in the interval with the current transactions at 2.70c. to 2.75c.

Divi divi continues scarce on the spot and holders are firm at \$34 to \$36, with offers of less invariably refused for good-sized lots.

Sumac, Sicily, continues in fair, steady demand and firm at \$40 to \$44.

CHEMICALS.

Brimstone, crude, is a shade easier, with unmixed seconds offered at \$19.50 and \$19.25 spot and to arrive.

Chlorate Potash is offered in some instances at a slight concession from the quoted range, though large sales are reported at 10c.

Blue Vitriol is in better supply and offered more freely, some good-sized lots changing hands at 3½c., though the popular quotation remains 4c. and upward.

Carbolic Acid is firmer and fractionally higher, with crystals in drums quoted 19 to 19½c. and bottles 24 to 26c.

Nitrate Silver is quoted lower, with one of the prominent brands offered at 41c. in lots of 1,000 pounds and 42½c. in small quantities.

Prussiate Potash, yellow, is quoted lower in some quarters, though 13 to 13½c. appears to be the general quotation.

Oxalic Acid has sold as low as 7½c. from store, and orders for future delivery have been placed at 7½c.

Saltpetre, crude, has been in better supply and values have weakened under this influence, with round lots offering at 3½c. to 3½c.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise has continued in fair jobbing demand with the sales at \$1.70.

Bergamot is reported firm and slightly higher in the foreign market, but no advance from \$1.65 to \$1.80 is yet asked here.

Cassia continues slow of sale, though the price is maintained at \$1.50 to \$1.70 as to test.

Citronella continues quiet but steady at 32 to 36c., as to quality and quantity.

Peppermint is firmer for western, but values are nominally unchanged. New York State quoted \$1.30 to \$1.40 and cases \$1.60 to \$1.65.

Worm Seed has continued in fair inquiry, with the genuine Baltimore variety scarce and quoted \$3 to \$3.25.

GUMS.

Arabic has not changed materially in the interval, prices for the various grade of picked and sorts being quoted at the previous range. The subjoined review of the position of Turkey sorts is from our

London contemporary the *Chemist and Druggist*:

The real commercial position of Soudan gum, the "Turkey sorts" of commerce, is "wropt in mistry," and the statements recently telegraphed to Europe by Reuter's agency do not tend to throw much light upon it. The only trade-outlet of Soudan produce at present is Suakin, on the Red Sea, and the military authorities in charge of the Nile Expedition have prohibited trade with the Khalifa's dominions on the ground that the money realized by the sale of the merchandise belonging to the subjects of that potentate may be used to assist him in opposing the expeditionary force. But, says Reuter, "in January about 15,000 cwt. of gum has been brought from Handub into the Government stores at Suakin, and during his recent visit there the commander of the expedition allowed 10,000 cwt. to be sold on the merchants guaranteeing that the proceeds should not be sent into the interior. With this exception, no merchandise has been allowed to pass the gates of the town since trade between Suakin and the interior has been prohibited." We understand that a gentleman much interested in Soudan produce has inquired into this matter, and has found that instead of 10,000 cwt., or about 2,500 bales, only 400 bales of gum have been allowed to pass into trade. What there is left behind in the Soudan no one knows, nor is it possible to say how long the decree prohibiting trade with the Soudan will remain in force. Meanwhile holders of gum in London profess themselves confident of higher rates, but buyers are very shy of the article.

Asafoetida is less freely inquired for and values are easier with 17 to 18c. quoted.

Camphor continues quiet but firm at the previous range. Barrels quoted 39c. and cases 40c.; compressed cakes, 40 to 42c.; English, 40 to 43c., and Japan 41 to 44c.

Chicle continues a trifle irregular owing to changes in the tariff and indifference of buyers.

The general line of druggists' gums are generally steady in price, though dealings are limited to jobbing quantities for the most part and few large sales come to the surface.

ROOTS.

There is little new to report in the general line of roots, either as regards price or demand. *Ipecac* is higher to import and the jobbing quotations have been advanced to \$1.50, with a few ordinary spot sales reported at \$1.55. *Jalap* is firmer, but not quotably higher. Reports regarding the new crop of Chinese rhubarb are to the effect that the crop will be much smaller than in previous years. Fair high dried root quoted on a parity of 28c.

Ginger, Jamaica, is scarce, and prices have advanced a trifle or say 17 to 19½c. for unbleached and 20 to 21c. for bleached.

Gentian is coming forward and the increased supply disposes the holders to offer more freely and 6 to 6½c. is being accepted.

Podophyllum has come to hand in fair quantities since our last and values are easier, with 6½c. now quoted.

SEEDS.

Canary has continued in fair jobbing demand for consumptive purposes. Smyrna and Sicily passing out at \$1.95 and 2½c. respectively.

Coriander is selling fairly upon the basis of 2½ to 2½c. for natural and 2½ to 2½c. for bleached.

Cardamoms are in better supply and the market is easier in tone with bleached and unbleached quoted 85c. to \$1.25, and 90c. to \$1.10 respectively.

CHANGES IN WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS' PRICES.

We note below the changes in wholesale druggists' prices which have oc-

curred during the last fortnight. The prices here quoted are for such quantities as retailers usually purchase in. Bermuda arrowroot is reported as being not in the market at present.

Advanced.—Bloodroot to 35c.; ginger, Jamaica, bleached, to 30c.

Declined.—Bean, Tonka, Angostura, to \$2.10; cream tartar, to 28c.; Ferratin, to 85c.; formaldehyde, to 65c.; leaf, buchu, short, to 16c.; menthol, to 30c.; oil peppermint, to \$1.50; potassium iodide, to \$2.65; quinine sulphate, to 24c., for foreign, and to 27c. for domestic; quince seed, to 40c., for Russian; Vanillin, to \$2.

Advance in Extract of Beef.

The scarcity of cattle in the West is being felt by the manufacturers of extract of beef, and it is reported that the leading makers have already advanced prices: Armour & Co., from \$4.20 to \$4.45 for 2 oz., with discount 10 and 5, in place of 20 and 10, as formerly; Liebig's ditto; Cudahy has advanced the price from \$4.00 to \$4.40; while the Mosquera Food Co.'s products are now quoted \$4.00. The scarcity of cattle has been brought about by the conversion of large tracts of grazing ground into farm lands. It is stated that many large firms have been practically driven from the field on account of the scarcity, houses like Swift, Nelson, Morris and Libbey, McNeil & Libbey being named, though these concerns were never at any time regarded as active competitors of the other firms named.

New Remedies and Price Changes.

Schering & Glatz, importers of drugs and chemicals, 55 Maiden Lane, New York, announce the following changes in their price list for May:

Formalin (Schering) in 1 lb. c. b. reduced from 75c. to 65c. per lb., incl; 5 lb. c. b., from 70c. to 60c. Betanaphthol-Bismuth (Orphol) (Von Heyden's), in 1 oz. v., reduced from \$1 to 80c. per oz., incl. Phenol-Bismuth, 1 oz. v., from \$1 to 80c. Pyrogallol-Bismuth, 1 oz. v., from \$1.25 to \$1.10. Tribromphenol-Bismuth (Xeroform) 1 oz., from \$1 to 80c.

The following are additions to their list: Silver Citrate (Antiseptic Crede) Tablets each containing 1½ grains citrate of silver, boxes of 50 tablets per box, incl., \$1. Creosote Valerianate, in 1 oz. c. v., incl., per oz., 50c. Guaiacol Valerianate, 80c. Eucaine Hydrochlorate B (Schering), same prices as for Eucaine Hydrochlorate A, namely, \$3.50 per oz. in ½ and 1 oz. vials, incl., and \$3.60 ½ and ¼ oz.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

Among the novelties noticed in the Chicago jobbing houses by our correspondent are some Japanese tooth-brushes of beautiful design, lately received by Whitehall, Tatum & Co.

A new formulary has just been prepared by J. M. Grosvenor & Co. 53 Pearl street, Boston, who will send a copy free of charge to any correspondent mentioning the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

No soda counter is complete without a box of the paper straws made by M. C. Stone, Washington, D. C., who will send free samples to applicants mentioning this journal when writing for them.

PROSPERITY.

Prosperity and Longevity go hand in hand; the prosperous man is always longer-lived (everything else being equal) than the unsuccessful one. Prosperity is better for the stomach than pepsin; better for the liver than the best pills and better for the heart than wine.

We wish to be prosperous, but can not be unless you are likewise. Here is your cue: You make your own line of those dainty toilet requisites so extensively used now and the most important of which are Tooth Powder, Paste and Wash, Glycerin Jellies, Face Lotions, etc. Have handsome bottles and mount with our equally handsome and useful **BOTTLE STOPPERS**. Label attractively (not *cheaply*) and properly display in your store. Make people know that your goods are equal to any, while perhaps cheaper, and there is no reason why you should not do a very satisfactory and prosperous business.

Of course, for all your pastes, glycerin jellies, etc., there is only one thing to use for packing—**COLLAPSIBLE TUBES**—and **WE ARE HEADQUARTERS**. We are likewise headquarters for Ointment Pot Caps of all kinds.



HERO FRUIT JAR CO.,

WESTERN REPRESENTATIVE,
G. W. BAILEY, 25 Lake St. Chicago, Ill.

Gaul and Adams St., PHILADELPHIA.

TANGLEFOOT SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER



YOUR JOBBER
SELLS IT.

STILL FURTHER IMPROVED.

BORDER		Stronger and More Pliable
STICKY		Stickier and More Enduring
DESIGN		New and Prettier
PRICE		Lower
PROFIT		Larger

PRICES FOR 1897.

REGULAR 30 CENTS A BOX. { 10 BOXES
\$2.55 PER CASE. IN A CASE.

"LITTLE" 13 CENTS A BOX. { 15 BOXES
\$1.45 A CASE. IN A CASE.

HOLDERS: 75 Cents per Box of 50.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Progressive druggists will read with interest the announcement of the Reinschild Chemical Co., of New York, which appears in this number. The advantages they offer are too important to be overlooked.

Chloro-naphtholeum, manufactured by the West Disinfecting Co., 206 East Fifty-seventh street, New York, is a recognized disinfectant and animal wash, and a very useful household agent. All druggists should have it in stock.

The sale of fish hooks and fishing tackle is a very profitable side line in the drug trade in many quarters, and Abbey & Imbrie, 18 Vesey street, have a catalogue, No 155, which will offer valuable suggestions as to handling this line of trade.

Sen-Sen continues to be a phenomenal seller, holding its own where already introduced and rapidly growing in favor everywhere. If you have not got it in stock write the Sen-Sen Company., Rochester, N. Y., and they will send you free sample.

We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Meinecke & Co., of 257 Greenwich street, New York, which appears on the third page of the cover of the present number. Their feeding nipple and special brands of corks are both worthy of the consideration of pharmacists.

Manufacturers and importers seeking to introduce their goods into Maryland, District of Columbia and that portion of Virginia tributary to Washington, should correspond with Thomas Burch & Co., 601 D street, N. W., Washington, D. C., who make a specialty of this kind of work in the field indicated.

The "Silent Salesman" is the very fetching title given by the John Phillips Co., of Detroit, to their specially-constructed show-cases, which are so arranged that goods can be displayed in them in the most attractive way. A catalogue from this firm, which can be had for the asking, should be in the hands of every enterprising druggist.

Speedy cure menthol drops and Mather's horehound honey, which are sold by C. S. Mather & Sons Co., Chicago, have been very popular wherever introduced, and druggists who have taken advantage of the introductory terms offered by the manufacturers have made good profit. Write them for free samples and introductory terms.

The American Typewriter, which is advertised on another page of this issue, is the best typewriter of moderate price yet seen by us. It is not a toy, as are most of the cheaper typewriters, but is a thoroughly practical and useful machine. Our readers should write to the American Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway, New York City, for full description of the machine.

The "Gold Label" brand of prescription corks are now stocked by all leading jobbers. This has come about from the fact that this brand has become so popular with the trade that it has become necessary for almost every jobber to keep them. If our readers have any difficulty in finding them they should address the manufacturers, the Paddock Cork Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The series of business talks which Scott & Bowne have been printing in their page advertisement in this journal have attracted the favorable notice of all shrewd business men in the drug trade. It would be impossible to give an epitome of what these talks have been, for each one of them is as terse and condensed as is compatible with good English. Our readers should not miss reading any of them.

Stearns' Santal "Capsoids" are clear pearls of gelatin, completely filled with the finest, pure, East India santal oil. The "Capsoids" are sold to the trade at 50 cents a package and a trial of them will convince the druggist that they are all that they are claimed to be in the matter of quality. A free sample can be had by writing Frederick Stearns & Co., Detroit, Mich., mentioning the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

In buying rose oil the druggist must always specify his brand and he can make no mistake in specifying the Botu Papazoglou oil. This rose otto is distilled in Bulgaria and the sole agent in this country is W. P. Ungerer, 18 Cedar street, N. Y., who will be pleased to furnish it at the bottom market prices to any druggist who has difficulty in securing it through his regular jobber.

Seven hundred wholesale druggists carry Thompson's Wild Cherry Phosphate. The manufacturers intend that every one of the 40,000 retailers in the country can get these goods without any difficulty, and the special offer of a big \$3 case, which they are making will insure every one of these druggists a good margin of profit. For full details of this offer write the Thompson Phosphate Co., Chicago, Ill., mentioning this journal.

The Tilden Co., New Lebanon, N. Y., and St. Louis, Mo., are the originators of several preparations which have come to be recognized in the drug trade as being thoroughly standard in every respect, and it would be very short-sighted policy indeed on the part of any dealer to endeavor to substitute worthless imitations for any of these standard preparations. The only possible incentive, that of economy, does not exist, as the Tilden Co. quote prices so low that even imitations could scarcely be sold lower.

The "Master" surgical elastic stockings are claimed to possess very special advantages over any other make of this article on the market in the patent non-elastic and adjusting loops, by the aid of which the stockings can be drawn on very readily without subjecting them to the strains which the ordinary stockings are subjected to and which strains are the chief cause of wear. For full description of these stockings and of the advantages of their method of construction, our readers should address the Pomeroy Co., 15 West Union Square, N. Y., mentioning the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

Anti-Jag is a combination of nervines, tonics and stomachics which has been prepared with a view of toning up the system and removing all traces of alcoholic dissipation. This remedy has had a wonderful sale in and around New York City and is being introduced in a systematic manner throughout the United States by the manufacturers, the Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. C., who will be pleased to correspond with leading druggists everywhere with a view of introducing the remedy. The name alone

is almost enough to ensure a rapid sale of the drug and the manufacturers state that they have met with most favorable results in placing it through the drug trade.

"Horse sense" is the kind of sense which helps a person to get along in the world. Druggists who know anything about horses can frequently utilize his "horse sense" to great advantage by advising his customers how to treat the common complaints of horses. One of the most valuable remedies for general use which can be recommended by druggists is Gombault's Caustic Balsam, which cures all kinds of strains, sprains and swellings on horses that are in any wise curable. The Lawrence-Williams Co., 78 Wood street, Cleveland, O., proprietors of this remedy, have an interesting pamphlet on veterinary treatment, which gives valuable pointers, and which should be in the hands of every one of our readers. A copy may be had by sending them a request for it on a postal.

Grant Day Violets.

On Grant Day, Tuesday, April 25th, A. L. Carples, the New York manager of the Violet Manufacturing Company, of Chicago, had a handsomely decorated carriage in the rear of the procession to the ceremonies at the tomb. The carriage (a buck-board) was almost completely covered with flowers (violets) and flags and attracted great attention. Boys were hired to run on either side of the carriage and distribute samples of Violet Breath Perfume, and 150,000 packages were distributed in this way. A handsome display of violets is to be seen this week in the windows of Halfers' drug store, at 129th street and Third avenue, New York.

Falcon Brand Castile Soap.

Probably the oldest existing manufacturer of castile soap is the firm of Laquai & Co., of Molfetta, Italy. The Province of Puglia is the centre of the olive growing industry, and having had their factory there for upwards of a hundred years, Laquai & Co. have always had the advantage of getting their raw materials at first hands and at the lowest price. They claim to make a very superior article of white castile soap, and to be able to sell it at a considerably lower price than other concerns, because of these advantages. They are marketing it in the United States under the name of the Falcon Brand, through the agency of Achille Starace, 76 Pearl street, New York. Mr. Starace informs us that the firm and the product are known and honored all over Europe, and that already he has found a very ready sale in this country.

An Easy Lemon Squeezer.

The Erie Specialty Co. report a heavy demand for their Quick and Easy Lemon Squeezer. They have been obliged to run their factory overtime to keep up with their orders. The trade evidently appreciate the merit of this article, as almost every dealer duplicates his orders. Every soda fountain dispensing lemonade should be equipped with this modern machine. The Erie Specialty Company also report an unusually large call for their popular Imperial Milk Shaker, which is advertised in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

American Druggist

and Pharmaceutical Record.
"America's Leading Drug Journal." Founded
1871

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MARKET REVIEW:	

HOW many of our readers have any accurate idea of the cost of doing business? In ninety-nine out of one hundred cases the retail druggist is a poor bookkeeper, and his only knowledge as to his financial status is based upon the condition of his cash drawer and of his stock upon the shelves, and his knowledge of the latter is by no means accurate. Every druggist owes it to himself to have a more accurate knowledge of the cost of doing business than the large majority now have. This involves stocktaking and bookkeeping, but it may save failure.

AFTER various and unusual vicissitudes the amendment to the pharmacy law, contained in the charter of the Greater New York, has become a law. Even as amended, the law is full of imperfections, but it is still better than the one originally contained in the charter. It is exceedingly unfortunate that it seemed to be impossible to secure the general co-operation of all concerned in the enactment of a well-considered and equitable law for the entire State, for now that jurisdiction over the whole of Greater New York is vested in a single board representing the leading organized bodies of pharmacy in that territory, the probabilities are that all efforts to gain the support of New York City druggists in an effort to secure the enactment of a single law for the whole State will be futile.

ACETONE ALCOHOL.

ACETONE Alcohol," is the misleading title which has been given by a local dealer to a highly refined methyl alcohol. No more incorrect name than "acetone alcohol" could be applied to the particular methyl alcohol which was sold in this city as acetone alcohol, for a cursory chemical examination showed it to be remarkably free from acetone. In fact, the odor alone is sufficient evidence of the absence of any

notable quantity of acetone. While the term "acetone alcohol" may have been adopted in perfectly good faith by the jobber who used the term as a designation for a particular brand of methyl alcohol, the result has been that a good many retail druggists understand that it was not wood alcohol at all which they were buying, but was an "alcohol made from acetone, just as chloroform is made from acetone." Of course a reference to the chemical constitution of acetone, of chloroform and of alcohol would have shown the absurdity of any such understanding of the character of the so-called "acetone alcohol," but it unfortunately happens that to do this would occur to but few retail druggists, and there is, therefore, some danger that the so-called "acetone alcohol" may be used in making preparations intended for internal administration, thereby incurring great danger of poisoning.

Quite recently several cases have been reported of death following the use of methyl alcohol as a beverage. One of these cases occurred within the week in this city. Methyl alcohol is a valuable solvent, and can be put to many uses in pharmacy, but whether known as methyl alcohol or as "acetone alcohol," or by any other title, the greatest care must be taken to prevent the public from confusing it with grain or thyl alcohol, as such confusion may lead to fatal poisoning.

NOTE ON THE HISTORY OF PERCOLATION.

A NOTE in lighter vein was made in these columns recently of the interest now being manifested in the process of percolation by the pharmacists of Germany. In this note it was inadvertently stated that percolation was a distinctively American invention; for "invention" we should have said process, for the principle of percolation has, no doubt, been known and the process practiced, as in the leaching of

ashes and the abstraction of saltpetre from earth, for ages, but as applied to the abstraction of vegetable drugs for the making of medicines the art of percolation seems to be a comparatively recent invention, and certainly is of recent general application.

Near the beginning of this century M.

Payen and M. Robiquet¹ seem to have made the first application of the art in pharmacy and chemistry.

In 1813 Count Rumford (18th essay) applied the principle to the making of coffee, and in 1817 Mr. Johnson² applied it to the making of cinchona extract. In 1833 and 1834 Messrs. Boullay (father and son) wrote³ a paper describing the principle of percolation as applied in the filter press of Count Real, as follows:

If a volume of water equal to that in union with the powder be added at once, it will displace the latter as completely, and in the same manner as in the apparatus of Real. . . . It should be noted that the recipient for the powder should be long, narrow and terminated below in a conical form, which may be furnished with a stopcock so as to permit a ready division of the products.

The term *displacement* is therein applied to the process, and in speaking of the disadvantages of the Real Press process the following positive statement is made concerning the improvement of percolation: "All this is remedied by operating by displacement, as shown by the authors on the different preparations of cinchona."⁴

The paper of Augustine Duhamel, of Philadelphia⁵ refers to the work of all those who precede, and gives the credit of its real application to pharmacy to the Messrs. Boullay, as follows:

But to the Messrs. Boullay belongs the honor of having established what was before a mere hypothesis. By their researches they not only proved that it admitted of very extensive application, but by furnishing practical results in some new and efficient preparations, they demonstrated it to be of the highest utility in pharmacy.

In American pharmacy the art of percolation or extraction by displacement was neglected for many years after it came into general use in France. In this connection Mr. Duhamel speaks as follows:⁶

Since the introduction of Messrs. Boullay of this method it has become general among the French Pharmaciens, while their co-laborers on this side of the water have not inclined readily to its adoption. I can only presume that they are confined to the common routine by the apprehensions that always attend an innovation, for it only needs a fair trial to be properly appreciated.

In 1858, twenty-five years after the publication of the paper of Messrs. Boullay, Prof. I. J. Grahame, of Baltimore⁷, wrote a long paper on "The Process of Percolation or Displacement," corroborating Duhamel's statements and advocating its adoption in America. As co-laborers

about this time were Prof. Proctor, Prof. Parish and Dr. Squibb, and at once the process became conspicuous in American pharmacy.

The United States Pharmacopoeia introduced the method of percolation in 1840⁸ (issued in 1842), but did not use the term percolation, referring to it as follows: "The kind of filtration commonly called *displacement*, which is employed in many of the processes of this pharmacopoeia."

In 1850, first edition⁹ (issued in 1851), the word *percolator* is introduced, the instrument being described as "a hollow cylindrical instrument, called a *percolator*."

Prof. J. U. Lloyd, to whom we are indebted for the historical references here given, informs us that in the interleaved and notated copy of the second edition¹⁰ of this revision (issued in 1855) which belonged to Prof. Wm. Proctor, Jr., and which is now in the Lloyd library at Cincinnati, the following note in his handwriting: "Percolation, New York Report (pages 159 and 180), recommends a new direction for conducting this process—using a funnel for a percolator and directing the rapidity that the liquid shall be allowed to pass."

The early introduction and the general utilization of the process of percolation into the pharmacopoeia of the United States, and the excellent and exhaustive study given the process there surely justifies the claim made that percolation, as now practiced, should be looked upon as a distinctly American process, though, so far as we are aware, it is a French invention. We append below the references indicated above.

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1 American Journal of Pharmacy, Vol. VIII., p. 222.

2 Proceedings American Pharmaceutical Association, 1879, p. 682.

3 Journal de Pharmacie, June and August, 1833 and 1834.

4 American Journal of Pharmacy, Vol. V., pp. 318-321.

5 American Journal of Pharmacy, Vol. X., 1838.

6 American Journal of Pharmacy, 1838, Vol. X., p. 4.

7 Proceedings American Pharmaceutical Association, 1858, p. 283.

8 Pharmacopoeia of the United States, 1840, issued in 1842.

9 Pharmacopoeia of the United States, 1850, issued in 1851.

10 Pharmacopoeia of the United States, 1859 (second edition), issued in 1855.

Albert Schneider, M. S., M. D., of New York, is prominently named as the probable successor of Prof. Henry Kraemen, in the chair of materia medica and pharmacognosy, in the School of Pharmacy of the Northwestern University of Chicago. Dr. Schneider's name is familiar to many readers of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, from his recent contribution to this journal on the micrometry of senna. He is a pharmacognosist of some note, and his familiarity with the use of the microscope in this branch of study is well evidenced by his article in the present number on "Drugs and Their Adulterants."

We regret that we are unable to confirm the truth of the report, owing to Dr. Schneider's absence from the city.

A bill to permit druggists to sell liquors, not to be drunk on the premises, for an annual license fee of \$125, has been amended in the Connecticut Senate by the substitution of "alcohol" for liquors, the effect being to require druggists to pay \$125 a year for the privilege of selling alcohol, while if they sell liquor they must pay the same license fee as regular liquor dealers. The State Pharmaceutical Association will doubtless pay its respects to this amended bill at the meeting in June. The fact that legislation of this kind should be allowed to go on the statute books without a protest is not creditable to the trade in Connecticut.

The Brussels Congress.

The eighth International Congress of Pharmacy will be held at Brussels on August 14th to 19th inclusive. The International Committee, chosen at the Chicago Congress, has approved of the place of meeting, and no pains are being spared to make the function a success. The chief patron is his Majesty King Leopold II., of Belgium, and the honorary presidents are MM. de Bruyn and de Favereau, Ministers of Agriculture and Foreign Affairs, respectively. The President of the Congress is Dr. F. Ranwez, and the Secretary is M. Duyk, both well known in the pharmaceutical world. Three prizes are offered for competition for the three best memoirs on pharmaceutical subjects, either purely scientific or purely practical. Three prizes are also offered for the three best essays on professional interests. A number of subjects are suggested, but the choice is left entirely to the competitor. The prizes will consist of diplomas of honor and valuable medals. Active membership of the Congress is covered by a subscription of 10 francs, which entitles the member to all publications issued. Each member taking part in the proceedings will be given a diploma in commemoration of the Congress. All detailed information can be obtained from the secretary, M. Duyk, 102, Chaussee de Wavre, Ixelles, Brussels. We may mention the following as being amongst the list of subjects suggested for the prize competitions: A detailed memoir and study on the different acontine roots; what is the value of terpeneless essential oils? a good process for the estimation of the active principles of oily infusions; an examination of the purity of commercial beta-naphthol and benzo naphthol, etc.

Prescriptions in the Metric System.

We are requested to insert the following:

"Dr. H. M. Whelpley, 2342 Albion Place, St. Louis, Mo., invites every pharmacist to report how many of the last 1,000 prescriptions on his file are written in the metric system."

Best for the Retailer.

I consider the AMERICAN DRUGGIST the best journal published for the retail trade. It contains more news and is better suited to the retailer's use than any of the three that we receive.

MCPHERSON & RALSTON.
Kewanna, Ind., May 4, 1897.

Powdered Drugs and Their Adulterants.



MICROSCOPICAL METHODS OF EXAMINATION.

By Albert Schneider, M.S., M.D.

MICROSCOPY as an aid in the study of pharmacognosy has opened a new field of work to the practicing pharmacist. Unfortunately, so far, only a few of our colleges of pharmacy realize the importance of the microscopical study of powdered drugs. In the present day and age no one is worthy of the name of pharmacist who is ignorant of the use of the compound microscope. This instrument does much to make it possible for every druggist to determine whether or not he is dispensing unadulterated remedies. It is of course true that the collectors of herbs and those who prepare them for the market come first in the responsibility of supplying pure drugs, but so long as carelessness and dishonesty exist so long will the market be supplied with drugs which are more or less open to suspicion. To detect adulterations in drugs is a part of the duty of every druggist. The plea has been advanced that only a few can become sufficiently expert to do such work and that the practicing pharmacist lacks the required time. Now, no expert or advanced work in pharmacognosy is necessary for the prosecution of this class of work. A pharmacist of average ability can in a comparatively short time become sufficiently familiar with vegetable histology and microscopical methods to do such work thoroughly. As to the plea of lack of time and opportunity the one who advances such a plea has no moral right to dispense medicines. There are plenty of conscientious men who are willing to take his place for the good of all concerned.

The expert work must be left to investigators of the highest scientific training, and who possess the most desirable apparatus. A practicing pharmacist is not supposed to do work equal to that done by men like Hanausek, Moeller, Tschirch and others. All that is required for the work here proposed is ordinary intelligence and average training, combined with application and a desire to be a credit to the profession. Those pharmacists who have been fortunate enough to graduate from any of the leading colleges of pharmacy of this country or of Europe are already familiar with the methods employed. After a few months of self-instruction, during spare moments, aided by the necessary apparatus and a reliable guide to vegetable histology and micro-chemistry, others less fortunate in pharmaceutical training can acquire a fair degree of proficiency.

The following suggestions as to equipment, methods and reagents are especially intended for the benefit of those pharmacists who know practically nothing about micro-pharmacognosy. It is hoped that they will also prove useful to those who have previously worked along the lines indicated.

I. Equipment.

One point to be constantly kept in mind is not to purchase a single piece of apparatus until it is actually needed. I

shall, therefore, discuss only such apparatus and accessories as are required by the beginner in the study of powdered drugs. Experience and exigencies will suggest other apparatus, reagents, etc., that may be required. A good microscope is indispensable; it is therefore desirable to know what constitutes a good microscope. It requires expert training to pass judgment as to the quality of an instrument. The testimony of manufacturing firms and their agents is not to be relied upon, owing to partiality, so that the novice had best take the advice of some impartial and experienced microscopist.

In this country the Bausch & Lomb Optical Co., of Rochester, N.Y., and Zentmeyer, of Philadelphia, Pa., are the principal manufacturers of microscopes and microscopic supplies. The pharmacist who is determined to be "patriotic" or to patronize "home industry" will, of course, purchase an American instrument. However, the best instruments now in use are those made by Leitz, of Wetzlar; and Zeiss, of Jena; none other equal these in all points of excellence. As to their relative merits it may be stated that they stand about equal, but owing to the fact that the Zeiss instruments are higher priced they are in less demand.

The Leitz instrument best adapted for the use of the pharmacist is the new stand IIC., with the following accessories: eye pieces II and IV, objectives 3 and 7, double nose piece, Abbe condenser and iris diaphragm. It is fitted with a graduated draw-tube, plane and concave mirror, and adjustable substage. The net price of the instrument, with accessories mentioned, in this country is \$60.

The accompanying figure represents the instrument with its accessories. It is, however, represented as having a triple nose piece, when as stated it has a double. It gives magnifications ranging from 70 to 625 diameters, which is sufficient for all practical purposes.

Another indispensable accessory is an eye-piece micrometer, to be used in making measurements of tissues and tissue-elements. This consists of a circular piece of glass set in a hard rubber ring. On it is a scale of 5 Mm. ruled into 100 parts.

Indispensable Accessories.

The following accessories are also more or less indispensable:

1. A good sharp razor for making hand-sections; a poor razor is worse than useless.

2. A stage micrometer. This consists of a glass slide on which is a scale of 1 Mm., ruled into 100 parts. This is required to determine the scale of measurements for the eye-piece micrometer (the method of determining this scale is explained in the books to be mentioned). In a rough way an ordinary millimeter rule can be used for this purpose; it is, however, urgently advised to use a reliable stage micrometer. After the measurements are once determined, no further use is had for the stage micrometer; therefore it may be advisable to borrow or rent one. However, they are not expensive.

3. A half dozen or a dozen watch crystals will be found useful on every occasion.

4. Glass slides (with ground edges) and cover glasses are also necessary. They can be purchased in any quantity. Two or three dozen of each will perhaps be enough for most purposes.

Other appliances, such as dissecting needles, section lifters, pincers, compressors, etc., are not absolutely necessary, and it is a good rule to avoid purchasing any apparatus not actually needed. This saves money, and prevents the accumulation of cumbersome material. About seventy or seventy-five dollars will buy the necessary equipment, omitting, of course, the books and reagents about to be mentioned.

Nothing will be stated here as to the mechanism, care and use of the microscope and accessories. The details are given in the text books, of which the following are recommended:

1. Rusby & Jelliffe, "Essentials of Vegetable Pharmacognosy."

2. E. S. Bastin, "Laboratory Exercises in Botany."

Part II. of both books treats of microscopical methods and vegetable histology; Part I. treats of the gross anatomy of plants. The book first named is preferable, because it is more especially adapted to the needs of a pharmacist. Prof. Bastin's work enters somewhat more fully into the consideration of micro-chemical reactions. The Bausch & Lomb Optical Co. issue a small book on the mechanism, use and care of the microscope. V. A. Poulsen's "Botanical Micro-chemistry" (translated by W. Trelease) is an excellent little work on micro-chemical reactions and the chemical substances found in plants. Strassburger's "Manual of Vegetable Histology" is not especially adapted to the needs of the pharmacist; it is, however, an excellent work on vegetable histology; it also contains notes on the microscope and microscopical methods. "The Elements of Plant Anatomy," by the late Dr. E. L. Gregory, treats of vegetable histology only.

Reagents.

As to reagents, it will be stated only in a general way that a considerable number will be wanted. They will not be discussed here, since their use will be indicated when occasion demands, and also because the majority of druggists will have on hand such reagents as alcohol, glycerin, chloral hydrate, acids and alkalies of various kinds, salts of iron, etc., which are among those most commonly used. Their uses and actions are explained in the books above mentioned.

Nothing has been said of staining, im-



Leitz IIC. Stand with Accessories.

bedding and the preparation of permanent slides, for the simple reason that only a very few pharmacists care to know anything about these things, or have the time to devote to them. The imbedding, staining and mounting of vegetable tissue requires much time and skill and an additional supply of apparatus.

(To be continued.)

SOME ASPECTS OF GERMAN PHARMACY.

From a personal letter received some time since from Dr. Fred. Hoffmann, formerly editor of the *New York Pharmaceutische Rundschau*, and now residing in Leipzig, by the editor of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, we take the liberty of quoting some paragraphs which are characteristic of the author, and constitute an interesting contribution on the condition of pharmacy in Europe. The gentle satire which characterizes the occasional references to American pharmacy but gives an added spice to the communication:

"In regard to European correspondence in American pharmaceutical periodicals, I fully agree with your conception. There is really no substantial object to search for or engage in reports about news and happenings in

THE CALM AND SEDATE AFFAIRS OF CONSERVATIVE EUROPEAN PHARMACY

"On this side of the Atlantic there are no College of Pharmacy meetings and election scrambles, fewer association and personal affiliations among pharmacists, no inquisitive and inventive trade-paper reporters, nor any indulgence in or race for trade news and gossip, nor for personal or professional notoriety. Life and business are proceeding in their traditional and legally consolidated grooves without exciting haste, nor yet with dull indolence, but with strict application to hard work and stern duty and in accordance with settled customs and approved methods.

"The American intense strife and nervous impetuosity in search of rapid success, of risky chances, the greed after sensational news, for trade and professional gossip, and similar antics, have not yet infected the serenity nor the humor of the continental average pharmacist or editor; such indulgences are here considered rather as symptoms of children's diseases of great Brother Jonathan's noble sons in their rapid natural growth to manhood, and the final attainment of ripe and settled methods and principles. No college affairs, no troubles and anxieties about cutting in patents and prescriptions, about show-window dressing, soda-water attractions, nor about advertising tips disturb the composure of the German pharmacist. He continually enjoys his work during the day and his 'seidel' or 'schoppen' and 'skat' in the evening, and does not disturb his humor by unavailing plotting and gossip about trade and competitors. Educational empiricism and fallacies are discounted; the outlined and controlled course of professional education proceeds in its settled groove, culminating in the university courses appreciated and utilized by students from all countries.

"The general condition and conserva-

tive status of European, and particularly of German, pharmacy, have been sketched so often and so well during the present decade in American pharmaceutical periodicals that any desired information about them and about German Universities can easily be obtained by referring to back volumes. Moreover, there are many older and younger American pharmacists and chemists engaged in educational work or in the practice of pharmaceutical manufacture who have completed their course of study at German universities and who are familiar with the condition of pharmacy in Germany, with its ad-

vantages as well as its drawbacks, and able to give by word or pen any information about it. Nor can American pharmacists learn much from European pharmacy, while this could learn and profit much from a better acquaintance with American.

"I, therefore, cannot but advise American pharmaceutical editors to dismiss the prevalent craving for securing foreign reports or reporters about matters which, with the additional aid of European pharmaceutical periodicals, can be just as well compiled in their editorial easy-chair at home."

Ethics of Prescribing.



OBJECTIONABLE AND UNOBJECTIONABLE PROPRIETARIES.

By Charles Rice, Ph.D.

THE following report "On the use of so-called proprietary medicines as therapeutic agents," by Dr. Charles Rice, chemist to the Department of Charities, has been adopted by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital. The text reads:*

To the Committee on the Apothecary's Department of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital:

GENTLEMEN:

I have the honor to submit to you in the following, at your request, my views regarding the employment of so-called "proprietary medicines (or articles)" in the public institutions of this department. Whatever may be the result of your deliberations, it is fair to assume that the final decision of the Medical Board will have an effect reaching far beyond its own sphere, and that it will serve as a guide for public institutions and members of the profession elsewhere, thus clearing the professional atmosphere of a bewildering and confusing fog.

Are Physicians Justified in Using Proprietary Remedies?

While the code of ethics forbids any member of the medical profession in good standing to "hold a patent for any surgical instrument or medicine, or to dispense any secret nostrum, whether it be the composition or exclusive property of himself or others," the question arises whether the physician or surgeon is justified in employing a "proprietary" article in his practice, and if so, to what extent he is justified in using it, and where the line must be drawn between things that may and those that may not be used. It might, perhaps, have sufficed to offer a clear definition of the term "secret nostrum," but in view of the fact that the terms "patent" (or "patented") and "proprietary" are often misapplied or misunderstood, it may be useful to include them in the consideration of the subject.

Definition of a Proprietary Article.

At the outset we may formulate a definition of the term *proprietary article*,

which will probably be accepted as covering the case. It is as follows: A proprietary article is a thing, over the production, or sale, or use of which some person or persons have exclusive control. In some cases the control extends over the three features mentioned in the definition. In others over one or two of them only.

Now, in order to find a satisfactory answer to the question above propounded, it will be necessary to examine into the nature of the various "proprietary" articles, so that they may, if possible, be grouped into classes sufficiently distinctive from each other.

Two Great Classes of Proprietary Articles.

Even a superficial examination will show that they may be divided into two great classes, viz.:

A.—*Products of Nature.*

B.—*Preparations, not Products of Nature.*

As both of these classes may be under the protection of *patents* or *copyrights*, we shall, for convenience' sake, treat of them, further on, under the following heads:

I. Products of nature, produced under patents, and mostly sold under copyrighted names.

II. Products of nature, which have never been, or are no longer produced under patents, but which are sold under copyrighted names.

III. Preparations, not products of nature, which are sold under copyrighted names.

Definition of a Patent.

It is one of the essential features of a *patent* that its very existence excludes, or should exclude, all secrecy about the mode of manufacture or nature of the article protected. The principal feature that has excited prejudice against articles protected by patents is the exclusiveness of control and the possible enrichment of a few, at the expense of many. Yet, without the inducement of a financial gain, inventors and investigators would have but little incentive to search for new things or for improved processes, while, on the other hand, all patents expire after a certain number of years, whereupon the product or process becomes free to all.

*The cross headings are ours.—Ed.

Patents are not Granted on Products of Nature produced by Synthesis; only on the process.

It is a principle in patent law that a product of nature cannot be patented. Hence no patent is granted on any chemical substance of a definite and constant composition, even though it may, at the time when the patent was applied for, not yet have been found occurring, ready-formed, in nature, but have been produced, up to this time, only by synthesis. But any process not previously known or used, by which such products of nature can be produced, is patentable. Thus, a large proportion of the commercial washing-soda, chloride of lime, potassium chlorate, etc., etc., which can be profitably manufactured only on a very large scale, is obtained by processes subject to various patents. Yet, as they can be, and are also, made by processes not patented, and, as it is impossible for the user to distinguish between the articles as prepared either in the one way or in the other, no one would think of raising any objection against the use of these articles in medicine. A striking example of this class of bodies is *salicylic acid*. This acid exists (in the form of methyl salicylate) in oil of wintergreen and some other volatile oils, and may easily be prepared from these natural sources. Yet, as the latter would be utterly unable to supply the demand, by far the largest proportion (over 95 per cent) of the salicylic acid used in medicine is produced by a process on which Prof. Kolbe secured a patent in 1874, and which expired a few years ago.

A patent not only does away with all secrecy, but usually also acts as a sort of guaranty of the uniformity of composition, strength and purity of a product.

If all these points be taken into account, it will probably be conceded that, if an article is protected by a patent alone—leaving aside, for the present, the feature of a copyrighted name, in addition to the patent—a separation of patented substances into classes, as to which may or may not be used ethically, becomes practically impossible, and, therefore, none should be rejected for this reason alone.

What influence the additional protection of a copyrighted name does or should have on our judgment will be shown further on.

We shall now proceed to the consideration of the beforementioned three classes of proprietary articles:

I. Products of Nature, produced under Patents, and mostly sold under copyrighted Names.

Since patents expire after a certain number of years, while copyrights on names do not, it is evident that the proprietors of the copyrights would have a perpetual monopoly on these patented products, unless, after the expiration of the respective patents, rivals shall spring up who will put the very same articles on the market under new names not copyrighted. Thus, when the various patents under which *antipyrine* is, or can be produced shall have expired, it will undoubtedly be rescued from its monopolistic control by being put on the market under one of its well-known synonyms (*phenazon*, *phenylon*, etc.), which are common property. The same will be the case with most of the other new synthetic remedies, all of which fall

in the same category; for instance: *aristol*, *phenacetin*, *salol*, *salophen*, *sulfonal*, *trional*, etc., etc.

There are some chemicals belonging to this class which are not sold under copyrighted, but under their proper chemical names. An example is *vanillin*, which is produced for commerce only by synthesis and by patented processes.

This whole class of bodies consists of substances which are chemical individuals of known composition, the physical and chemical properties of which are perfectly known, and the identity and purity of which may be controlled by appropriate tests. There is no secret whatever about them.

It is not believed that, after the experience thus far gained with such members of this class as have been found to possess real therapeutic value, any objection will be raised against the whole class.

II. Products of Nature, which have never been or are no longer produced under Patents, but which are sold under copyrighted Names.

The number of substances belonging to this class is limited. It has usually been claimed by the owners of the copyrighted names that their products are "purer" or "more refined" than those obtainable on the market under the common names. In some cases this was true, particularly when the article was first put on the market under its copyrighted name. At the present time, the best grades of the several articles sold under their common names appear to answer every purpose.

The most familiar examples of this class are the following:

Acetanilid, sold also under the copyrighted name *Antifebrin* (Kalle's). *Bismuth Subgallate*, sold also as *Dermatol*. *Formaldehyde*, sold also as *Formalin* or *Formol*, *Hydrogen Dioxide Solution* (U. S. P.), sold also as *Pyrozone*. *Sodium Theobromine Salicylate*, sold also as *Diuretin*. *Hydrous Wool-Fat*, sold also as *Lanolin* (Liebreich).

All of these substances are unobjectionable, and it seems preferable—while it is certainly more economical—to order them under their common names. This is more particularly the case with the first three above-mentioned.

III. Preparations, not products of Nature, which are sold under copyrighted Names.

Since preparations, which are not the products of nature, are themselves patentable, there are probably but few in which there is a patent on the process. And, since a copyright on the name is perpetual, and therefore of more value than a patent, which is limited, and moreover costs more, the proprietors of these articles generally procure only a copyright on the names.

Now, the number of articles belonging to this class is legion, comprising many things which are recognized as useful and valuable, though a very large proportion thereof is of doubtful value or utterly worthless, while some of them are even positively injurious. Among this class of bodies are many well-known articles of food of recognized value and largely used. It does not seem in harmony with the general sentiment of the medical profession to condemn the whole class, particularly as it is quite feasible to divide it into distinct groups, which may be defined as follows:

(a) UNOBJECTIONABLE PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS.

This group comprises those preparations, the origin and composition of which is not kept secret, and which are known to serve a useful and legitimate purpose.

Examples: *Ichthyol*, *Creolin*, *Mellin's Food*, *Malted Milk*, etc.

(b) PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS OF DOUBTFUL VALUE.

This group comprises all preparations which cannot be clearly classed under *a* or *c*. None of them deserves to be transferred to class *a*, unless its claims are clearly established.

(c) OBJECTIONABLE PROPRIETARY PREPARATIONS.

This group, by far the largest of the whole class, comprises all preparations which are aimed at by the medical code of ethics under the term "secret nostrum," which term may be more closely defined thus:

A secret nostrum is a preparation, the origin or composition of which is kept secret, the therapeutic claims for which are unreasonable or unscientific, or which is not intended for a legitimate purpose. Examples: The various "Soothing Syrups," "Female Regulators," "Blood Purifiers," and thousands of others.

If these groupings and definitions meet with your approval, it follows that the line should be drawn in *Class III*, after the first group *a*, it being not at all difficult to decide, in any case, whether an article deserves to be placed into this group or should be excluded.

Whatever action the Medical Board may take after considering your report, it is believed that the subject is now clear enough to permit the formulation of a rule, in reference to "secret nostrums," for the guidance of the prescribing staffs and of the apothecaries of the Department.

In connection with this subject it might be mentioned that, for years past the name of Bellevue Hospital has been taken in vain by a number of persons and firms, without any authority whatever. It is a common occurrence that samples of proprietary medicines, foods, mineral waters, plasters, etc., etc., are sent to the hospital, or to members of the house staff for "trial," whereupon the subsequent advertisements of the articles in question often assert that the latter are "used in Bellevue Hospital," leaving the impression upon the mind of the reader that the article or articles have been used with the sanction of some member of the Medical Board. It is probably impossible to find a remedy for this evil, from which many other institutions of repute likewise suffer. To publish a denial of such false assertions would only aggravate the evil. The utmost that can be done appears to be to caution the medical staff against any entanglements with, or encouragement of, the agents of the interested parties.

Very respectfully,

CHARLES RICE,

Chemist, Department of Public Charities.

The foregoing Report was adopted by the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital at its meeting held April 1, 1897, approved by the Board of Commissioners of Public Charities, and ordered to be printed for the information and guidance of the prescribing staffs of the institutions of this Department.

H. G. WEAVER, Secretary.

Scientific Societies.

Lectures and Proceedings.

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY.

The Hyoscine-Scopolamine Question—Importance of the Lactic Acid Industry—Papers Read at a Meeting of the New York Section—Last Meeting of the Season.

The New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry brought the season to a close on Friday, May 21st, by a meeting in the College of Pharmacy, 115 West 68th Street, at which several important papers were read. The meeting was preceded by a dinner at the Hotel Majestic, attended by some twenty members.

HYOSCINE IDENTICAL WITH SCOPOLAMINE.

The members came together in the lecture hall of the College of Pharmacy at 8.15 p. m., when the meeting was opened by Dr. Chandler, who called upon Louis Merck for his paper on "The Present Status of the Hyoscine-Scopolamine Question." Mr. Merck reviewed the literature of the controversy regarding the nature of the substance isolated from hyoscyamus seeds. Ladenburg isolated from hyoscyamus seeds an alkaloidal body having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$, claiming it as an isomer of atropine and hyoscyamine. He gave it the name Hyoscine. Hesse, on the other hand, claimed it was possessed of the composition $C_{17}H_{21}NO_3$, and declared it to be identical with the substance isolated by E. Schmidt from *Scopolia atropoides* and named Scopolamine. Schmidt found the hyoscine hydrobromate of the market to consist almost exclusively of the hydrobromate of scopolamine. Mr. Merck asserted unhesitatingly in his paper the identity of the hyoscine of the market with scopolamine. With regard to the difference in therapeutic activity it was noted that hyoscine surpasses atropine in certain indications. He stated that large quantities of material were being experimented with in the Merck laboratories, and he hoped to report at an early date the result of further investigations leading to a still further elucidation of the subject.

Dr. Chandler invited discussion, but apparently none of the members felt inclined to criticize the results of the investigations. Mr. Merck had mentioned the extraction of quantities of material amounting to ten thousand kilograms, and the question of a member as to the actual yield of alkaloid from such an amount of material was rather neatly evaded by Mr. Merck, who answered in general terms stating that the yield of alkaloid was very small.

LACTIC TARTAR MAY REPLACE CREAM TARTAR.

The next paper on "The Commercial Manufacture of Lactic Acid" by Alan A.

Clafin, excited considerable interest and was listened to with close attention. Mr. Clafin's paper embodied the results of seven years' experience in the commercial manufacture of lactic acid. This industry opened, he said, a wide field for the bacteriologist. As to its chemical production and expense these were only limited by the demand. The industry is a comparatively new one, dating back only twenty years. The author outlined the process for the production of lactic acid by the action of the bacilli *acidilactici* on saccharine solutions. The bacteria are nourished by specially prepared nitrogenous matter, about two per cent of nitrogen preferably in combination with carbon being productive of the best results. He preferred a vegetable source, the water of bran, for example. Lactic acid is produced from milk by allowing the latter to stand for some time at a temperature of 45° C. until it begins to sour, when it is impregnated with the acid-producing bacteria, and the temperature gradually allowed to drop. The liquid is neutralized from time to time with milk of lime, but this neutralization must not be carried too far, else butyric acid will be formed. The fermentation is usually complete in three to six days, although it may be extended a fortnight. The liquid then consists of a solution of calcium lactate, which is afterwards filtered and decomposed with sulphuric acid, yielding calcium sulphate, which is precipitated, and lactic acid. The acid is collected and concentrated by evaporation in copper vessels. When it is desired to obtain acids containing more than 38 per cent of lactic anhydride, the evaporation is conducted in vacuo. The author concluded his paper with some statistics in relation to the consumption of lactic acid in this country and Europe. The acid is used by wool dyers as a mordant. In 1894 the United States consumed 400,000 lbs. as against none consumed in Great Britain and Europe. In 1895 we consumed 1,000,000 lbs., while Europe was credited with a consumption of 500,000 lbs. The consumption in this country increased materially the following year, for while the figures for the United States stood at 12,000,000 lbs. the foreign consumption was represented by 1,000,000 lbs. The acid is finding a growing use in tanneries, and Mr. Clafin thinks that there is also a great future for the article in the household, where acid calcium lactate is likely to soon replace acid potassium tartrate or cream of tartar.

Referring to the peculiar phenomenon observed in dairies and in the household in which milk turns sour during a thunderstorm, Mr. Fellow asked the author if he had ever noticed any difference in the yield of acid during the prevalence of a thunderstorm. Mr. Clafin replied that the impregnation was conducted in laboratories specially constructed for the avoidance of changes of temperature and of atmospheric influences, and he had never observed any

difference in the yield due to particular weather conditions.

In the discussion which followed, Dr. Chandler made an interesting contribution to the milk question. He spoke of some investigations carried on in Boston in which milk taken direct from the udders of the cow under special precautions was found to be free from bacteria. The investigations seemed to prove that a sample of milk delivered in New York in the ordinary way contained more bacteria to the pint than an equal amount of Boston sewage.

ARSENIC AND ANTIMONY TESTS.

Three other papers were down on the agenda, but the authors were absent and so the task of reading them fell to Dr. Woodcock, who read them in their order. The first, by P. H. Conradson, "Some Laboratory Notes on the Detection of arsenic and antimony either alone or in mixture," referred to the use of the test papers first described by Hager. The method is of little practical interest to the pharmaceutical chemist, but is likely to find some application by manufacturers for the detection of arsenic and antimony in gases. Dr. Chandler preferred the old method of passing the gas into a solution of silver nitrate, in which the arsenic goes into solution and the antimony is precipitated. Filtration of the liquid leaves the antimony on the filter and both substances can afterwards be easily determined.

TESTS FOR TURPENTINE.

The paper on "Turpentine Oil and Substitutes" gave some practical directions for the detection of rosin spirit and kerosene oil in oil of turpentine. True oil of turpentine uncontaminated with rosin imparts no color to the liquid when agitated with sulphurous acid. This, the author said, was a distinct test for the purity of oil of turpentine. For the detection of kerosene in oil of turpentine, the author recommended the evaporation of 50 Cc. of the suspected oil to 2 Cc. This is placed in a test tube and glacial acetic acid is added. If the oil is pure, no change of color ensues, while the presence of kerosene is detected by a yellowish brown color. K. J. Sundstrom's paper on "Some Practical Hints in Limestone Analysis," was read by Dr. Woodcock, but brought out no discussion.

In bringing the meeting to a close, Dr. Chandler requested the members to send in the titles of papers which they intended to present next season at as early a date as possible. This meeting closed the season, he said, and he hoped that he would be able to invite the members to meet next October in the new Havermyer laboratories in Columbia College. It is expected that the college will open in the fall on their new site on Morning-side Heights, near 116th street.

The Philadelphia College Meets.

The last of the present series of pharmaceutical meetings of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held Tuesday afternoon, May 18th, with F. W. E. Stedem in the chair. An interesting communication on

Yerba del Pollo (*Commelina Tuberosa*)

by Prof. Alfonso Herrera, of Mexico, was read by Prof. Trimble.

The author stated that this plant was used during the time of the Aztecs in the

treatment of certain diseases. It was then neglected for a considerable time, and later came into use chiefly as a hemostatic, although it was found difficult to determine to what constituent this property was due, there being apparently no tannin present. A paper entitled

The Occurrence of Strontium in Plants

was presented by Prof. Henry Trimble. The speaker said that strontium was discovered in a number of samples of bark from different species of *Castanopsis*, growing in Singapore, India. This led to an examination of an American species growing in California, and as a result no trace of strontium was found.

There seemed to be something in the soil in the locality of Singapore which furnished strontium, because it was also found in two samples of oak and one of mangrove. The quantity found was very small.

Prof. Sadtler spoke of some of the economic uses of strontium and also with regard to its dissemination as a mineral.

In reference to the latter question Prof. Trimble said that the Government officials reported only traces of this element in the soil at Singapore.

J. W. England presented a "Note on Red Mercuric Oxide," which was a reply

to the criticism presented by Chas. H. La Wall at the meeting last month.

In addition the author offered in evidence, with regard to the purity of red mercuric oxide, letters from three manufacturing houses, stating that their product conformed strictly to the Pharmacopoeial standard.

The following were exhibited: A plant belonging to the natural order *Coniferae* and imported from Japan, was loaned for the occasion by Howard B. French. It was labeled "Ibis firma," and had been so cultivated as to represent in a striking manner the appearance of a fowl.

A copy of letters patent for a medicine, granted during the reign of George II. of England, was presented by Chas. Bullock.

A large specimen of Canaigre root from Rialto, California, showing the influence of cultivation, was exhibited by Prof. Trimble, as also a smaller one of natural growth.

Attention was directed to an improved bowl for the Moffatt formaldehyde generator, which was presented by the agents, Messrs. Eli Lilly & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind.

A sample of calcium carbide was also shown.

creases with the age of the leaf, the young leaves containing more caffeine than the old. Since the best tea is yielded by the young leaves it is reasonable to infer that in tea from the same source that finer brands would contain a higher percentage of caffeine. An examination of several grades of Souchong and Congo teas showed that in both these varieties the proportion of caffeine was largest in the high priced teas.

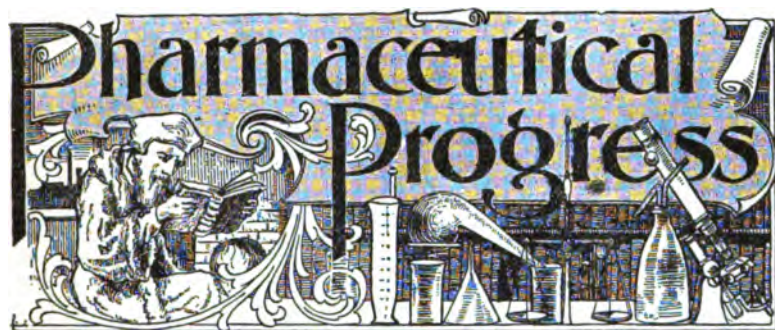
Copaiba Poisoning.—A severe case of copaiba rash following the daily use of three ten-minim capsules of copaiba oil is reported by Dr. Thompson in the *British Medical Journal*. The appearance of the eruption was similar to that of measles, the whole face and neck being covered with a bright red elevated rash; the chest, abdomen, and lower extremities were also covered. Great itching accompanied the rash. On discontinuing the capsules the patient gradually improved, although traces of the eruption remained on the anterior aspect of the thighs for seven days.

Bay Oil.—Heinrich Haensel, of Pirna-on the Elbe, has subjected this oil to special treatment. The separation of the terpenes is absolute; at 174° C. they exhibit a specific gravity of 0.8148; this figure indicates that the terpenes isolated consist principally of myrcene, the specific gravity of which is 0.8023 at 15° C., according to Power and Kleber. The other terpene known to exist in bay oil, namely, phellandrene, has a gravity of about 0.8558 at 10° C., so that if other terpenes do not exist in bay oil, the terpenes isolated consist of a mixture of about 75 per cent myrcene and 25 per cent phellandrene.

Effect of Electricity on Seed Germination.—A. S. Kinney has made some experiments from which he concludes (*Pharm. Review*, 1897, 77), that the application of an interrupted induced current of 3 volts gave the best results in promoting germination of small seeds and the development of very young plants. It is only during the first stages of growth that the benefit is marked. At the end of 24 hours there were found 30 per cent more germinated seeds in a bed submitted to a current than in an unelectricized one; at the end of 48 hours 20 per cent more were found, and after 72 hours only 6 per cent more.

Gelsemic Acid Not Identical With Aesculin.—Virgil Coblentz has published a preliminary notice (*Am. Jour. Pharm.*, 1897, 228) on gelsemic acid, in which he gives details of the method of "wet combustion," used by him in the ultimate analysis of the acetyl and bromo derivatives of gelsemic acid the results of which were closely concordant. No reliable date could be obtained from the mother substance direct, owing to the fact that a small portion of the carbon escapes combustion. Further studies are in progress in which the author hopes to be able to prove that gelsemic acid is a distinct principle from aesculin.

Sodium Peroxide as a Group Reagent.—The use of sodium peroxide as a third group reagent is advocated by S. W. Parr, (*Jour. Am. Chem. Soc.*) who has found it possible, by this means, to avoid several of the complications usually attending the ordinary procedure for the separation of the metals of the iron group. His method of procedure is to add a small porcelain teaspoonful of the



"Tung" Oil is the Chinese name given to the oil obtained from the seed of *Aleurites cordata*. It is a good drying oil, has a specific gravity of 0.994, and is said to contain nearly five times as much free acid as is found in linseed oil, and to dry much more rapidly than that oil.

Gold Plating by Dipping.—The following formula, which appears in the *Zeit. Angew. Mikrosk.*, has been recommended: Crystallized pyro-phosphate of sodium, 80 Gm.; hydrocyanic acid (12 per cent) 8 Gm.; and crystallized gold chloride, 2 Gm., are dissolved successively in one litre of distilled water, and heated to boiling. The object to be plated is well cleansed, attached to a copper wire, and immersed in the boiling fluid.

Prof. Kraemers Work on Viola Tricolor.—Dr. H. Beckurts in his "Review of Pharmacy," in the Berlin *Apotheker Zeitung* speaks in most commendatory terms of the dissertation on *Viola Tricolor* L. presented at Marburg by Dr. Kraemer and concludes a brief summary of the scope of the dissertation as follows: "It would be desirable for the author to preface an abstract of his great work presented from the point of view of charactic pharmacognosy."

Electrolytic Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Dr. Smirnow has produced a diphtheria antitoxin of great efficacy by electrolyzing virulent diphtheria broth cultures, the saving in time and expense over the ordinary method being very great. The new preparation is claimed to entirely protect animals from the effects of diphtheria poison, even when employed in smaller quantities than the ordinary therapeutic serum, whilst in itself the artificial antitoxin is said to be quite harmless.

Compound Menthol Cones.—The following formula is given by Schimmel as representing a form of compound menthol cone which now finds widespread use:

	Parts.
Menthol, crystallized.....	1
Chloral hydrate.....	1
Cacao butter.....	2
Spermaceti.....	4

The best way to prepare the cones is to melt the spermaceti and the cacao butter; dissolve the other ingredients in the melted mixture, and then pour the whole into chilled molds.

Relation of Quality to Caffeine Contents in Tea.—O. Kellner has lea ned (*Forschber*, 1897, p. 88) that the proportions of caffeine present in tea leaves de-

peroxide to the slightly acid solution, which is then heated to complete decomposition, and finally boiled for some minutes after all the oxygen seems to be driven off. Iron, manganese, cobalt, and nickel are precipitated, whilst aluminum, zinc, and chromium remain in solution.

Phenetidin Derivatives.—Vanillin paraphenetidin is prepared by heating together the two bodies in molecular proportion at 140° C. Fine needles are obtained, melting at 97° C., soluble in hot water, and crystallizing with three molecules of water. It tastes of vanillin. Its use is, of course, as a hypnotic, and it is given in doses of 15 to 30 grains. The methyl derivative of this body is prepared by replacing the vanillin by methyl-vanillin. It melts at 210° C., and crystallizes with 2 molecules of water. Proto-catechuic aldehyde combines with paraphenetidin to form a crystalline yellow powder, melting at 218° C. Its hypnotic properties are not so strong as those of the last described bodies. Opiatic acid forms a compound melting at 175° C. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alkaline carbonates. Its action is strongly hypnotic.

A Tasteless Quinine Compound.—Quinine chlorcarbonic ester ($\text{O.Ci.CO.C}_6\text{H}_5\text{N}_3\text{O}_5$), is said to have the advantage over quinine of being free from bitter taste, while dissolving with sufficient rapidity in the stomach to insure prompt absorption. According to the D. R. P. No. 90,848 of the Vereinigten Chininfabriken Zimmer & Co. in Frankfurt a. M., this preparation is manufactured by allowing phosgene, either as a gas or dissolved in benzol toluol, etc., to act upon anhydrous quinine, either dry, or dissolved, or suspended in a proper medium. The crystalline mass so formed is washed with benzol and then digested with water to remove the quinine hydrochlorate which is also formed. Quinine chlorcarbonic ester crystallizes from alcohol in fine colorless needles, m. p. 187–188°; it is less basic than quinine and gives in solutions the thalleioquine reaction.

Paprika Oil.—The preparation of the essential oil from ripe paprika pods, which was undertaken by Heinrich Haensel, of Pirna-on-the-Elbe, possesses some scientific interest. One hundred thousand parts by weight of paprika pods furnished only 11 parts by weight of essential oil, so that the yield amounted to 0.011 per cent. Paprika oil is nevertheless a product of interest, if only for the reason that it has not been previously prepared. When warm the oil is liquid and of a brownish red color, similar to that of ripe paprika pods, but it easily solidifies. Paprika oil is rich in free acids, is insoluble in water, but easily soluble in alcohol down to 80 volumes per cent strength; at 21° C. the oil is clear, at 19° C. it becomes turbid and deposits. Cooled in a freezing mixture it is converted into an unguinous mass, which even at –16° C. does not become absolutely solid.

Extracting the Perfume of Flowers.—Since many flowers do not contain the whole of their odoriferous principles ready-formed, but secrete them gradually as long as the vital action continues, Passy suggests that by prolonging the life of the blooms for a further period than is possible by the process of enfleurage with fats, as at present carried out, a better yield and more satis-

factory results would be obtained. For this he suggests the use of water. The flowers are immersed in that fluid, and as soon as it becomes saturated with the odor it is replaced with fresh. The aqueous solutions are then extracted with ether, upon the evaporation of which the odorous bodies are left in a pure state. Simple water might with advantage be supplemented by a saline solution of the same osmotic power as the juices of the plant. The author states that he has experimented with a number of flowers, with good results, particularly in the case of lily of the valley.—*Comptes rendus*, cxxiv., 783.—*Pharm. Jour.*

Guaiacol Phosphite.—This compound of phosphorus and guaiacol is prepared by Ballard, as follows: 124 grammes of crystallized guaiacol is treated with 50 grammes of caustic soda dissolved in 90 per cent. alcohol; to the clear solution phosphorus trichloride is run in through a tapped funnel until the solution is no longer alkaline to phenolphthalein; the precipitated salts are filtered out, the alcohol is distilled off and the residue extracted with absolute alcohol, which only dissolves the phosphite of guaiacol. The solution is then evaporated on the water bath and the salt crystallized out, purified by recrystallization from absolute alcohol, and finally dried over sulphuric acid. The crystals have the formula, $\text{P}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{:OCH}_3)_2\text{O}$, and therefore represent the neutral phosphite of guaiacol. It forms a white crystalline powder, melting at 778.5. Creosote treated in a similar manner gives a thick reddish-yellow liquid which consists, of the phosphorus esters of the various phenols present in the creosote; to this the author proposes to give the name "phosphatol."

Chemistry of Douradinha.—The leaves of *Palicourea rigida*, a native of Brazil, are stated to have a diuretic and diaphoretic action. They are employed in Brazil for the treatment of dropsy and syphilitic skin diseases in the form of an infusion of either the fresh or dried leaves. Among the natives the dried leaves are stated not to be poisonous while the fresh plant shares with other species of *Palicourea* the name of rat poison. It was found by Peckholt, who examined the plant in 1886, that no volatile alkaloid was present. The drug contained, however, a non-volatile base and three organic acids. One of these acids, consisting of a yellow, oily liquid with an overpowering odor, was found to be intensely poisonous, one drop injected into a pigeon being enough to cause death. This was called myotonic acid. A crystalline palicouric acid, an amorphous tannin, and another amorphous non-toxic bitter principle were isolated by this worker. Santesson has repeated the examination of the drug and has confirmed the presence of an alkaloid. The quantity of material was, however, insufficient for him to determine if this was identical with the base of Peckholt; after the removal of the alkaloid the extract still remained strongly toxic.—*Archiv. der Pharm.*, 235, 143.—*Pharm. Jour.*

Culture of the Kola Nut.—O. Warburg writes (*Zeit. f. trop. Landwirt.* I, 1897, No. 2) that in Africa the kola nut is an article which stands in the front rank as to its consumption. From the Indian Ocean to Senegambia, from the

lands south of the Congo to the oasis of the Desert of Sahara, as far even as Fesan, Tripoli and Morocco, the kola nut is held in high esteem. The inhabitants of the northern part of this territory must obtain their supplies of the nut from a distance, the entire supply being produced in a comparatively limited area. One centre of production is located in Sierra Leon, and the adjacent territory, and another lies in North Ashanti and the surrounding country. Northern Liberia belongs to the first centre of production referred to as do also the sources of the Niger and the southern portion of the Senegambia tributary to the southern rivers. The second area of production includes Ashanti land, Baule and Worodugu. In this limited area is produced the whole of the kind of kola which is used in the entire Soudan, for the varieties of kola indigenous to Adamanas and Lower Guinea finds only a local market, and even there are not very highly esteemed. The consumption of kola is enormous, the French districts of Koba and Sakata alone consuming 600 tons, valued at 500 francs per ton. Almost all the nuts are used in the fresh state, costing 2 to 4½ marks per kilo. Since Togo lies near the centre of production and seems admirably fitted for the growth of the nuts, the author warmly recommends embarking in the industry in the Togo territory.

Koch's New Tuberculin.—R. Koch gives an account of some further recent investigation relating to tuberculin, from which he considers important results have been obtained, which is summarized as follows in the *Pharmaceutical Journal*. He attributes the failure of tuberculin as a remedy to the circumstance that although it produced a reaction against the toxin generated by the tubercle bacillus, and thus rendered the organism immune in regard to that toxin it did not produce immunity against the bacillus itself. In his opinion, the glyceric extract does not contain all the chemical constituents of the bacillus, but only those who confer immunity against the toxin. Hence he has endeavored to obtain the substance capable of producing immunity against the bacteria. On the basis of observations on the influence of a preparation obtained by extracting the bacilli with weak sodaliquor and containing dead bacilli, he has been led to try the effect of a mechanical disintegration, and by that means has produced a preparation distinguished as TR, which he believes will give immunity against the tubercle bacillus as well as against the toxin it generates. This preparation is now being produced at the Höchst color works. Clinical trials in cases of lupus are stated to have given very satisfactory results, and in case of tuberculosis treatment with the new preparation has had the effect of stopping expectoration and improving the condition of the lungs without causing any objectionable symptoms or detriment to the health, but these results are described with much reserve, and it remains to be seen whether or not an important advance has been made.

Comparative Study of Rio. and of Carthagenia Ipecac.—Dr. Albert Schneider, who begins a series of articles on Drugs and their Adulterants on another page of this issue, has recently completed a study of the comparative histology of Rio. and of Carthagenia

ipecac. He finds (*Jour. Pharmacol.*), that in Rio ipecac the starch grains are compound with centric hilums, and consist of two, three or four parts, each developed from a distinct amyloplastid. The single granule shows a cintrichilum of two, three or more crevices, radiating outwardly. Stratification is present, but not readily noticeable. The longest diameter of the largest single granule and of a part of the largest compound granule ranges from 6.5 to 13.5 micromillimeters. The smallest granules are 1.5 micromillimeter or less in diameter. The largest compound granules range from 17 micromillimeters to 19 micromillimeters in the longest diameter.

In Carthagenia ipecac the maximum of the single granules and the largest parts of the maximum compound granules range from 17 micromillimeters to 23, a size never obtained in Rio ipecac. The large somewhat discoid single granules are very characteristic. Single starch granules are more numerous than in the Rio root; masses of adherent grains are comparatively rare; the striation is the same; the hilum is more evident, particularly in the larger single granules; the parenchyma-cells are usually less completely filled with starch.

The author says ten examination at least are necessary before concluding whether adulterations are present or not; moreover, a considerable quantity of material must be studied. The vicissitudes of a changing nomenclature lead him to regard the botanical name of the Rio ipecac as *Uragoga Ipecacuanha* Baill. and the Carthagenia sort is assigned to *Uragoga granatensis* Baill.

Peronin, a New Narcotic.—Peronin, which was recently brought upon the market by Merck and gives promise of extensive use, is, according to Dr. Aug. Schneegans (*Jour. der Pharm.*), the hydrochloric acid salt of morphine benzyl-ester, produced by replacing the hydrogen of the hydroxyl group in morphine, which is analogous to the phenol-hydroxyl group, with the alcohol radical ($C_6H_5CH_2$). It has proved itself a good narcotic, somewhat weaker than morphine, but showing the disagreeable properties of this alkaloid in a much smaller degree. Schroder (*Ther. Monatsh.*, Jan. '97), who has tried the effect of peronin on several persons, ranks it with regard to its therapeutic properties, intermediate between morphine and codeine. It is claimed to be preferable to the latter in that it produces a sounder sleep and causes no excitement.

Peronin ($C_{17}H_{19}NO_5 \cdot O \cdot C_6H_5CH_2 \cdot HCl$) forms a voluminous, white powder, consisting of very fine long prismatic crystals. Upon heating above 200° , or upon rapid heating even below this temperature, it is decomposed, giving off fumes of a pleasant, benzoin-like odor. At 15° it dissolves in water in the proportion of 7.5:1000, but dissolves readily in 10 p. of boiling water, the aqueous solutions having a bitter taste and being neutral to litmus. It is further soluble in 218 p. of 95 p. c. alcohol, in 100 p. methyl alcohol, and in 390 p. chloroform. In acetone, ether and amyl alcohol as well as in dilute mineral acids it is practically insoluble. Although precipitated from its solution by the general alkaloidal reagents, peronin differs not only in its solubilities, but also in its behavior toward special reagents, from morphine and codeine. Thus it yields, when heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, brownish-

red, red, and finally dark red solutions, while codeine and morphine remain colorless under like conditions. Again, peronin does not produce a blue coloration with a solution of ferric chloride and potassium ferricyanide, nor does it liberate iodine from solutions of potassium iodate in very dilute acetic acid, even upon warming (difference from morphine). In concentrated sulphuric acid containing a little ferric chloride, peronin dissolves to a brownish-red solution (difference from codeine, which dissolves in this reagent with a blue or violet color).—*Pharm. Review.*

Pilocarpidine.—The relations between the alkaloids of jaborandi seem to be attracting some attention from several chemists just now. A fortnight ago we published a note in this column on the question, in which the relations between pilocarpine and pilocarpidine, which Hardy and Calmels claim to have established, were disputed. We drew attention to the slender evidence which was adduced for this purpose, and now Merck, in the new number of his report, publishes a communication on pilocarpidine, which confirms Hardy and Calmels in their results in this direction; he differs from them, however, in another point, which we will refer to later. Carefully purified specimens of the gold double salt were analyzed with the following results:

	Calculated for		Found
	$C_{10}H_{11}N_2O_2 \cdot HCl \cdot AuCl_4$		
Au	36.89	36.84	36.82
C	22.49	22.17	22.59
H	2.82	2.97	2.94

The platinum salt yielded concordant results,

	Calculated for		Found
	$(C_{10}H_{11}N_2O_2 \cdot HCl)_2PtCl_4$		
Pt	24.37	24.24	24.49
C	30.09		30.04
H	3.79		3.86

The free base is described as a strongly alkaline syrup dissolving in water pretty freely, without any tendency to crystallize.

The rotary power is $[\alpha]_D = +72^\circ$

Pilocarpine $C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_2$ is therefore clearly a methyl-pilocarpidine. Hardy and Calmels, in addition to having previously established this fact, claimed to have effected the conversion of the lower into the higher homologue. Merck carried out the methylation of pilocarpidine by means of the usual reagent, methyl iodide, and prepared the platinum double salt of the resulting base. The salt melted at 175° – 178° , and gave the following analytical results:

	Calculated for		Found
	$(C_{11}H_{15}N_2O_2 \cdot HCl)_2PtCl_4 \cdot H_2O$		
Water	7.98		7.82
Platinum	23.44		23.53

A comparative analysis of the platinum double salt of pilocarpine shows, however, that it contains no water of crystallization. The free bases, too, possess different properties. It is, therefore, proved that the product of methylation of pilocarpidine is not, as Hardy and Calmels supposed, pilocarpine, but a base isomeric with it. *B. & C. Druggist.*

Always be ready for trade.

Always keep the store neat and clean.

Push your business, or it will push you.

Photographs on Watch Dials.

For the production of photographic pictures on watch dials the following method of procedure is recommended: Beat the white of an egg, with addition of a little ammonia, to a white foam, add 300 Cc. of water and beat again. After the egg has settled filter and let the liquid run once over the dial, which has previously been thoroughly cleaned with ammonia. After the surplus has run off, coat once more and allow to dry.

The sensitive collodion is now produced as follows: Dissolve 0.6 Gm. chloride of zinc in 20 Cc. of alcohol, add 0.5 Gm. collodion cotton and 26 Cc. of ether, and shake the whole forcibly. Then dissolve 1.5 Gm. of nitrate of silver in hot water, add 6 Cc. of alcohol and keep the whole in solution by heating. The silver solution is now added in small quantities at a time to the collodion, which must have well settled. This, of course, is done in the dark room.

After twenty-four hours the emulsion is filtered by passing it through cotton moistened with alcohol. This durable collodion emulsion is now flowed in the usual way thinly upon the prepared watch dial, which, after the collodion has coagulated, is moved up and down in distilled water until the fatty stripes have disappeared. The water is then changed once, and the dial is, after a short immersion, left to dry upon blotting paper. It is now ready for exposure. Expose under the original magnesium light and develop with a citrate oxalate developer or in the following hydroquinone developer:

Hydroquinone	4 Gm.
Bromide of potassium	25 "
Sulphite of soda	48 "
Soda	10 "
Water	450 Cc.

After fixing and drying, coat with a transparent positive varnish.

In place of the developing process, the printing-out process with chloride of silver collodion can also be applied, with the advantage that the pictures can be toned. The collodion for this purpose is made in the following way:

Dissolve 8 Gm. collodion cotton in 100 Cc. of ether and 100 Cc. of alcohol, add 0.3 Gm. chloride of strontium, and then 0.2 Gm. chloride of lithium, which has previously been dissolved in 2 Cc. of hot water. To this solution add also 1 Gm. citric acid, which has been dissolved in alcohol slightly heated. The solution is left standing for twenty-four hours and is then filtered through cotton. The prepared dial is coated in the ordinary way with this emulsion, and printed, after which it is toned as usual.

Employ fit help, and make no room for a lazy clerk or shopworn goods.

Buy well, both in price and style; for goods well bought are half sold.

Discounts for cash swell profits, and short accounts make long friends.

Don't carry too much bush on a small canoe, for overtrading has caused many a failure.

Always treat traveling men in a gentlemanly manner, for they generally have something that you may profit by.

Suretyship, indorsing and accommodation paper pave the way to the poorhouse. "He that hateth suretyship is sure."

MORE DISPENSING NOTES.*

By HAROLD WYATT, Jun., Ph.C.

Prescribers who dislike to see a muddy or unsightly mixture result from a strict adherence to the letter of their prescriptions, are sometimes surprised at the manner in which certain infusions and fluid extracts containing bodies of a glucosidic nature behave with acids or in many cases neutral salts. The two following prescriptions illustrate this:

Vin. ipecac.....	1 dr.
Spt. aetheris. nit.....	3 dra.
Liq. ammon. acet.....	3 oza.
Tr. bellad.....	1 dr.
Syrupi.....	4 dra.
Infusi senegae.....	4 oza.
Aquae ad.....	8 oza.

A muddy mixture resulted from the acidity of the spt. aether. nit. and liq. ammon. acet. throwing down the senegin from the infusion.

PRECIPITATION.

Potass. bromidi.....	4 dra.
Ext. cascara sag. liq.....	4 dra.
Ext. glycyrrhizae liq.....	1 1/2 dr.
Tr. chlorof. co.....	2 dra.
Aquae ad.....	6 oza.

In this a precipitate of glycyrrhizin was formed, partly due to a slight acidity of the extract of cascara, and probably to the presence of the potassium bromide.

The doctor wished both these mixtures to be perfectly clear, and this was soon obtained by the addition of enough solution of ammonia to dissolve the senegin and glycyrrhizin.

Sodii bicarbonatis.....	40 gra.
Glycerini.....	4 dra.
Liq. sodae chlorinatae.....	1 1/2 dr.
Misturae guaiaci ad.....	4 oza.

A deep blue-green color was communicated to the guaiacum resin by the oxidizing action of the liq. sodae chlorinat., and nothing would prevent this taking place.

A gargle containing

Acid. salicylic.....	2 dra.
Sodii bboratis.....	3 dra.
Glycerini.....	2 1/2 dra.
Aquae ad.....	8 oza.

gave a copious precipitate of boric acid, although the salicylic acid and borax were soluble in water alone. The well-known property of glycerine to form with borax glyceryl borate and sodium meta-borate and the further decomposition of this glyceryl borate with water, producing boric acid, was the secret. On heating, the boric acid in its turn was dissolved by the excess of glycerine, and a permanently clear solution was obtained.

The next prescription is given as an instance where the application of heat is quite inadmissible:

Acid. hydrobrom. dil.....	4 dra.
Aceti ipecac.....	4 dra.
Nepenth.....	40 mins.
Acidi benzoici.....	40 gra.
Syrupi croci ad.....	2 oza.

The benzoic acid was rubbed fine and suspended in the other ingredients. As there is no special formula for syrupus croci, that given in "Squire"—saffron 1, glycerine 20, proof spirits 20—was used, yielding a syrup superior in color to those made with most concentrated liquors.

The following was incompatible, and seemed likely to be a mixture in which the use of mucilage would be the only way out of the difficulty:

Tr. quinae co.....	6 dra.
Potassii iodidi.....	18 gra.
Potassae bicarb.....	1 1/2 dra.
Ammon. carb.....	40 gra.
Syrupi.....	4 dra.
Aquae ad.....	6 oza.

*Read at a meeting of the Liverpool Chemists' Association, and published in the *Chemist and Druggist*

Quinine hydrochlorate gr. vj. was well triturated with 60 gr. of lump sugar, and suspended in 2 oz. of water. The salts were dissolved in more of the water, the two liquids mixed, and 6 dr. tr. ourantii added last. A good mixture, only requiring a slight shake to diffuse the quinine, was thus obtained without the use of mucilage.

AN EXPLOSIVE MIXTURE.

Once I had to dispense a French prescription, whilst I was in France, containing iodine and spirit of turpentine, intended for inhalation:

	Grammes.
Iode metallique.....	10
Alcool.....	30
Essence de terebenthine.....	200

Knowing the result when metallic iodine in fine powder is dropped into turpentine, I rubbed the iodine fine with the alcohol, and added them to the turpentine little by little, no explosion taking place. A little of the iodine left in the mortar, having become dry by evaporation of the spirit, exploded with a violet flame when more of the turpentine was poured upon it by way of experiment.

AN INCOMPATIBLE PILL-MASS.

On dispensing a prescription containing

Pot. permanganatis.....	12 gra.
Ergotini.....	12 gra.

divided into twelve pills, the mass soon heated and crumbled to powder; so the ergotin was first massed with pulv. althaeae, cut into twelve pills, and each of these flattened out on the pill machine. The permanganate was then made up with unguentum resinae, cut into twelve pills, and rolled well in talc powder. Each of these pills was placed in the centre of one of the ergotin discs, curling the edges of the latter round the pill, so as to completely cover it. On burnishing and varnishing with tolu the mass turned out in the form of twelve pills of permanganate coated with ergotin, which remained stable and gave us no further trouble.

SPANISH PRESCRIPTIONS.

Cod-liver oil is often ordered in Spain, together with metallic salts, tinctures or fluid extracts, but without any direction from the prescriber as to whether an emulsion is to be made or the mixture merely shaken before use. The latter course had been adopted by a previous dispenser of the following:

	Gramos.
Ioduro potassio.....	10
Acete de hígado de bacalao pardo.....	250
Mezclado bien.	

The iodide remained in crystals difficult to suspend, no matter how carefully powdered or vigorously shaken. The patient was entirely satisfied when the iodide was dissolved in 12 grammes of water before adding to the oil.

Tincture of iodine and cod-liver oil ordered in the following prescription mixed easily on shaking, but gave an inelegant-looking compound; however, as it was for external use, this did not matter:

	Gramos.
Tintura de iodo.....	120
Acete de hígado de bacalao (puro sin ser purificado).....	500

Pouer de esta preparacion todas las noches con un pincel en la espinal dorsal.
(To be applied to the spine each night with a brush.)

COD-LIVER OIL AND CREOSOTE.

Creosote, unlike guaiacol, does not give a clear solution in cod-liver oil, and has recently caused me some trouble, owing to fastidious patients taking creosoted oil objecting to the cloudiness,

which is more pronounced with some creosotes than others. To try and get a clear solution, I dissolved the creosote in an equal bulk of absolute alcohol before adding to the oil, but with no better result. A mixture of castor oil and creosote was then tried with the same result. On further trial I have discovered that creosote, castor oil and absolute alcohol in equal proportions, mix perfectly clear with cod-liver oil in any amount.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.

When rubbing valerianate of quinine and exalgine forcibly in a porcelain mortar, distinct and vivid phosphorescent flashes were produced, similar to those seen when sugar is broken in the dark, but much brighter.

Assay of Chloroform.

M. Gay contributes an article on this subject, a translation of which appears in the *National Druggist*, of which the following is a condensation:

Chloroform (commercial) may contain the following impurities: Water, alcohol (ethylic, amyllic, etc.), ether, aldehyde or acetone, and hydrochloric, chloroxycarbonic, and hypochloric acids.

TESTS.

1. Immerse in a specimen a slip of filter paper, remove and let dry spontaneously. It should give off the pure chloroform odor up to the point of dryness, and the latter should be complete. If the strip remains humid, and the odor becomes unpleasant towards the last, the facts indicate the presence of amyllic alcohol.

2. Agitate in a test-tube 6 Cc. of chloroform with 3 Cc. of distilled water, then immerse a strip of blue litmus paper in the chloroform. If the paper remains unchanged, the chloroform is pure. A reddening indicates one of the acids named.

3. Pour into a test-tube equal volumes of chloroform and of a 10 per cent solution of silver nitrate, shake and let stand (A). A white precipitate (Ag NO₃) collecting upon the surface of the chloroform—hydrochloric acid.

(B). Bring to a boil; a black precipitate (reduced silver)—aldehyde or acetone.

Pure chloroform gives neither of these reactions.

4. Pour into test-tube 5 Cc. of chloroform, and 2 Cc. of Cattel's reagent (a solution of 1 part of potassium bichromate in 100 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid); heat gently. A green precipitate indicates the presence of alcohol. Since the presence of 5 parts of alcohol to 1,000 of chloroform is permissible (as a preservative), it will be necessary, in this event, to make a quantitative assay for alcohol by Yvon's method, viz.:

Pour into a test-tube 5 Cc. of chloroform and pour on it, gently, so as not to mix the liquids, 1 Cc. of Mohr's reagent (1 part of permanganate of potash and 10 parts of alcohol potash dissolved in 25 parts of water). Agitate the tube, turning it around slowly, until the reagent becomes green, keeping record of the time elapsing between the commencement of the agitation and the appearance of the green color. If 5 minutes are required the chloroform is very pure and if

2 min., 30 sec. indicate.....	0.10 p. c. alcohol.
35 sec. indicate.....	1 p. c. alcohol.
5 sec. indicate.....	5 p. c. alcohol.

or the maximum tolerance. If the color appear in 1 second there is at least 10 per cent alcohol present.

5. Into a little emery flask, clean and dry, pour 10 Cc. of chloroform and add 10 Cc. of pure concentrated sulphuric acid, agitate strongly and set aside. If the chloroform is pure the acid will remain colorless, even after several hours of contact. If it turns brown, even very feebly, it is an indication of chlorine derivatives of alcohol, or of the superior alcohols, especially of amylic alcohol.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Americans Active in the P. A. T. A., of England.

To the Editor.

Sir: My attention has just been called to the issue of your valuable and interesting journal of April 10th, containing an article by Mr. W. S. Glynn Jones, the secretary of the P. A. T. A., on "Price Cutting in England," and a short leaderette of your own on the subject. As one of the founders of the P. A. T. A., a present member of its General Council, and one of the two proprietary representatives on its Executive Committee, I wish to thank you for the kindly and encouraging tone of your remarks and good wishes for the welfare of our association.

Although it is true, as our secretary remarks, that at present very few American proprietaries show on our list of protected articles, still, I think it may be not without interest to your readers to learn that, as a matter of fact, American influence was by no means absent amongst the initiatory forces that led up to the formation of the P. A. T. A.

Working here for the last three years as the European and British Colonial agent for Messrs. Hance Brothers & White, of Philadelphia, I have had with their medicines a quite sensational success. After the unique advertising scheme, the greatest force aiding this success has been the fact that I have from the start steadily declined to do business with any firm who refused to sign and keep my agreement to retail the "Frog" medicines only at face value. This agreement was willingly entered into by practically all (for I am only conscious of having failed to do business through it in two cases all told), and has from the start been loyally kept, amongst the signers being most of the largest cutting concerns in the British Isles.

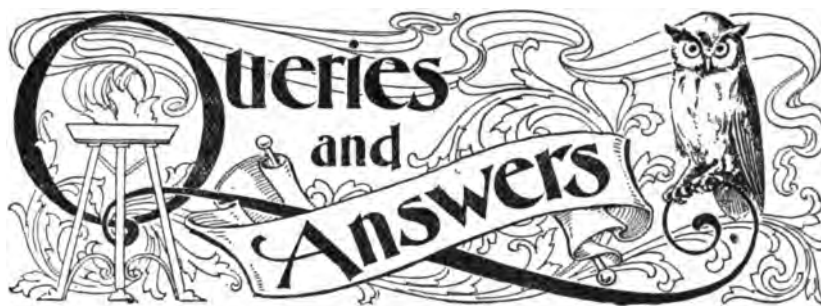
Mr. Jones, who, in his capacity as a retail chemist, was amongst my earliest customers, has often said that it was the "wonderful success" I had with my non-cutting agreement that inspired him with the idea of getting other proprietaries onto the same satisfactory basis, and it was the resolution that grew out of this inspiration which has gradually found form and shape as the P. A. T. A. Further, I might add that I was the first person called upon to "make a few remarks" by the chairman of the first P. A. T. A. meeting ever held.

Therefore, without wishing to seem to detract one iota from the credit due to our indefatigable secretary, whose one-thoughted, untiring energy and whose exceptionally keen intelligence has been the rudder that has steered the ship so far on its way to the desired haven, still, I repeat that America was present at the birth of the English P. A. T. A.

Yours truly,

J. H. GARRATT.

LONDON, ENG., May 8d, 1897.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect.

When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Cardamoms and Their Pericarps.—

H. M. writes: "In the AMERICAN DRUGGIST for May 26, in answer to my communication, the statement was made that the official description of cardamom refers to the fruit alone, and the reason for the specific directions given by the U. S. Pharmacopoeia, that the pericarps, in the case of aromatic powder, be removed, is on account of the delicate nature of the powder, it being used in stomach complaints, where the crushed pericarp might act as an irritant, and the Committee of Revision, being justified in doing so, because of the existing confusion even in the minds of graduated pharmacists.

"Now I do not contend that the pericarps of cardamom are medicinally valuable, although they are somewhat aromatic, and not absolutely devoid of any medicinal virtue. The question at issue is not whether or not the pericarps are of any medicinal value—but it is simply a matter of the correct interpretation of the Pharmacopoeial text.

"My opinion is that according to the language of the U. S. P., the only correct interpretation is that in tincture of cardamom, compound tincture of cardamom and compound tincture of gentian, the whole fruit, i. e.: the seed and pericarp is understood and should be used; while in aromatic powder the fruit freed from its pericarp is to be used for the following reasons: The U. S. Pharmacopoeia definition of cardamom includes the fruit of *Elellaria repens* ch., and the U. S. P. description of cardamom refers to cardamom as possessing a thin, leathery, nearly tasteless pericarp.

"The fruit is the ripened pistil; the pericarp is simply an alteration of the wall of the ovary, which is part of the pistil—is not then the pericarp a part of the fruit? Many fruits, as we well know, consist of nothing more than a hollow vessel or pericarp containing one or more seeds in its interior. If the U. S. P. really intended nothing else but the seeds, it should have stated so, as in the British Pharmacopoeia. If it can satisfactorily be proven to me that anything else but what I said can be made out of the Pharmacopoeial text, I am willing and should be pleased to learn it."

Storekeepers' License Under the

Baines Law.—W. J. B.—Subdivision 2 of section 11 of chapter 112 of the Laws of 1896, constituting chapter 29 of the general laws, is the subdivision under which pharmacists may take out a storekeepers' license for sums ranging from \$50 to \$500. The amount given of \$10 as a minimum was an error, and the minimum should have been \$50, instead of \$10.

Under this subdivision holders of certificates may not sell during prohibited hours, but in exception No. 1, under section 31, as amended at the last session of the Legislature, a licensed pharmacist holding a license, either of subdivision 2 or subdivision 3 of section 11, is especially exempted from clauses "a," "b," "c" and "d" of section 31, which clauses prohibit the sale of liquors during certain hours and on certain days. The exception, however, in favor of the pharmacists is restricted solely to the sale of liquor upon the prescription of a duly licensed physician.

"Upon the prescription of a duly licensed physician, which prescription shall be preserved by the vendor and pasted in a book and be but once filled, and that only on the day when dated and given, which book shall be kept in the same room where the traffic in liquors is carried on, and shall be open to the inspection of any special agent or peace officer, and such liquors so sold shall not be drunk on the premises where sold, or in any outbuilding, yard, booth or garden appertaining thereto or connected therewith, except when such physician prescribes it to be used upon such premises in case of an accident, and provided further that the physician giving such prescription, shall not be the pharmacist himself nor a member of the corporation, association or co-partnership selling such liquor, nor in his or their employ, and such prescription shall not be given unless the physician is satisfied that the liquor to be furnished is necessary for the health of the person for whom it is prescribed, which fact must be stated in the prescription."

We regret the typographical error which made the minimum \$10, instead of \$50 for storekeepers.

MOUSTACHE FIXING FLUID.

Balsam of tolu.....	1 part
Rectified spirit.....	3 fluid parts
Jockey Club	1 fluid part

Dissolve the balsam in the mixture. Put up in small bottles with a brush attached to cork.



ADVERTISING AID.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES C. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticize any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

HELP THE ADVERTISING.

THE first mission of retail advertising is not to sell goods. It is to bring people to your store. Its mission is usually ended when it lands the customer where your salesman can get at him. Therefore, unless good advertising is backed up by good service and methods, it will avail but little. When

MORE BUSINESS.

We take it for granted that you agree that a druggist's best business policy is to so treat his customers that he can keep them for his customers.

We want more postage-stamp customers, more street-car-waiting customers, more directory customers, more meet-your-friends customers, more use-the-telephone customers.

These conveniences in our store are placed at the disposal of the public for the sake of creating good-will between the people and ourselves. We want you to use them.

CORN BELT DRUG STORE,

J. U. GARVER, Proprietor,

EASTSIDE SQUARE.

advertising draws a new customer to your store, two things depend on the treatment he receives: the immediate sale and the future custom. You have a slender hold on the trade of the customer who calls on you for the first time, but it lies in your power to send him away in fetters.

The gentle art of pleasing is not hard to acquire. Most people have the knack of being agreeable—when they want to—and it would seem that they would want to when bread and butter depended on

it. But we have all had the experience of going into stores where the advertising had led us to expect a "glad hand" reception, and going away chilled to the bone by the indifference or half concealed insolence of a misfit salesman.

I notice that a good many druggists are now using ads. similar to the one reproduced here. This is just the kind of an ad. that all stores ought to be able to employ. It is an extra good ad. for the store that it fits, but will prove a boomerang for the one that it doesn't fit. It is an ad. that will make it easy for customers to come, and they must receive treatment that will make it easy for them to come again. Druggists who believe in and practice up-to-date methods will do well to use an ad. like this once in a while, but those who can never look beyond the dollar in sight, and who do favors grudgingly, or not at all, had better fight shy of this kind of talk.

Criticism and Comment.

A Brownie Pamphlet.

Mr. U. G. Manning. New York.
Dear Sir:—

For your liberal criticism of our constipation pamphlet in the current issue of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST we wish to thank you, and would be pleased to have you tell us through the same medium what your opinion is of the little Brownie pamphlet, copy of which is enclosed herewith.

The printing in this is not quite up-to-date, and particularly so on the cover, but what we would like to have you talk about most is the text matter. TARRANT & COMPANY.
W. A. Hockemeyer.

The pamphlet referred to is a twenty-page one, and is illustrated by Palmer Cox, who relates in characteristic verse how the Brownies came to learn the value of Tarrant's Aperient in digestive troubles.

The real subject-matter has no relation to the illustrations. The human body is taken for a text, and its mechanism explained. The pamphlet tells how many of the ordinary diseases originate, and what treatment is necessary to cure them.

The plan of the book is first-rate, and it will be read by those who have impaired health. Many would be inclined to say that there was too much matter in the pamphlet; that it would not be read. It would not be read by everybody, but it would be read by those who needed the information most. Medical advertising is a class by itself. Many of the rules that apply to ordinary advertising do not fit it at all, and one of these is the rule of brevity. It is surprising what amount of matter the seeker after health will wade through, and as a rule the medical advertiser can make his circulars as ample as he likes, provided he keeps on saying something all the time.

The pamphlet is well written, and should do good. Every maker of medicine should have one piece of printed matter in which his whole story is told. This pamphlet answers the purpose. Tarrant's Aperient. It is also well adapted for enclosing in packages of the remedy. Purchasers of the Aperient would be pretty sure to read it, and it would help to make permanent patrons of the I do not believe that the Brownie letter is of much value. The pamphlet was probably first published when the quaint little fellows were in the height of their popularity. They will interest the children still, but when a piece of printed matter is passed on to the children, its advertising career is usually at an end.

I have also had sent me another pamphlet and a series of ads. used by Tarrant & Company in pushing their Aperient. The pamphlet is entitled, "What is sick headache?" It is first-class in every respect. The argument is good and the printing excellent. The series of ads. are also very good. Most druggists are, I presume, familiar with the printed matter mentioned, and should be able to get some ideas from it, especially in the matter of effective typography.

The editor of this journal recently sent me some clippings, one of which illustrates the necessity of careful choice of words in advertising. The clipping is a portion of an ad. used by a prominent eastern concern, and is as follows:

Half truths are more dangerous than outright lies. The most cunning counterfeit is that which is over 50 per cent genuine metal; which looks good and rings true. It's so with medicines. The worst of all are the half genuine. "This is sarsaparilla," we are told—but not how much of it is sarsaparilla and how much Chemical adulterant.

The italics are mine. I suppose this would pass muster with most people, but to any one posted in these matters the use of the word "chemical" convicts the writer of sophistry. It shows he was an outsider; that he did not know what he was talking about, and that he had drawn on his imagination for his facts.

The following clipping, which is a reading notice used by some druggists, might answer for a rejoinder to the ad. above:

Not a bit of use paying more than 50 cents for good sarsaparilla. Robinson's is an extract, not a syrup. Syrups cost less to make, and are not so strong in medicine—it's the medicine you want. There is just as much medicine in Robinson's 50-cent as in any sarsaparilla at any price. ROBINSON'S PHARMACY.

The druggist has the best of it. He has something to say, and he says it in the most direct and forcible manner. There are no frills about his ad. It is business from start to finish. Compare the two, and notice how much harder the last one hits.

Improving a Run-Down Store.

U. G. Manning. Auburn, N. Y.
Dear Sir:—

We send you a circular we have been putting it in our neighborhood. Our idea was not so much to advertise goods and prices as to tell people that we are fixing up and getting the store into shape. We got the idea from your department in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, and, as you see, have followed some of the ads. reproduced there.

We have been in business since February, in store previously run down and neglected. We have improved things as much as we can and business improving. The circulars were enclosed in envelopes and put inside each house. They seem to be doing some good, as people coming in to buy mention them. Any criticism and suggestions will be thankfully received. We find your department a great help to us, in fact we consider it one of the most valued in that greatest drug journal—the AMERICAN DRUGGIST. Respectively, W. H. SIMON & Co.

The circular submitted is a six-page folder. Enameled book paper has been used, and it is printed in green. The beauty of this piece of printed matter would attract attention anywhere. The printer was well supplied with modern material, and knew how to use it. I have seldom seen a more attractive circular, and am confident that the distribution of it will pay.

Under the circumstances related in the above letter, this firm has shown excellent judgment in going to the expense of getting out an extremely artistic circular. People cannot fail to receive an excellent impression. Whatever their opinion of the store under its old management was, they will feel that a decided change has taken place, and that live, progressive managers are now at the helm.

People are unconsciously influenced by appearances. They base their judgment largely on external things. For this reason it is wise to have your advertisements well dressed, and the store should correspond with the ads.

If this circular had been poorly printed it would have been largely ineffective, because, as far as the matter and arrangement goes, there is some chance for improvement. The first page is occupied by a cut of "Lowney's Girl" and an ad. for Lowney's candies. The first impression is that it is a Lowney circular. The pages were arranged in this manner, I suppose, because a cut was desired on first page. I would have put it on the back fold, and, as the circular was intended to call attention to the changed condition of things, given up first page to some such phrase as this:

YOU
WON'T
KNOW
THE
STORE.

Then a brief paragraph of explanation and name of the new firm could have followed. I think it would have been advisable in the first circular to have called a little more direct attention to the fact that the store had changed hands.

The title of this store being the "East Hill Pharmacy," some might overlook the name of the owners and fail to catch the full significance of the circular.

Advertising to Ladies.

J. A. Settle, proprietor of the Waverly Pharmacy, Waverly, Mo., sends copy of a circular he has mailed to eight hundred ladies. It is in the nature of a four-page announcement sent out at the close of the first year's business. It is very nicely gotten up. The outside pages were left blank. Inside appears a general talk on the facilities of the store, and a list of cut prices.

This sort of advertising will do good if similar circulars are sent out at frequent intervals. It is a first-rate plan to send them to the ladies, because women are pretty sure to read anything that comes to them by mail. They also have a hand in the buying of about everything that comes into the home. Mr. Settle's circular is well written, and if he will issue equally good ones once a month he will see results.

A Live Ohio Advertiser.

C. E. Rennekar, Cleveland, Ohio, is at it again. This time he issues a twenty-page pamphlet entitled "Knocking at your door." The introduction starts as follows:

We want this booklet to reach the inner circles of your home where it is quiet, as we want to talk with you about drug buying.

We know you never want us to sacrifice quality to price. Still you want the best of drugs at the lowest prices (which it is our aim to supply).

We will not say our store is best, but we try hard to make a better one impossible, and the people who have dealt with us in the past are pleased with our efforts.

In this booklet Mr. Rennekar talks about prescriptions, patent medicines, soaps, brushes, sponges, perfumes, soda water, confectionery, cigars, his own special preparations, and also quotes some prices. His stock is pretty well covered, and it is possible that there is too much matter. It is hardly to be expected that all of it will be read, but nearly every one will read some of it, and that is so much gained. I do not know how these booklets were distributed. They should be given general distribution, and a quantity should be kept on hand for enclosing in packages that go out of the store. The booklet could be used in the latter manner for several months to good advantage.

LAW POINTS FOR BUSINESS MEN.**Promissory Notes of Partners.**

If a person receives funds or property of a partnership of which he is a member, he becomes indebted to the partnership, and not to the members thereof; and so, if one partner loans money to the partnership, he becomes a creditor of the partnership, and not of the remaining members. In neither case could an action be maintained by or against the partnership. This is so, for the obvious reason that it is not permissible for a party to sue himself. It is also true, as a general rule, that until the accounts of the partners are finally adjusted, or until the affairs of the firm are so far settled as that nothing remains to be done by it or its members except to ascertain the final state of the account between the partners, no action can be maintained by one partner against the other in respect of particular items of account pertaining to the partnership business. But there are exceptions to this general rule, and a prominent one is where the sum sought to be recovered is separated from the partnership account.

A PARTNER MAY SUE HIS ASSOCIATE at law upon a note or due bill given him on a partial settlement of the partnership affairs. The giving of a promissory note by one partner to another is an isolation of the demand in respect of which the

note was given from the general partnership affairs. An accounting and final settlement of the affairs of the partnership is not necessarily involved in such a suit, and the execution of the note is such an acknowledgment of elimination of the particular transaction from the general partnership account as that the maker will be prevented at law from questioning the holder's right of action thereon.

There are authorities which hold that a promissory note given by one partner to another in settlement of particular transactions of a partnership, prior to the final settlement and adjustment of the general partnership affairs, will not support an action at law; that the maker being under no legal or equitable obligation to pay that for which the note was given, it is therefore a mere *nudum pactum*, or naked contract, and can have no greater force or effect than an express promise would have if made under like circumstances in any other form. Without attempting to distinguish or criticize such cases, it is to be noted that in all of them the doctrine is maintained that it is sufficient, to defeat an action upon a note given by one partner to another, to answer that the note was based upon transactions touching the business in which the partners were engaged, and that no final accounting or settlement has been had, and that a mere showing of this state of affairs will defeat the action at law. This recognizes a sort of equitable plea which, in effect, bars the action. It is clear that

AN ACCOUNTING BETWEEN PARTNERS CANNOT BE HAD AT LAW,

as its consideration is the peculiar province of equity, and a mere suggesting that an accounting is necessary ought not to defeat an action where the parties have by the giving and taking of a promissory note, recognized that a right of action at law exists. If equitable reasons exist why a party should not pay his note, in whole or in part, the remedy in equity is ample.

At common law, equity will enjoin proceedings at law where an unfair advantage is about to be taken, and will proceed to administer all the relief which the particular case requires.

Therefore, an action at law is maintainable, in the absence of an injunction by a court of equity, by one partner against another upon a promissory note executed by the one to the other, involving particular items or transactions of the partnership business.

How to Say It.

There is a large class who delight to shine in newspapers as wits or poets, and announce their wares in second-hand jokes or in doggerel fit to set the teeth of a dull saw on edge. If their object is notoriety or a laugh, this is the way to attain it; but if it be business, it would seem better to use the language of business. Leave clowns' jests to the circus, and let sober men speak as they act, with directness and decision. The fewest words that will convey the advertisers' ideas are the right ones.—*Horace Greeley.*

A Brooklyn Druggist Uses the Following:

"A young man who had a bad cough
Was afraid it would carry him off;
But he broke up the cold
With 'Throat-Ease,' we are told,
And now at its dangers he'll scough!"



MORE COUNTERFEITING IN CHICAGO.

WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS AND OTHER PROPRIETARIES IMITATED.

Thousands of Fraudulent Labels Discovered—Still More to Follow.

CHICAGO, May 18.—The story of the manufacture of bogus proprietary articles in Chicago is becoming a serial, the closing chapters of which are, apparently, not likely to be printed for some time. An inventory of fraudulent goods seized by detectives from the Mooney & Boland Agency yesterday may give some idea of the magnitude of the operations of the swindlers. The following is a partial list: One thousand, six hundred dozen packages of Kohler's Headache Powders; plates from which envelopes, circulars and advertising matter to accompany the headache powders could be printed, together with 25,000 circulars; a large quantity of labels for Carter's Little Liver Pills, in different sizes, plates and dies used in turning out printed matter to accompany the pills; labels for Carter's Liver Bitters and Carter's Iron Pills, together with one dozen electrotypes; 40 stereotype plates for counterfeiting stationery and labels for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, together with 10,000 circulars, and a large quantity of the goods; plates for printing labels and trade-marks of Phenacetin-Bayer; 5,000 labels for Severa's Wafers, and an equal number of circulars. Dr. Severa is here assisting in ferreting out the swindlers. The guilty men are all known, but the arrests have not yet been made so the names cannot be given to the public, although they undoubtedly soon will be.

A Surprise Is Promised

in this connection as the men are said to be prominent in Chicago, both professionally and socially. The factory in which the counterfeiting work was done is located on one of the principal streets of this city. The quantity of stuff seized is enormous. This afternoon the correspondent of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST saw a large office which was filled with boxes, bundles and trunks, each of which held fraudulent material. This did not represent all the seizure, it was merely the portion which the large vault nearby would not hold. It was like moving the contents of a good sized factory to transfer all the traps of the conspirators.

The detectives found out that bogus goods were being placed on the market and wrote to the makers, sending along some of the fraudulent articles. In short order came a reply that the sample was genuine and that the manufacturers did not care to go into the case. More proof

was collected by the detectives and more samples sent. This time the makers decided to have an analysis made. They did so and the fraud at once became apparent. But to the druggist who does not analyze every proprietary article, and to the customer, the stuff was apparently genuine. Recent disclosures in other cases made the men extremely cautious and they were hard to "shadow." They would drive rapidly over the roughest streets they could find when going from one scene of their work to another and tried in every way to cover their trails.

Queer Places for Storing Goods.

Part of the seized stuff was found carefully packed up in the basement of a saloon with a whisky barrel on top of it. A large trunk, completely filled with Kohler's Headache Powders, was recovered in a storage warehouse on the West Side. This is the third gang whose operations have been disclosed by the Chicago branch of the Mooney & Boland Agency. The first was that which put out bogus Antikamnia products; the second imitated Santal-Midy and the third manufactured the goods appearing in the list at the beginning of this article. The last case was almost "knocked into a cocked hat" by the actions of the representatives of Dr. Williams, who caused the arrest of the salesman for the Pink Pills, Joseph Platt, which has been chronicled in this journal. This arrest came while the detectives were trying to locate the makers who, of course, were given warning by their associate's fate, thus making detection more difficult. The men and women employed in putting it up were shadowed to the factory and the expressmen were followed to the hiding places until all was ready, then everything was seized at once.

Where the Goods Were Sold.

The stuff was placed with the large down-town cutters; much of it was sent to the South to jobbers. The rates were about 60 per cent of the regular jobbing price. The swindlers were getting ready to put out the Carter and Severa goods and had probably not done much with them. The fraudulent manufacture of Kohler's powders and Williams' pills, however, has been enormous. The swindle has been carried out with remarkable attention to detail, the druggists being supplied with circulars to distribute among customers and with advertising cards to place on the show cases, all of which were perfect imitations of the originals.

More to Follow.

It would seem as if the disclosures already made were enough to satisfy almost anyone, but the rascals in Chicago have been uncommonly enterprising and consequently this article can convey the message contained in each of its predecessors, namely, that there are more

frauds which will be unearthed in the near future in connection with other well-known proprietary articles. A humorous feature of the case is that the swindlers issued printed matter cautioning the public against imitations. The fraudulent plates were made by one of the most highly esteemed printing houses in Chicago.

The New Park Suits.

The suit brought recently against M. N. Kline as chairman of the Proprietary Committee of the N. W. D. A., as well as an individual, to restrain him from publishing a list of names of those who are not entitled to be on the rebate list, was somewhat of a surprise. The first intimation he had was as he was getting ready to take a trip he was handed a bundle of papers. He thought they were all alike, and after abstracting one he gave the rest to his secretary. It appears the papers were notices of seven suits. As yet there has been nothing done in the matter, but in a few days a line of action is to be mapped out by attorneys for the N. W. D. A. and his own counsel. The suits are not causing him any uneasiness.

Mother Seigel's Syrup to be Sold.

The following from the *Chemist and Druggist* has reference to the news note in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST of April 25:

A. J. White (Limited).—This business, which is mainly that of the manufacture and sale of Mother Seigel's Syrup, is to be offered to the public next week for one million sterling, and the vendors pay the trade the compliment of first announcing their offer in this journal. The capital of the company is divided into 500,000 6 per cent cumulative preference shares, and 500,000 ordinary shares. The vendors take one-third of each of these shares in part payment of the purchase price for the business, which is fixed at £960,000. Mother Seigel's Syrup is believed (by the vendors) to have the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in the world. The vendor company was formed in 1884, and the auditor certifies that the business has been a steadily increasing one. The net profits for the last four years are certified to have been £357,685, 0s. 6d., or an average of £89,421 5s. 1½d. per annum. The maintenance of this profit will allow of the payment of the 6 per cent dividend on the preference shares, and over 11 per cent on the ordinary shares.—*Chemist and Druggist*, April 24, 1897.

Bernard Gilpin.

It is with genuine sorrow that we record the death of Bernard Gilpin, of the firm of Gilpin, Langdon & Co., Baltimore. After more than seventy years of a busy and useful life, he passed quietly away, surrounded by his family and friends. No man in the drug trade was more universally respected and beloved. Even up to the day of his death he was a most companionable and interesting man, whose conversation went very wide of commonplace channels, and was always worth listening to. He came of a sturdy old English family that traced itself back for hundreds of years and wove its way through the varied warp and woof of English history. He leaves a widow and three sons, Henry B. and Bernard, of Baltimore; and Frank H. Gilpin, of Colorado.



DRUG CLUB'S NEW HOME.

ON Tuesday, May 11th, the new quarters of the Drug Trade Club, in the Woodbridge Building, William and John streets, were opened for the inspection of the members and their friends. It was the formal opening of the club, and during the day the rooms were visited by nearly 400 representatives of the leading firms in the wholesale drug and allied trades.

LOCATION.

As will be seen by the engravings which accompany this article, the rooms are spacious and well furnished. The Woodbridge Building stands in the very heart of the New York drug market, and its directory contains the names of many of the leading firms in the trade, so popular has this centrally-located building become. The club occupies the twelfth floor, and entering from the street the visitor has the choice of five elevators. The reception and smoking room of the club is directly opposite the elevators, a sign on the door in large letters reading "Drug Club."

RECEPTION AND SMOKING ROOM.

The reception-room, of which a view is here shown, is fitted up in luxurious style. Heavy leather-cushioned settees, great wide easy-chairs and a plentiful supply of periodical literature, including files of the leading drug journals, invite the lounge, and seldom since the opening day has the room been without a little coterie of members, who find it pleasant and profitable to discuss affairs of business in an informal way. While the walls present a rather bare appearance at present, they will not remain long so, since it is the intention of the club to procure, either by loan or purchase, some paintings of merit to decorate them. One very handsome donation of this kind has been received recently from Theodore Weicker, of Merck & Co., in a sea view in oil, showing a portion of the Massachusetts coast. Our view of the room is taken from the left-hand entrance to the dining-room, and shows the arrangement very clearly.

DINING-ROOMS.

Passing out of the reception and smoking room, the visitor enters the main dining-room, a large, comfortable and well-lighted hall having a seating capacity of 125. An L extension takes you into the dining-room reserved for non-smokers, and the ladies' dining-room, the latter a handsomely-appointed chamber, from the windows of which are obtained exceptionally fine views of the East River, Brooklyn Bridge, the Navy Yard and the city islands. To the southeast may be seen Governor's Island and the Buttermilk and Ship channels, while far



THOS. P. COOK,
President of the Drug Club.

in the distance the Narrows show clear against the horizon. The furniture of this room is of rosewood, with a green Brussels carpet. One large table stands in the centre, with smaller tables arranged at the sides. The tableware and fittings are exceptionally fine, and many indications point to the dainty woman's touch in the arrangement of potted plants and table decorations generally. Our photographer has taken a view of the L extension leading into the ladies' dining-room from the further wall of the main dining-room, and our engraving shows a portion of the main dining-room and the whole of the room reserved for non-smokers and the ladies' dining-room.

Many indications of the house-committee's provisions for the comfort and convenience of the members are apparent even on a casual inspection. The wants of the members are ministered to by a force of twenty waiters, under the direction of Joseph Idler, the efficient house-steward, who boasts a long training in two of the leading social clubs of the city.

ATTENDANCE AND NEW MEMBERS.

On the opening day the club was fairly

thronged with visitors, who began to arrive as early as 11 o'clock. Luncheon was served at 12 o'clock, and was partaken of by over 200, the total attendance during the day reaching nearly 400. Many non-resident members attended, and there was a good representation of leading out-of-town firms. The luncheon was thoroughly enjoyed, and much good feeling prevailed. The effect on the club's membership list has already been felt in a considerable accession of new members, both resident and non-resident. A list of those voted upon at the last two meetings of the Board of Governors is given below.

PRESENTATION TO MR. COOK.

The high estimation in which President Thomas P. Cook is held by the members was indicated in a very graceful manner by the presentation to him during the day of a beautiful berry set in silver, gold lined. The set consisted of eighteen pieces, contained in a handsome silk-covered case. President Cook has endeared himself to every member of the club by his successful management and his affable and kindly ways. The club has prospered greatly during his terms of office, the membership having been greatly increased by the attractions offered in its successive changes of residence. President Cook was elected to office shortly before the club moved from Cedar street to John street, and he has managed its affairs with noticeable skill and success. Shortly after the club moved to the quarters presently occupied, a leading spirit in the club conceived the idea of making some recognition of Mr. Cook's valuable services to the club, and this took shape on the opening day in the gift of the handsome silver service referred to. The presentation speech was made by W. H. Andrews, who gathered the members around him in the reception-room, and said:



ISAAC V. S. MILLER,
Secretary of the Drug Club.

"A few days since a number of us were seated at the family table in the old quarters, and one of the gentlemen suggested that we give some testimonial to our friend, Mr. Cook. It, therefore, affords me great pleasure in asking you to turn from this generous feasting to the

kindly play of sentiment, and through me, as your spokesman, to give expression to the one thought and the one feeling of friendship and appreciation of our president, Mr. Cook, by presenting to him these few pieces of silver for the efficient and honorable services which he has discharged with such fidelity and ability. It is due to his untiring efforts and those of our genial friends, Messrs. Peters, Young and others, that we to-day are able to enjoy our present surroundings. And, Mr. President, I speak not only for the older members, but also for the younger, who, loyal to all that has been, yet dwell not in the past, but in a

Crane, Frank S. De Rondo, George B. Douglas, W. T. Dobson, Charles H. Day, T. L. Douglas, L. Wm. De Zeller, Henry Dalley, Jr., H. C. Davidson, W. W. Dixon, E. Duval, W. C. Estes, Theo. W. Edwards, E. W. H. Embree, C. A. Edwards, R. G. Eccles, M. D., C. G. Euler, W. E. Ebbitt, G. W. Fortmyer, Ed. Fluhr, J. B. Frothingham, Carl B. Franc, F. R. Going, David E. Green, Jr., J. C. Gregory, C. Georgi, E. W. Gladwin, H. D. Gordon, F. S. Gladding, H. A. Groebeck, T. G. Gardiner, Harvey Hall, Wm. A. Hamann, T. Harry Holmes, George A. Horsey, B. Hinkley, E. H. Hammer, George F. Henry, T. Mitchell Horner, F. Huhn, E. Herming, H. B. Harding, J. Hopkins, F. H. Hoyt, C. A. Holmes, George B. Hillier, D. R. Hilliard, J. V. S. Hillier, James B. Horner, Cal Hewett, H. B. Harding, James Hartford, A. Hamilton, C. C. Harmstadt, Jacob Haaslacher, A. B. Jenkins, John B. Joy, H. T. Jarrett, G. L. Jordv, Charles Kelly, A. Klipstein, H. B. Kaufman,

drew B. Rogers, H. J. Richardson, C. B. Riker, W. G. Rothe, D. S. Ramsay, R. P. Rowe, J. B. Russell, Geo. E. Spencer, A. L. Stevens, James G. Shaw, Ernest G. Stedman, Alex. Robb, F. L. Stallman, C. B. Smith, C. P. Smith, Paul H. Smith, C. H. Seymour, H. M. Simmons, M. D., Theo. H. Smith, F. Schneider, Charles Stell, Jr., C. A. Sears, A. A. Stilwell, E. Stoffregen, C. C. Speiden, Jr., Charles Seaton, A. C. Stallman, W. T. Sloan, Geo. V. Sheffield, R. H. Thompson, W. H. Shaw, H. J. Schnell, W. Schaffer, Charles A. Schnell, E. M. Taylor, J. D. Tittsworth, W. B. Templeton, Charles A. Tinker, Herbert Turrell, Fred'k P. Tuthill, P. S. Tilden, J. A. Toy, Charles H. Taft, W. P. Ungerer, W. G. Ungerer, F. L. Upjohn, C. H. Van Nostrand, G. A. Wolfe, Charles Weiss, Benj. F. Wakefield, E. J. Wright, G. N. Williamson, C. L. Williston, J. W. Watkins, D. D. Walker, Jr., Charles H. Weekes, Charles A. Woolsey, F. W. White, S. W. White, Theodore Weicker, Richard L. Walsh, H. Martin Wagner, Wm. W. Walters, Edward W. Watson, R. Wirth, George A. Wasson, J. Edward Young, Jr., Farnham Yardley.



RECEPTION AND SMOKING ROOM.

progressive spirit step forward to meet the new occasions and the new duties. In their behalf I ask that you will please accept this as a slight token of our esteem, and we present it to you with our best wishes."

Mr. Cook was evidently taken by surprise, and he showed his embarrassment. After making his acknowledgments, in which he assured the members of his keen appreciation of the sentiments which prompted them to make him so handsome a present, he spoke of the hearty co-operation of the members in his work, without which, he modestly stated, nothing could have been accomplished. He expressed the hope that the club would continue to have the hearty co-operation of the old as well as that of the new members, to the end that the field of usefulness of the Drug Trade Club might be broadened.

This was the only ceremony incident to the formal opening of the club. The following is a partial list of those who registered during the day:

W. H. Andrews, John Anderson, Frank Ainslie, A. H. Albertson, A. O. Arsenian, W. O. Allison, A. C. Bedford, Jas. A. Brohel, I. J. Benjamin, F. S. P. Burrell, A. Barnutz, Wm. Boehme, Jr., A. S. Brooks, A. F. Braidich, F. D. Bowen, Jos. Browne, M. M. Ballard, Albion A. Buddey, J. E. Bullen, John T. Barry, Carl Brucker, E. Bremer, H. F. Baker, Thomas P. Cook, John B. Clark, A. M. Chapman, W. H. Childs, H. S. Chatfield, F. S. Calhoun, Jr., Colgate, Bowles Colgate, Luther Conant, Jr., Thomas M. Curtius, A. L. Clements, Waldo P. Clements, H. S. Chandler, W. J. Carr, S. H. Carragan, W. F. D.

George W. Kenyon, DeWitt Karr, E. L. Kalbfleisch, E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., Thomas J. Keenan, A. H. Kennedy, Julius Koehler, M. Karagheusian, W. E. Lord, P. R. Lance, Wm. D. Leonard, H. C. Lovis, Benj. Lihard, D. E. L. Lewis, T. R. Loud, C. F. Loutren, J. M. C. Martin, J. Guy Monihan, J. W. McDonald, Jr., E. H. Moore, Sam'l J. Minot, Thos. H. McInerney, B. I. Mott, Jos. Mathias, C. R. Meehan, Dr. Louis Merck, George MacLagan, Wm. S. Mesereau, G. S. Mariager, G. B. Martin, F. R. McDermott, J. C. Michael, F. P. Morse, S. M. Money-penny, Charles E. Meek, W. W. McCulloch, Malcolm McKenzie, Angus McKenzie, Howard S. Neuman, A. H. McCutcheon, Henry D. Norris, Tasler L. Oddle, H. M. Polhemus, W. C. Pate, A. Proctor, Jr., H. B. Platt, J. M. Peters, W. C. Peters, An-

glassware, William street; Frank V. Ainslee, artist, New York; Farnham Yardley, 58 William street, insurance; James H. Tatt, Jr., 79 William street, drug broker; Paul R. Towne, 29 East Twenty-eighth street, lawyer; Frank Morse Smith, 49 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn; Theo. H. Smith, 5 Cedar street, firm of Dwight, Smith & Lillie; Richard L. Walsh, 80 Downing street, Brooklyn, builder; C. H. Taft, 78 William street, broker; Dr. Harry C. Loris, 69-61 Maiden Lane, secretary Seabury & Johnson; W. S. Deshon, 29 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, chemicals; Paul Harrison, 165 Pearl street, "Webb's Alcohol"; Wm. M. Warren, Detroit, Mich., manager of Parke, Davis & Co.; Samuel E. Strong, Cleveland, O., wholesale druggist. W. M. Hoagland, treasurer Royal Baking Powder Co., 100 William street; Wm. E. Lucas, Paints, 112 West Fourteenth street; John A.

New Members.

The following is a list of the new members added to the roll of the club:

Charles R. Rosevear, 130 William street, gums; Phineas Prouty, 54 William street, insurance; Edward M. Oxley, Oxford street, Brooklyn; John DuBois Newton, 528 W. 143d street, New York, oils; Sam'l J. Minot, 54 William street, New York, insurance; Edw. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., New York, chemicals; Allerton D. Hitch, South Orange, N. J., merchant; Herbert B. Harding, mgr. Humphreys Homeo. Med. Co., New York; Bainbridge Hinkley, 11 Gold street, paper dealer; J. C. Gregory, 401 Cherry street, drug miller; Francis Gilbert, 46 South street; John P. Durfee, Jr., 26 W. 119th street, mineral water; Bowles Colgate, 50 East Fifty-seventh street, Colgate & Co., soap and perfumes; A. L. Clements, 125 W. Fifty-eighth street, linseed oil; C. A. Childs, 130 East Thirty-seventh street, paint manufacturer; Lathrop Colgate, John street, soaps, etc.; H. S. Chandler, business mgr., Brooklyn, The Independent; Henry Allen,



VIEW IN MAIN DINING-ROOM.



L. EXTENSION OF MAIN DINING-ROOM.

Hoagland, 100 William street; Edward H. Reynolds, paints, 101 Fulton street; Edw. L. Kalbfleisch, chemicals, New York; E. M. Taylor, drugs, New York; M. A. Shaw, importer, 100 William street; G. N. Williamson, 14 Dey street, New York; James B. Horner, essential oils, New York; Leon N. Adler, colors, New York; Henry F. Baker, chemicals, New York; W. E. Lord, representative "National Druggist," 52 Maiden Lane, New York; Wm. C. Moore, drugs, New York; Andrew B. Rogers, merchant, New York; Henry Merz, colors, New York; J. C. Hoagland, Royal Baking Powder Co., New York; J. Peiffer, New York; L. I. Waldman, aniline colors, Albany, N. Y.

DRUG BOWLERS' BANQUET.

Close of the Tournament Fittingly Celebrated.

On Saturday, May 21, the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association of New York celebrated the close of the tournament of 1896-'97 by a banquet at the Drug Club, 100 William street. Seats were laid for 125, and the full number

was present. The steward of the Drug Club distinguished himself by the efficient manner in which he performed his duties in attending to all the details of the banquet.

THE TABLES.

The main dining-room of the club was decorated for the occasion. Sprays of

smilax, interspersed with huge bunches of roses, were laid along the tables. The guests' table extended from the centre of table A to the centre of table G. Five smaller tables placed at right angles from table A were occupied by the officers and

others, Joseph Howard, Jr., the president of the New York Press Club; Louis E. Bomeisler, Andrew B. Rogers, George J. Seabury and C. W. Rudyard, the secretary of the association.

THE MENU.

The arrangements for the banquet were admirable in every respect, and it was voted an unqualified success, every one, from officer down to the youngest member, expressing his delight at the happy way in which the season's tournament had been brought to a close. The following excellent menu served to increase the feeling of enjoyment:

MENU

Little Neck Clams
Cream of Chicken a la Royale
Olives Radishes
Laubenheimer
Escalopes of Striped Bass a la Dauphine
Cucumbers Pommes Dumas
Roast Spring Lamb, Mint Sauce
Petits Pois, Francaise
Santa Rosa
Asparagus, Sauce Hollandaise



LADIES' DINING-ROOM.

Punch Cardinal
Broiled Squab on Toast
Lettuce and Tomato Salad
Veuve Clicquot
Napolitaine Ice Cream
Assorted Cakes
Camembert and Roquefort
Toasted Crackers
Cafe Noir
Rosa Conchas Cigars

TOAST LIST AND ENTERTAINMENT.

With the coffee came the speeches and other entertainment provided by the efficient Committee of Arrangements, the programme being as follows:

PROGRAMME

Remarks by the President.....Francis H. Sloan
Report by the Secretary.....C. W. Rudyard
Something Original in Music.....Joe Lindner
Address.....Louis E. Bomeisler
"Athletic Sports, Ancient and Modern."
Something New in Magic.....Prof. L. Krieger
Address.....Joseph Howard, Jr.,
President of the Press Club
Humorisms Greg. Patti
Address.....Andrew B. Rogers
"Some of the Boys in the Drug Trade, Old and New."

Musical Monologue.....Joe Lindner
Address.....Geo. J. Seabury
"Always Equal to the Occasion."
Magical Experiments.....Prof. L. Krieger
Remarks.....By the Captains of the Club Teams
"The Dandy Coon".....Greg. Patti

TOASTMASTER'S ADDRESS.

After calling the assemblage to order and before introducing the principal



EAST RIVER BRIDGE FROM THE LADIES' DINING-ROOM.

members of the different bowling teams who compose the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, representing every wholesale drug firm of prominence in the city. To the right and left of the toastmaster, Francis H. Sloan, of Dodge & Olcott, were seated the principal speakers of the evening, including, among

speaker of the evening, President Francis H. Sloan made a brief speech in which he referred to the trade which had followed the organization of the bowling teams. His remarks were interspersed with numerous witty allusions, which kept his listeners in the best of humor, and set the pace for the other speakers. He said, in part:

"As your president, it is fitting at this time that I refer to our past year's campaign. The tournament has been a very successful one in many respects. Individual scores have not been phenomenally large, to be sure, owing, no doubt, to the inferior alleys on which we rolled the games. (Laughter.) The speaker had the pleasure of making the first large



FRANCIS H. SLOAN.

President of the Bowling Association.

score, but alas! with his usual luck he was forced to speedily surrender the honor to another, who held it until the last day of the tournament, when he in turn was robbed of his laurels by the final winner.

"One of the best features of our season was the interest which was maintained by the contesting teams of the second section, resulting in several ties, which had to be rolled off at a later meeting held for the purpose, making the contest very interesting to the last.

BENEFITS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

"Last, but not least, let us consider a far more important feature than the mere wining of trophies, that of the spirit of good feeling which has been the fruit of our contests. To quote the saying of the sainted Gellatly, 'We builded better than we knew' when we organized our association. The clerks and junior partners in the houses represented have become better acquainted. Friendships have been made and cemented. The bitter feelings which were being engendered by the sharp business competition of to-day have in a large measure been wiped out of existence."

MANHOOD IN SPORTS.

Louis E. Bomeisler, who spoke to the toast "Athletic Sports, Ancient and Modern," made a stirring plea for manliness of character, which, he said, could only be possible where men exercised their

bodies as well as their souls. He contrasted modern sport with ancient sport in a very humorous manner, and was prodigal of classical allusions. Among other things he said:

"In ancient times, among the Romans, there were two classes of 'sports'—the sportor and the sportee. The sportor gave up his cold cimoleons on the outside to furnish the lions. The sportee gave up his outside to feed the king of beasts. Confucius, the great Chinese philosopher, once observed that to know the manners and morals of a people, one must observe the music that they perform. I would paraphrase this by saying, If you would know a people observe them at their play."

His address fairly bristled with puns and humorisms, and every sally was greeted with deafening applause. He spoke for sport of every kind. Sport, he said, marked the genius of the American people. Fish never made brains for a fool, or celery nerves for a coward. It is sport that sends healthy blood coursing through a healthy body. He asked his hearers to turn to Gladstone, the Grand Old Man of England, "who takes a fall out of an oak tree every morning, as a sort of ozone cocktail." He paid a warm tribute to the firms which had encouraged the formation of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association, and told how they would get their reward. "If the head of a firm," said he, "can make a happy heart, he will receive a willing hand. If he can contribute to the making of a healthy body, he will receive the fruits of a healthy brain. He brought his address to a close by a further plea for the encouragement of sport among the youth of the nation, alluding fully to the good which would result.

HOW THE TEAMS STAND.

C. W. Rudyard, the secretary of the association, was asked to speak on the standing of the different teams, and he made the following report:

Standing of the clubs composing the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association at the end of tournament:

	Won.	Lost.	Av.
Colgate & Co.	20	2	760-18
Dodge & Olcott	17	5	749-14
R. W. Robinson & Son	15	7	694-12
Max Zeller	14	8	684-21
Seabury & Johnson	14	8	682-2
Parke, Davis & Co.	13	9	709-21
Merck & Co.	13	9	685-13
Bruen, Ritchey & Co.	11	11	673-10
W. R. Warner & Co.	5	17	650-6
Roessler & Hasslacher	4	18	627-11
Schiffelin & Co.	4	18	614-20
W. J. Matheson & Co.	2	20	584-9

The prize winners were: Colgate & Co., first prize; Dodge & Olcott, second prize; R. W. Robinson & Son, third prize; Max Zeller, fourth prize. Schiffelin & Co.'s and R. W. Robinson & Son's teams were awarded the special extra prizes. The first, for most games won, 4 out of 11, and the second for the best team average. C. W. Rudyard, of W. J. Matheson & Co., was awarded the prize for the individual high average.

At the conclusion of Secretary Rudyard's remarks, the toastmaster introduced Joseph Howard, Jr., the president of the Press Club, whose name was received with long-continued applause. Mr. Howard made a characteristic speech full of allusions to the advantage of organization and especially of the benefits to be derived from the associations like the one he was addressing, in which employer and employee were mutually interested.

Mr. Howard was followed by Andrew

B. Rogers, who reviewed the conditions of the wholesale drug trade from the standpoint of an old-timer in the business. He demonstrated his remarkable memory by naming and describing the locality of upwards of fifty of the leading firms of twenty-five years ago, the majority of whom are now no more than a memory.

George J. Seabury brought the speech-making to a close with a few well-chosen remarks, calculated to increase the general feeling of enjoyment which prevailed and to send the guests home in a good humor.

The speechmaking was interspersed with entertainment, which produced considerable jollity and frolic. A magician did some exceedingly clever tricks with cards, and though several of the smart drug men present tried their best to confuse him, their efforts were wasted.

History of the Organization—Told by An Active Member.

Impressed with the interest taken in the affairs of the Wholesale Drug Trade Bowling Association by many of the leading firms in the wholesale drug trade, a representative of this journal started out a few days ago to collect some information concerning the early history of the Association and its organization. Several members of the bowling clubs forming the Association were interviewed, but difficulty was found in obtaining definite particulars of the early beginnings of the Association. One member after another would say "M—is the man you want to see; he is the man who first suggested the organization, and he knows more about its history than any other member."

Our representative accordingly betook himself to the offices of one of the largest glassware and druggists' sundries houses in the city, where he met the gentleman credited with knowing so much about the inception of the Association, and the following statement is the result of the interview. The name of the gentleman interviewed is withheld at his request, he being too modest to accept any of the congratulations which must come to him from his very complimentary statements regarding the organization and its progress. The interview is given substantially in his own words:



THE WINNING TEAM—COLGATE & CO.

S. B. Colgate, Wm. H. Chrystal, L. Ranson, Wm. P. Ward, H. O. Barnes, Capt. John Faulkner.

"The great success of the Drug Trade Bowling Association, which, from a very modest beginning, has grown to what is now to all appearances, a permanent organization, gives rise, no doubt, to the

and W. T. & Co. tied for first place, which was rolled off at the Tremont Hotel, and resulted in P. D. & Co. winning the tournament with D. & O. second.

SECOND SEASON AND FIRST DINNER.

"The second season, 1894-95, was opened with renewed enthusiasm. McKesson & Robbins dropped out, but the membership was increased by seven new firms: Lanman & Kemp, with the genial Mr. Kemp as the moving spirit; K. W. Robinson & Son, bringing in George Smith, the high average man of that year; Powers & Weightman, with a sheet anchor in Mr. Lawrence; India Rubber Comb Co., a very strong team; Colgate & Co., under the guiding hand of our friend Edw. F. Allen; Bruen, Kitchey & Co., with three strong bowlers in Messrs. Kitchey, Morris and Hoffman, the latter winning the spare prize, and Merck & Co., who had a team always hard to defeat. The contest for a long time was quite exciting, but gradually narrowed down to the three leaders of the preceding year: Parke, Davis & Co. finally winning, with Whittall, Tatum & Co. second, Dodge & Olcott third. The first dinner was given at the end of this tournament at the St. Denis Hotel, and was the beginning of what is, perhaps, the most delightful feature of the Association. It was a great success and has left many pleasant memories.

SEASON OF 1895-96.

"The next tournament, 1895-96, was started with a further increase in membership. McKesson & Robbins re-entered, and also teams from Max Zeller, Tarrant & Co., Lazell, Dalley & Co., and Schiefelin & Co. There were few houses this season not represented. Parke, Davis & Co. brought out a new player at this point in Sidney H. Carragan, who displayed great cleverness. He has claimed ever since that it was the jealousy of his associates that prevented him from bowling in the previous tournaments. Dodge & Olcott led from the start and won first place easily, a position they richly deserved, as they were among the leaders in all the previous years and the team had always been most active in advancing the interests of the organization. The dinner was held at the Down-Town Club and was quite as happy an event as its predecessor.

THE RECORD OF THE SEASON JUST CLOSED, with which all are familiar, reflects great credit on the team representing Colgate & Co. Their showing throughout the tournament and their meeting with the Bank Clerk champions indicate that they are the strongest commercial team of the year. They, and their efficient captain, Harry Barnes, are entitled to the highest praise.

"The Association has been particularly fortunate in the choice of officers. Through the efforts of the first president, Mr. Mariager, it was placed on a firm basis, and Messrs. Ritchey and Sloan, his successors, have carried it along to the enviable position it now holds in the trade. It is also indebted to such men as Jno. Clay, Max Zeller, Messrs. Robinson and Littell, Edward Kemp, Jr., and Geo. J. Seabury, for the interest they have taken in its progress. To their encouragement and support is due in a measure the success of the various tournaments.

"The good feeling which has prevailed during the many contests that have taken

place, though some of the games were close and exciting, has been the subject of marked comment, and is an evidence of the character of the gentlemen making up the Association. The defeated teams lost gracefully and the victors almost regretted winning from such good fellows. At the end of a game each side cheered the other, though you could always pick

the winners, as they invariably cheered the loudest.

"The success which the Association has met with has been gratifying to everybody identified with its organization, and from its present condition it is safe to predict for it a long future, unless, perhaps, it is succeeded in time by a more pretentious institution with a similar object."

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Annual Gatherings for Business and Pleasure.

The Arkansas Association.

The Arkansas Association of Pharmacists met in annual session on May 11th, 12th and 13th, in Little Rock. The attendance was not large, but was very enthusiastic and the meeting was a very entertaining and successful one. Ten new members were added to the list, which now numbers 175, including many of the most influential pharmacists in the State.

President Sparks read his annual address, which was referred to a committee. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of \$293.91. The president appointed a committee of three, consisting of Dr. Bond, R. B. King and Dr. Jno. W. Morton, to convey the fraternal greetings of the Association to the Arkansas Medical Society, which was then in session in Little Rock. Letters from many absent members were read to the Association, expressing regret for not being able to attend.

During the session, a number of interesting papers were read, among which were the "Future Supply of Coal," by R. B. King, of Helena. This paper, which shows that there can be no dearth in the coal supply of the world, was referred to the Committee on Publication. Mr. Ginocchio treated the "Influence of Moisture on Drugs" very instructively.

The report of the secretary of the Arkansas Board of Pharmacy was read by Dr. Bond. It shows a registration of 28 during the last year, and a total registration of 921. Graduates of reputable Colleges of Pharmacy and licentiate of some of the State Boards are occasionally recognized by our Board.

The query box afforded much interesting and instructive discussion.

A display of chemicals made by Mr. Germain, of Fort Smith, attracted much attention, particularly the dry chemicals. The prize for pharmaceutical display was awarded to him.

The special committee appointed to convey the fraternal greetings of this body to the Medical Society reported that they had been received in a very cordial manner, and been invited to address that body, which invitation was accepted, and much gratification was expressed by the physicians at the visit and the address.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President, J. F. Dowdy, Little Rock; 1st vice-president, Dr. H. C. Johnson, Van Buren; 2d vice-president, Dr. J. W. Morton, Ft. Smith; secretary, John B. Bond, Jr., Little Rock; treasurer, J. A. Jungkind, Little Rock.

Mr. Dowdy being elected president made a vacancy in the Executive Com-

mittee which was filled by the election of Mr. Shachleiter.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the next meeting should be held in Little Rock on the second Tuesday in May, 1898.

On motion of Dr. Bond, it was ordered that the president, secretary and treasurer should compose the Publication Committee.

No further business appearing, the new officers were severally installed, and the Association adjourned.

Upon previous invitation, all members and the press reporters were invited by the Little Rock druggists to partake of an elegant 6-o'clock dinner at M. C. Forster's dining hall.

Delaware Pharmaceutical Society Meet in Eleventh Annual Session.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Delaware Pharmaceutical Society was held in Milford, May 6th. The attendance was good. Isaac S. Truit, president of the Town Council, made the address of welcome, and N. B. Danforth, of Wilmington, responded in behalf of the members. President Jacob Y. Foulk delivered his annual address, dwelling mostly on trade problems. F. W. E. Stedam and J. H. Hahn, of Philadelphia, were present as delegates from the Pennsylvania Association, and were invited to sit as corresponding members. Mr. Stedam, upon invitation, read an interesting paper on urinary analysis, which was received with applause.

The following new members were elected: R. C. Magee, Wilmington; Cecil M. Mulliken, Baltimore; E. Edward Brown, Milford; W. T. Starkey, Milford; T. L. Mason, Clayton; Dr. J. O. Pierce, Milford; G. W. Pleasanton, Milford; M. Morris Stevenson, Felton; Herbert Luff, Felton; J. B. Welch, Milton; O. O. B. Strayer, Wilmington; J. H. Boone, Wilmington; B. N. Welton, Smyrna; J. C. Roberts, Wilmington, and twelve others, making the largest addition known in the history of the society.

Mr. Sypherd, chairman of Committee on Legislation and secretary of the Board of Pharmacy, made an extended report, showing the difficulties he had in getting pharmacists and qualified assistants to comply with the new law.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. F. Dunn, Smyrna; vice-presidents, H. K. Watson, Wilmington, Dr. G. W. Marshall, Milford, H. L. Wallace, Seaford; secretary, F. W. Fenn, Wilmington; treasurer, Jos. P. Williams, Wilmington; local secretary,

C. B. Raymond,* Smyrna. The following names were recommended to the Governor from which to select a member to fill the place of Dr. Robinson, whose term will soon expire in the Board of Pharmacy: Dr. W. F. Haines, Dr. John S. Prettyman, Jr., and Dr. Geo. W. Marshall.

At 1 o'clock the annual dinner was enjoyed, in the National Hotel. In the evening the spacious residence of Col. Geo. W. Marshall was thrown open to the association, and a most delightful reception was given. Strong resolutions were passed in behalf of Milford's hospitality.

The next annual meeting will be held in Smyrna.

North Carolina Association, Eighteenth Annual Gathering.

The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association met in eighteenth annual session at Raleigh, on May 13th and 14th. John P. Stedman, of Oxford, vice-president of the association, presided, in the absence of August Bradley. The association was welcomed to Raleigh by the mayor of the city, the response by Mr. Stedman. After receiving the reports of the secretary and treasurer, the association listened to an able address by President Bradley, who had arrived in the meantime. The address was full of interesting observations on topics of practical interest. Speaking of the benefits accruing to both the public and the profession through the proper enforcement of the pharmacy act, he said:

"The pharmacy act is the backbone of our profession, and unless it is properly respected we cannot expect to sail smoothly side by side with any other similar and no more important profession. The complaints of law-violators have been very few during the past year, and then they were of such a trivial nature that the Board of Pharmacy easily disposed of them without litigation.

RIGHT OF PHYSICIANS TO REGISTER WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

"Your president does not admire that section of the pharmacy act that permits pharmacists holding college diplomas, and physicians in small towns to be licensed without examination. All applicants should be put upon the same footing.

"I do not believe in allowing anyone to enter our ranks without proving to the Board of Pharmacy, by examination, that they are properly qualified. This view is especially applicable to the registration of physicians without examination. The reasons for this stand are stronger than ever before; pharmacy is continually advancing as a profession, and on radically different lines from medicine.

PHYSICIANS NOT FIT TO BE PHARMACISTS.

"Medicine and pharmacy to-day have nothing in common with each other, but the common good of humanity. The physician's work is the study of the human frame in health and disease, actions of the drugs and medicines upon it to prevent or relieve diseased conditions. The work of the pharmacist is the study of the physical and chemical properties of material substance, to the end that they may be properly converted into medicinal preparations.

"The work of each is of such diverse nature that it is not unjust to say that a physician is no more fit to be a pharmacist than a pharmacist is to be a physician.

"Dentists and veterinary surgeons have just as much right to ask to be registered as a physician. Elementary pharmacy is taught them in the same way it is taught to medical men. I do not fear but that the Board of Pharmacy will at some opportune time see the advisability of these changes and have them put into execution.

NEW REMEDIES AND DRUG JOURNALS.

"There never was such a period in our history where the desire to discover and introduce new remedies was greater. During the past year there were something over 240 introduced.

"A pharmacist now must necessarily spend a portion of his time reading the pharmaceutical journals, in order to be in position to comply with the whims and desires of what is generally known as the 'up-to-date' physician. To be in a position to do this raises you in the estimation

of the physician and reflects credit on your profession."

Dr. Alderman, the president of the University of North Carolina, addressed the members during the afternoon session. He expressed his gratitude for the invitation to address them, and spoke of the new chair of pharmacy at the university.

The report of the Executive Committee, read by E. V. Howell, showed a membership of 168, with 17 applications. The following ten were elected: Robert Peale Hackney, Durham; Rawley Gallo-way, Raleigh; John A. Michener, Raleigh; Christopher C. Fordham, Raleigh; Henry T. Hicks, Raleigh; Ed. G. Birdsong, Raleigh; Frank Reid Pleasants, Louisburg; Walter A. Leggett, Hobgood; Wm. A. Ring, Raleigh; Aristides S. Harrison, Enfield.

The second day's session was taken up principally with the reading of papers and discussion. The report of the Board of Pharmacy showing the work accomplished during the past year, was submitted.

The annual election of officers resulted as follows: President J. P. Stedman, of Oxford; vice-president, Wm. Yearby, of Durham; second vice-president, J. B. Smith, of Lexington; third vice-president, James I. Johnson, of Raleigh; secretary, H. R. Horne, of Fayetteville; treasurer, A. J. Cooke, of Fayetteville.

The following executive committee was chosen: Chas. Fetzner, M. H. Aycock, J. H. Bobbitt, Augustus Bradley.

Mr. W. H. Wearn, of Charlotte, was elected local secretary. He was also re-elected a member of the Board of Pharmacy for a term of five years.

The meeting was brought to a close by a banquet, which was given at the Yarbore, and proved a delightful affair.

KINGS COUNTY SOCIETY.

Annual Meeting for the Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society was held on May 11th at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. After Secretary Flavel N. Bliss had read the minutes of the previous meeting, President Muir arose to deliver his annual presidential address.

Address by the President.

President Muir opened his address with a reference to the satisfactory condition of the society. The Kings County Pharmaceutical Society had established itself, he said, as one of the most important of the professional societies of the country. Its reputation was not confined within the limits of Brooklyn Borough, but had extended and broadened, and its influence was felt throughout the State; its numerical strength, too, had been increased during the year, and was greater than ever. Referring to the work accomplished by the society, he said:

THE RAINES LAW.

"While many sections of the State were disappointed in not securing all that they desired in amendments to the Raines bill, Kings County has reason to congratulate itself on the fact that all we attempted to do has been accomplished, and, in fact, the resolution that was adopted and advocated by this society a year ago was finally accepted as a compromise amendment to the Raines bill and made applicable to the pharmacies of

the State. The burdensome tax has by persistent work of this and kindred societies, been reduced to a flat fee of \$5 for the dispensing of liquor on prescription and alcohol without prescription."

THE PHARMACY CHAPTER OF THE CHARTER.

President Muir then described the successful efforts of the society to procure legislation to amend the pharmacy chapter of the charter for the Greater New York. He said:

"Another important matter which engaged our attention was the threatened annihilation of the rights of the pharmacists of Brooklyn by the provisions of the charter for the Greater New York. The pharmacy chapter of the charter, as originally presented to the Legislature, abolished the Kings County and the New York boards of pharmacy, and created a new board of pharmacy for the Greater New York. It was provided that druggists in the greater city should register under this new board, and all fees collected would be payable to the New York College of Pharmacy. It is apparent, therefore, that this would have deprived Brooklyn not only of the revenue that the college now receives, but would have further deprived the great Borough of Brooklyn of any representation on this proposed new board of pharmacy. Your officers did not know of this provision in the charter until a very late day, but steps were taken to change or modify the proposed provision as soon as information as to its character was made known.

THE INTRODUCTION OF A STATE BILL.

"At one time we despaired of securing any amendment to the charter, and, therefore, caused a bill to be introduced in the Legislature abolishing all local boards of pharmacy and centralizing the responsibility and supervision in one board for the entire State. This proposition aroused intense antagonism among the pharmacists of Erie and New York Counties, but it accomplished its purpose in securing an amendment to the charter, by which Brooklyn's rights were preserved. The amendment, as adopted, provides for a Greater New York Board of Pharmacy to consist of five members; two of whom shall be elected by the New York College of Pharmacy, two by the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society, of Brooklyn, and one by the German Apothecaries' Society of New York. The moneys received by this board are to be distributed three-fifths to the New York College of Pharmacy and two-fifths to the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

THE HIGBIE BILL.

"Another measure that engaged our attention was known as the Higbie bill. It provided that storekeepers, other than pharmacists, might be permitted to sell drugs in original packages, with the label of a licensed pharmacist on each package. This bill applied to all cities of the State except those of the first class. This society joined with others throughout the State and opposed this bill strenuously with the result that its objectionable features were eliminated and its provisions made applicable to rural places where no drug stores exist."

APPEALS FOR UNITY OF ACTION.

The address closed with a plea for united efforts on the part of the members. "A compact organization of professional men has the power at any time," said he, "to impress upon legislative bodies or municipal institutions their needs and de-

sires. Individual effort, no matter how well sustained, can never hope to accomplish thoroughly satisfactory results. It is only by organization in this world that wrongs are righted or justice is obtained. It, therefore, behooves us, my friends, to be diligent in promoting the affairs of this society, and increasing its membership. The work should not devolve upon its officers alone; every individual member has as much at stake as any officer has. It is your business and duty to take a personal interest in the affairs and the work of this institution, and this can only be accomplished by attendance and active participation in our meetings."

The reports of the secretary and treasurer were then received. The former showed a membership of 250. The average attendance at meetings was 33. The income of the society was \$1,016.56.

Reports of committees were then called for. The proceedings had been quite harmonious up to this point, but John Gallagher, who was the head of the shorter hours movement in Brooklyn, was not satisfied with the attention which that movement had received from the Legislative Committee of the society, and he paid his respects to the committee in terms that were not complimentary. He attacked the officers for their apathy in the matter, and in sneering accents contrasted the strength of the League for Shorter Hours with that of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society. "The Shorter Hours' League," he said, "had not taken twenty years to reach a membership of 250."

The society's reason for not taking a more spirited part in the shorter hours movement was satisfactorily explained by the president, the chairman of the Legislative Committee and Dr. Brundage, who showed very clearly that Mr. Gallagher's remarks were most uncalled for. The society had been engaged in work of greater interest to the members, and the success achieved would not have been possible had their efforts not been concentrated on the work. The shorter hours movement could wait, while the Raines law and charter amendments could not. The members were satisfied of this, and the object of Mr. Gallagher's ill-timed attack was not made clear.

Prof. Schimpf reported for the Library Committee. The collection of books had been increased by donations and purchase during the year and now numbered 280 volumes.

D. L. Cameron presented a report as delegate to the New Jersey Pharmaceutical Association. The proceedings of this body at the annual meeting at Princeton are very fully reported in the May 10th issue of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

Officers for the Ensuing Year.

The election of officers to serve during the ensuing year was next proceeded with, the following being nominated and elected after the usual formalities: Adrian Paradis, president; William J. Hackett, first vice-president; Oscar Klein, second vice-president; Albert E. Marsland, third vice-president; Flavel N. Bliss, secretary; Dr. Peter W. Ray, treasurer; J. W. Crawford, assistant secretary; trustees, William Muir, Thomas J. France, Luther F. Stevens, Dr. A. H. Brundage and W. B. Averre.

A Board of Censors was appointed consisting of Chas. Dennin, F. E. Tower and Wm. Reading.

The following were named as delegates

to the annual convention of the American Pharmaceutical Convention, at Minneapolis, Minn.: William C. Anderson, Luther F. Stevens, Benjamin Rosenweig, Donald L. Cameron, and Dr. Peter W. Ray.

Then the new officers were installed and the retiring officials and committees were thanked for the work they accomplished during the past year. A special vote of thanks was passed to Dr.

Brundage for the splendid service he had rendered the Committee on Legislation in connection with the drafting of bills at Albany.

Owing to the pressure of other work and absence from the city, Henry E. Brundage tendered his resignation as counsel of the society. The same was accepted, and a resolution was adopted thanking Mr. Brundage for the efficient services he had rendered the society.



C. G. BACON & CO. RETIRE.

Succeeded by O. H. Jadwin.

An interesting rumor is current to the effect that C. G. Bacon & Co., wholesale druggists, 218 Greenwich street, will give up the jobbing drug branch of their business on May 31st. It is reported that negotiations have been under way for some time past with a view to disposing of this branch of the business.

As we go to press we learn that a deal has been effected with O. H. Jadwin, drug jobber, 63 Cortlandt street, this city, who has purchased the entire stock of drugs and sundries formerly the property of C. G. Bacon & Co.

Frank D. Otis, of the firm of C. G. Bacon and Co., takes a position with O. H. Jadwin, as traveling representative.

O. H. Jadwin will do a general business in drugs, druggists' sundries and proprietary remedies.

While relinquishing the jobbing drug end of their business, C. G. Bacon & Co. do not propose to retire altogether from the field, as it is said to be their intention to push the line of specialties which they have been introducing of late, and especially the Anker Bouillon Capsules, which they own entire.

When C. G. Bacon, Jr., of the firm, was seen by a reporter for this journal, about the matter, and asked for a statement in regard to the sale, he expressed considerable surprise at its being known to the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, and absolutely refused to talk for publication. He admitted that a deal of some kind had been completed, but he preferred not to make any announcement of the fact until a circular could be issued to the trade, about June 1st.

Commissioner to the Tennessee Centennial.

Dr. Albert H. Brundage, of Brooklyn, first vice-president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, has been selected by Mayor Wurstler, of Brooklyn, to represent the city as Commissioner to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville.

Paint, Oil and Varnish Men Celebrate.

The members of the New York Paint, Oil and Varnish Club met May 14 in the rooms of the Drug Club, in the Woodbridge Building, No. 100 William street, to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the organization of the club, and to elect officers for the ensuing year. After the discussion of some routine business and the ballots had been counted, the members sat down to a banquet, covers being laid for eighty.

These officers were elected: Charles J. Pierce, president; Runyon Pyatt, vice-president; W. B. Templeton, secretary and treasurer. Executive committee: W. H. Andrews, J. W. Coulston, Carl Merz, E. R. Drake, S. V. V. Huntington and Henry Toch. Arbitration Committee: W. D. Eger, Henry Merz, A. B. Garner, J. A. Elmendorf and George W. Fortmeyer.

Charles C. Hinchman Marries.

Charles C. Hinchman, of the wholesale firm of T. H. Hinchman, Sons & Co., Detroit, was married May 14th to Mrs. Lola Butterfield Baker, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Frederick H. Webster, in New York. Rev. C. H. Baker, of the Church of the Messiah, New York, officiated. The marriage was a great surprise to Mr. Hinchman's friends, none of whom suspected that he had any matrimonial intentions.

New York State Board.

We recently made note of a change in the date of the next examination by this Board, from June 18th to July 9th, but as the Board has decided that it will be more advantageous to hold the examination on the earlier date, the examination will be held on June 18th, as originally intended, at Albany, Plattsburgh, Rochester, Syracuse and Yonkers.

The Board's attorney, E. H. Burdick, was at White Plains on Friday, the 7th instant, and tried the case of Westchester County vs. Jacob H. Dressner, in which the Board sued the defendant for two

penalties. The defendant is a grocer at Peekskill, and sold the Board's agent some paregoric and rochelle salts, after having been duly notified by the Board that he could not sell such drugs. His attorney tried to put up a stout defence, but after listening to the evidence, the Judge directed the jury to bring in a verdict for the full amount sued for, that is, \$100, or two penalties.

New York City Personals.

Carl Brucker, of Fritzsche Bros., sailed on the Koenigen Luise, May 13, with his family, for a European trip of several months' duration.

Plin S. McArthur, who is one of the best-known retail druggists in Buffalo, spent a few days in the city week before last. He was accompanied by Mrs. McArthur, his bride of a few days.

It is expected that the prospectus of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, for the session of 1897-'98, will be ready for distribution about June 1. Copies can be had on application to the secretary of the college, 115 West Sixty-eighth street, New York.

Hermion W. Atwood, the well-known pharmacist, at No. 846 Broadway, New York City, has been on the sick list for the past two weeks, being confined to his house during the greater part of this period. It is gratifying to be able to state that his condition has improved considerably during the past few days.

L. T. Perkins, druggist, at No. 19 Greene avenue, Brooklyn, will open a branch pharmacy, about the middle of June, in the Long Beach Hotel, at Long Beach, Long Island. Mr. Perkins has been proprietor of this store for several seasons, excepting last year, when it was owned and conducted by Edward Ancelin.

William James Evans, for many years one of the best known representatives of the wholesale drug house of McKesson & Robbins, was married on Wednesday, April 21, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by the Rev. S. D. McConnell, D. D., to Julia Hutchinson Wickham and sister of William Hull Wickham, of the firm of McKesson & Robbins.

Albert Tatum, son of the New York partner of Whitall, Tatum & Co., will be married tomorrow (Wednesday) to Miss Mary Louise Major, of New Rochelle, and he took formal leave of his bachelor friends in the Astor room of the Waldorf Hotel last Saturday evening, when he gave a bachelor dinner, which was largely attended by the "smart set."

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Bertha Colyer to Gilbert T. Reeder, which will take place Wednesday evening, June 2, at St. Thomas' Chapel, East Sixtieth street. Mr. Reeder has a host of friends among New York druggists, who will doubtless unite in congratulating him upon the happy event. Several of his former classmates in the New York College of Pharmacy will act as ushers. The honeymoon will be spent in England, as it is Mr. Reeder's intention to witness the ceremonies commemorative of the sixtieth year of the reign of Queen Victoria.

It is not generally known that among the other accomplishments of John Oehler, instructor in chemistry at the New York College of Pharmacy, he is also an inventor. He and another gentleman have secured a patent on an automatic electric block signal, and he has just sold the right to manufacture the same to one of the large electrical supply houses of this city, and he will receive in addition to the selling price a royalty of several dollars for each signal box sold. The apparatus is designed to prevent accidents on single-track trolley railroads, and it is said to work very satisfactorily on several trolley roads that are using it.

Professor Charles F. Chandler, who has retired as professor of chemistry from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was the recipient of a very handsome loving cup, subscribed for by the students who have been attending his lectures at that institution. Frederick Knowles, of the class of 1900, presented the cup to the professor, and expressed the deep regret of the students at Dr. Chandler's resignation. Dr. Chandler has also resigned his position as dean of the School of Mines of Columbia University. His reason for giving up the two positions is that he may be able to devote more time to the professorship of chemistry at Columbia. He will retain his position as professor in organic chemistry at the New York College of Pharmacy.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

Recent Being Designated as Dram Sellers.

BUFFALO, May 20.—Buffalo druggists are not at all pleased with the charge so confidently made by certain of the local and other papers that the Raines law amendments were sure to turn city drug stores into tippling shops. They are not only indignant at such an impeachment of their characters, but give two further reasons why such a thing cannot be true. If they want to drive out their present custom and especially women, who are the best patrons they have, they will set up as saloons. Besides they are pleased to note that the attitude of the law is now quite different from what it originally was, so far as they are concerned. Buffalo druggists who went to Albany to oppose the original law and obtained a reduction of their license fees, have noted a feature of the law that appears to have escaped the political editor, who looks on it as a mere political machine.

The first thing they obtained from Commissioner Lyman was a remark that their demands would reduce the revenue. He distinctly classed the law as not a reform or a political measure, but a revenue scheme. He now sees that the refusal of the druggists to take out the high license of last year is dead against the revenue idea and is willing to adopt a measure that they will accept.

Buffalo Gossip.

Otto Mochlau has bought the drug store of the Coulson Drug Company at Landon street and Koehrer avenue.

Harris A. Scheck has opened a drug store at Genesee and Ash streets. He was formerly a clerk in Roesse's drug store in the same vicinity.

Faxon, Williams & Faxon, the grocers, have added a drug department to their branch at the Falls, and at present patents usually \$1 are selling at 80 cents.

Quite an active interest is being shown throughout the State in the next meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association at Manhattan Beach, the outlook at present indicating a large attendance.

Despite the cry of dull times, a number of handsome soda fountains are being placed in different sections of the State. J. L. Washburn, who recently purchased the store of E. C. Davis, Medina, N. Y., has fitted up his store in an attractive manner.

The marriage of Plin S. McArthur, president of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association, and Mrs. Ella Emery Rouse, of Buffalo, was celebrated on April 20. The affair was very quiet and select, only a few of the friends of the happy pair attending. After a trip to New York Mr. and Mrs. McArthur have returned to Buffalo, and will occupy a suite of rooms on Hudson street.

Just as Health Commissioner Wende forced his new milk ordinances through the Buffalo Common Council, placing sharp restrictions on the trade, several cases of tyrotoxic poisoning were reported from families who had eaten, as appears, from a single cheese sold at the Chipewa market. A number of people came near dying of the poison. The cheese has been traced to the factory, but the real origin of the poison is not explained. As usual the matter is dropping off into theory. The sale of cheese has fallen off heavily meanwhile.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Class Day at the College.

BOSTON, May 21.—The innovation of the graduating class M. C. P., in instituting class-day exercises, proved most successful. The affair took place at the college building, commencing at 11 a. m. in the forenoon of May 13th.

N. P. Tobey acted as master of ceremonies, introducing the speakers in the following order: "Salutatory," Guy P. Howe; poem, William C. Cowan; thesis, "Infants' Food," Roscoe P. McFadden; address for the faculty, Prof. R. W. Greenleaf; "Class History," Edward O. Earles, Jr.; thesis, "Malts," David H. Campbell; "Talk on Pharmacy," Frank E. Haskins; "Class Prophecy," Henrietta Burden; "Valedictory," Henry E. Davis.

College Commencement.

At 3 p. m. the twenty-ninth annual commencement exercises took place in the pharmacy hall, and the class of '97 has the honor of being the first to graduate from beneath the college's own roof. President John G. Benedict, Ph.G., presided, and introduced Henry Canning, an ex-president of the institution. Mr. Canning then delivered an address in which he rehearsed the history of the institution. In concluding, Mr. Canning referred to the responsibility of the druggist, and urged the graduates so to conduct themselves that they should be a credit to their alma mater, as well as to themselves.

President Benedict then presented diplomas to the following:

Thomas J. Dewey, Edward O. Earles, Jr., Frank E. Haskins, Guy P. Howe, Abraham J. Hurwitz, Roscoe P. McFadden, William L. C. Nichols, Joseph Burkenshaw, David H. Campbell, Miss Olie M. Conklin, William C. Cowan, Henry E. Davis, John T. Kelly, Charles A. Keucher, Frank K. Lynch, Henry J. Pushard.

Alumni Meeting.

Immediately after these exercises a special meeting of the Association of the Alumni was held. It was voted to reduce the initiation fee from \$5 to \$2.

Alumni Banquet.

The annual banquet of the Association took place at Young's Hotel in the evening of the same day. This was successful as had been the other college events and was complimentary to the class of '97. A reception was held from 5.30 to 6.30 p. m., at which latter hour President Frank L. Decker led the way to the tables, followed by a large number of ladies, guests and members. President Decker acted as toastmaster, introducing the following speakers: Col. Albert W. Clark, secretary of the Home Market Club; John G. Benedict, president of the college; Henry Canning, ex-president of the college; Miner L. H. Leavitt, James O. Jordan, who read a paper commemorative of the late Prof. Markoe; State Senator J. H. Gauss, and Frank S. Haskins, of the class of '97.

The M. C. P. Club Dines.

The M. C. P. Club held its second annual banquet at the Hotel Thorndike, on the evening of May 5th, and the members of that organization proved themselves to be royal entertainers. Early in the evening came the election of officers, resulting as follows: President, G. C. Olive; vice-presidents, A. W. Balch, Ph.G., and T. F. O'Brien, Ph.G.; secretary, A. C. Sherman, Ph.G.; treasurer, P. R. Crocker, Ph.G.; reporter, A. W. Balch, Ph.G.; chairman entertainment committee, Theo. Stachli, Ph.G.; and chairman of the nominating committee, W. C. Cowan, Ph.G. A reception preceded the dinner. The latter was served at 8 o'clock, the courses being interspersed with popular music. There were nearly seventy-five participants.

Philadelphia Notes.

E. J. Hall, who is pushing the "Sure Suit" tobacco habit, is in the city.

E. R. Falloure, 1300 Frankford avenue, has removed to Thirty-third and Cumberland streets.

C. A. Eckles has purchased the drug store of Mr. De Reeves, at Fifteenth and Market streets.

W. Harry Holmes, formerly of Tyrone, Pa., has opened a new store at Williamsport, this State.

Stewart & Davies have opened a new and handsome drug store at Broad and Cumberland streets.

Holliday & Co., Sixteenth and Brown streets, are refitting their store and making a number of important alterations to it.

D. E. Bransome, the local representative of Johnson & Johnson, has returned after a successful trip through New Jersey.

C. E. Spencer has sold his drug store at Seventh and Master streets to Test Bros., who have made a number of alterations.

Frederick Dannenhower has opened a new store at Sixth and Oxford streets, which is stocked with all the latest goods of every description.

Dr. Bennett, who was at Thirty-eighth and Market streets, has moved to Fifty-first and Darby Road, where he has fitted up a handsome store.

The Board meetings of the Drug Exchange are over until September. A meeting was held last week, but nothing but routine business was transacted.

John H. Collins, who has for some time been a clerk in Robert C. Cadmus' store, at Twenty-first and Mt. Vernon streets, has started into the drug business with Thomas F. Moore in Mobile, Ala.

C. A. Eckles has added another store to his list, this time it being the one at Fifteenth and Market streets. He has also the stores at Broad and South, Ninth and Vine and at Sixth and Vine streets.

H. M. Minton has opened a new store at 526 South Sixteenth street. Mr. Minton is one of the rising young colored men in this city. He has been for some time past the druggist at the Douglas Memorial Hospital.

Charles J. Pickett, who has been the manager of the drug store under the Broad street station, at Broad and Market streets, has severed his connection with the company. The business is now being conducted by Dr. Stoeber, who is the president and manager, and his son, who is treasurer.

William B. Burk, of the firm of Wm. B. Burk & Co., has returned from a trip to Florida. While South he went fishing for sponges and enjoyed the experience immensely. Most of the sponges purchased by him are to be shipped to Europe, where this firm has lately succeeded in building up a large trade.

There is some talk of organizing a druggists' club, which shall be devoted to building up the Sickly druggist, as well as giving him a comfortable place to spend the evenings he has off. The idea is to form an athletic association where all the latest devices for the athlete are to be found. During the winter it is proposed to have lectures on important subjects and other entertainments as will be beneficial to all the druggists.

E. C. Vogelbach, of Frankfort avenue and York streets, has at last fallen in line, and is now the possessor of a bicycle. For some time past Mr. Vogelbach has been dead set against the use of the bicycle, and has been one of its bitterest enemies. He has now come under its spell and takes great delight in contemplating the long runs he is going to make the coming season. At the present time he is having some difficulty with his untamed steed, but he hopes to be able to report progress in a few days.

The regular stated meeting of the trustees of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy will be held on June 1st, at which Prof. Kraemer will be formally elected to fill the chair of botany and Prof. Lowe that of materia medica. (In the last issue of this paper, a full report of the nomination of these two professors was exclusively given.) About the same time the new announcement will be issued. It will be illustrated and on a more elaborate scale than heretofore. The prospects for a large class for next year are very good and there are many applicants for the announcement.

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS.

Owing to the death of Professor Bastin, there will be no spring botanical course at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, which is quite a disappointment to many of the students. This course has become quite a favorite one and the class has gradually increased. Professor C. B. Lowe has, however, inaugurated the "Botanical Excursions," and those that have been held have been well attended. The first one was given on May 12th, and it was to Horning's Grove. On the next day a trip was made to Chestnut Hill, where considerable good work was done. On May 19th, a trip was made to Pencoyd, which was a very successful one. On May 26th there will be an excursion to Secane, on June 2d to Lawnside, on June 9th to Williamson School, on June 16th to Mt. Ephraim, N. J., and on June 30th to Swathmore. There will be a jump from June 16th to 30th, as during the week of June 21st the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association will be held at the Delaware Water Gap. This meeting promises to be an eventful one as many things are to be considered which will interest the whole drug trade.

OHIO.

Dinner of the Academy of Pharmacy.

CINCINNATI, O., May 20, 1897.—A feature of the past fortnight was the initial dance and dinner given under the auspices of the Academy of Pharmacy, at the Grand Hotel, last Friday night. The festal board was graced by a large number of ladies, a charming feature, conspicuous at most banquets by its absence. The menu was inviting, and a limited number of speeches, full of good sense and sparkling wit, had a spontaneity about them that was refreshing.

Alfred De Lang, the president of the academy, delivered a short address, in which he congratulated the organization upon its membership, 80 strong, in which, he said, is the advance guard of a well equipped, well disciplined army. He tossed a beautiful bouquet to the toastmaster, Frank Freericks, the Walnut Hills druggist.

Mr. Freericks responded handsomely, and then introduced Prof. John Uri Lloyd, the well-known chemist and author of *Etidorpha*, who, he said, was known to the world, and yet proud to be an apothecary. Prof. Lloyd responded to the toast "Pharmacy and Pharmacists," in which he took occasion to pay a glowing tribute to his old preceptor, Prof. George Eger, to whom he said he was indebted for all he knew and all he had attained in life. Prof. Lloyd counseled his fellow-pharmacists to devote their spare hours to enlarging their general knowledge, and to stand together professionally and socially, eschewing shop when they come together for a good time.

Dr. W. E. Keily, president of the Academy of Medicine, once a pharmacist himself, responded to the toast "The Medical Profession," which he said must have the cordial and intelligent co-operation of the pharmacists to be successful, as their interests and aims are identical. He amused his auditors very much with his witty sallies.

Attorney William E. Littleford, who is defending Health Officer Prendergast in his present troubles, spoke eloquently in behalf of "The Legal Profession," which, he said, was the chosen one, but sometimes required the services of a physician and pharmacist, as well as other people. Messrs. Alfred De Land, Martin Dodsworth, William Knemoeller, Charles Freericks, Jr., and Frank L. Grothe composed the Committee on Reception and Entertainment.

Those present at the banquet were:

Dr. W. E. Keily, Josie W. Sextro, Frank W. Freericks, Chas. Freericks, Jr., Celia Sextro, Mr. and Mrs. A. DeLang, Mr. and Mrs. J. U. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Kistner, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Cramer, R. J. Stier, Otto Groenland, Robt. Groenland, Wilmot J. Hall, Lee M. Lamb, John C. Falls, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Zuenkeller, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. F. Knemoeller, George Eger and daughters, Dr. H. F. Gau, Otto Rauehus, Hugo Luebkiert, Alfred Vogeler, Wm. Littleford, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Ulen, O. B. Thuma, Miss Gubins, Mr. and Mrs. J. Bauer, Miss M. Keeler, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watterman, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. D. Wetterstroem, Mr. and Mrs. L. Werner, Mr. and Mrs. Dodswoth, Milton Franken, Dr. Edwin Ricketts, Albert Wetterstroem, Mrs. A. Wetterstroem, Mr. A. E. Diebold, Mrs. A. E. Diebold, George Buese, Gus Danziger, Leo S. Schreck, J. F. Kretschbaum, H. E. Iger, of Glendale, Ohio; George Budde, Irving H. Hills, Max Fuchs, Frank L. Grothe, Wm. F. Schell.

Preceding the banquet a meeting was held in the afternoon at Odd Fellows' Temple, at which the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Alfred De Lang; first vice-president, J. F. Zuenkeller; treasurer, O. H. G. Lippert; secretary, Frank H. Freericks; directors, W. F. Schell, W. F. Knemoeller and Frank L. Grothe.

The Approaching State Meeting.

CLEVELAND, O., May 18.—Lewis C. Hopp, permanent secretary of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association, and chairman of the general committee having the annual meeting, which is to be held in this city, in the near future, in charge, is greatly pleased with the outlook presented by the promising interest which is taken in the meeting by the members of the association. He says he has no doubt but that the meeting will be the largest in the history of the association, and owing to many new features, will certainly be one of the most interesting. He is being kept very busy at present answering queries concerning the nature of the meeting and the preparations for it. Druggists from all over the State have signified their intentions of taking in the meeting, and the only thing the committee is worrying about now is, "where will they put all the delegates and visitors?"

Cleveland Tackles the Department Stores.

Although the all-important meeting was held nearly two weeks ago, the druggists of this city have not got through talking about it yet, and it is highly improbable that they will get through talking about it for some time to come. The meeting referred to was the regular monthly meeting of the Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association, and was held on the 8th day of May. It is small wonder that the meeting is almost the sole topic of conversation, for at that meeting steps were taken which may lead to a plan by which the druggists of this city and all over the country can get even with their hated rivals, the department stores. The plan by which they intend to accomplish this startling piece of generalship is certainly a unique one, and as feasible as it is unique.

The plan was fathered by several Cleveland druggists, who do not wish to have their names mentioned in connection with it, for the time being. The general outline of

The Plan Is as Follows:

First, To rescind all orders or contracts made with patent medicine companies who at present are selling their goods to the department stores.

Second, To form an association for the purpose of raising capital for the purpose of manufacturing the various sarsaparillas, cough mixtures, etc.

Third, To place these on the market at a figure so much lower than the department stores that the latter will be compelled to drop these lines of merchandise.

At the meeting held by the association, a committee was appointed to look into the matter, draw up a charter and perfect all details for the plan. It was finally agreed by the committee to let the subject drop for the time being, and take it up again after the meeting of the Ohio State Association.

Cleveland Items.

P. L. Pfranklin, a clerk in the employ of C. T. Buercher, a druggist, at No. 1069 Pearl street, insists that he has discovered a perpetual motion machine, and at present is endeavoring to get out a patent on it.

George W. Heckler, the well-known druggist and director of fire of this city, has recovered from a severe attack of the gout. He has been suffering from the ailment some time and his friends will be pleased to learn of his recovery.

Joseph P. McCann, a druggist who has conducted a store at No. 44 East Exchange street, in Akron, for a number of years, was married in this city last Wednesday night and left during the evening on an Eastern wedding trip. On Thursday afternoon, through his attorneys, he made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors. His assets are estimated at \$1,500 and his liabilities at \$2,000.

L. L. Pope, of Gombault's Caustic Balsam fame, whose real home is on the rolling deep but who occasionally can be found at Cleveland, O., will join the summer exodus on the "City of Rome" on June 5th. His thrilling voyage from Philadelphia to Boston just after the N. W. D. A. meeting seems to have merely whetted his appetite for sea-faring. His object in going abroad has not been divulged but it has been hinted that he is sighing for new and more interesting antagonists than can be found at the pool-tables of the United States.

MICHIGAN.

C. J. Rouser and wife, of the Capital Drug Store, Lansing, have returned from a very enjoyable trip through the South as far as Florida.

Alsdorf & Son have recently furnished their store with a complete floor covering of linoleum, and otherwise improved their very pleasant store.

J. B. Watson, Coopersville, has much improved the appearance of his store by some rearrangement of the interior, and paint and wall paper.

Gardner & Robertson, Lansing, have moved their down-town drug store into the fine store lately occupied by the Broas Clothing Co., and have one of the most pleasant stores in the capital city.

Hoffman Bros., Jackson, have improved their store with paint and paper, and also fitted up a cozy nook in a front window as a ladies' waiting-room, which seems to be appreciated by their lady patrons.

Lyman T. White, formerly in the drug business at Eaton Rapids, has, with Mr. Beebe, purchased the C. F. Collins drug stock at Albion, and will continue the business under the style of White & Beebe.

J. C. West & Co., Grand Rapids, have purchased the block so long occupied by their drug store at No. 8 Canal street, and will at once make some radical improvements in both the exterior and interior.

C. A. Barnes, Otsego, has one of the most attractive and novel window displays of the season. In a long window he has a grassy park, real water lakes and cement walks, real flowers and a fine band stand, with frog musicians.

The marriage of Hon. T. C. Brooks, of the Brooks Drug Co., Jackson, to Mrs. Hunn, of the same city, was celebrated in a quiet manner the first of last month, and the wedding tour included a trip to the inauguration of President McKinley.

Koon & Hopperstead have just placed one of Tuft's new silver soda fountains in their store, which, with an elegant mahogany counter and bevel plate wall finishings, make "The Central" one of the most attractive soda dispensaries in Western Michigan.

John De Boe, for several years in charge of the laboratory of Hazeline & Perkins Drug Co., Grand Rapids, with H. Vos, Jr., under the

style of John De Boe & Co., will manufacture pharmaceutical specialties and flavoring extracts on S. Ionia street.

M. A. Jones, for some time with Alsdorf & Son, Lansing, has purchased the drug stock of Dr. R. W. Culver, South Haven, and moved it to the building formerly occupied by the Citizens' Bank, which has been thoroughly rearranged, and has a very fine store.

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association to Meet with the A. P. A.

The North Dakota Pharmaceutical Association will meet at Fargo, N. D., August 11th, hold a one-day session and adjourn to Minnetonka, Minn. This will give the members an opportunity to be in attendance at the opening session of the Am. Ph. Association.

Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association.

The annual meeting of the Minnesota State Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Lake Park Hotel, Lake Minnetonka, will be adjourned from June 15th to August 23d and 24th, 1897.

The reason prompting the committee in charge for making the change is the holding of the forty-fifth annual meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association at Lake Minnetonka, commencing August 24th, which will give the pharmacists of Minnesota the opportunity of attending both meetings this year.

Full programme of the meeting will be sent to members in July.

California Board.

A new Board of Pharmacy has been appointed by Governor James H. Budd, composed of the following-named gentlemen: W. M. Searby, S. F.; S. L. Waller, S. F.; S. Oberdeener, Santa Clara; H. M. Sale, L. A.; A. G. Orena, L. A.; C. A. Seifert, Oakland; E. A. Barr, Bakersfield. W. M. Searby was the only member of the original Board reappointed.

The Board met at San Francisco, May 12th, for organization, and elected W. M. Searby president, and John Calvert secretary, whose office is 400 Sutter street. The next meeting will be held July 14th, at 113 Fulton street, San Francisco.

Washington State Board of Pharmacy.

No business of importance was transacted at the meeting of the Washington State Board of Pharmacy, held at Seattle, April 19th and 20th.

The examination resulted in the registration of the following:

Registered Pharmacists—E. P. Vaughan, of Tacoma; H. W. Foster, of Portland, Ore; W. H. Woodcock, of Seattle.

Registered Assistants—F. A. Wilcoxen, of Seattle; E. H. Blair, of Elma, and J. J. Shannon, of Centralia.

G. A. Todd, of Marathon, Iowa, graduate of the Pharmacy Department of Highland Park College, of Des Moines, was granted a certificate of registration.

The next meeting of the Board will be held at Spokane, July 19th and 20th. Application blanks can be obtained from the secretary, W. H. T. Barnes, Seattle.

ILLINOIS.

Debating Department Store Bill.

CHICAGO, May 17.—There was another exciting debate over the Department Store bill when it came up in the House of Representatives at Springfield, for second reading. The measure was advanced to the order of final passage, but not until its friends and opponents had done some bitter talking. The first assault made was by Allen, of Vermilion County, who asked that the amendment be stricken out which makes the bill refer only to Chicago and Peoria. Had the attempt succeeded the country representatives, who are now willing to vote for the bill, would have got back into the ranks of the opposition on the ground that the general storekeepers in the small towns would be injured. As soon as the amendment was read, Gus Nohe, who has previously made himself conspicuous in connection with this bill, moved to have it laid on the table. He also made a sharp attack on Attorney Hamlin, of Shelbyville, who paid a visit to Springfield in behalf of the department store people to endeavor to prove to the legislators that the bill is unconstitutional. Hamlin has not been given an opportunity to appear before a committee and he was called a lobbyist by Nohe. Mr. Hamlin has many friends among the members of the House and there was a stir among these gentlemen. Representative Tom Needles was the first to gain the floor and he retaliated on Nohe by charging that the latter had been seen in the company of some notorious lobbyists on the floor of the House. Mr. Schwab, one of the backers of the bill, then got a hearing and spoke against the amendment, saying that if it was passed it would kill the bill. He was followed by Johnson, of Whiteside County, who spoke against the bill for half an hour. Mr. Johnson made the claim that the bill was not only unconstitutional, but that it struck a blow at enterprise. He said it was to be compared with telephone and electric light legislation. Needles then made another attack on the friends of the bill, claiming that they had gone to Springfield and had interrupted the busi-

ness of the House with a brass band. La Monte, of Chicago, denied this charge.

Then the colored member from Cook County, Major Buckner, took a hand in the row and made a speech against the bill. Partiality, he alleged, was behind the bill. According to his view the country people could go to their department stores, the general stores, whereas people of Chicago and Peoria would not be able to get goods cheaply. Everybody having had his say the amendment was put to a vote and was lost, 48 to 75.

Will Probably Pass.

The bill was then ordered to its third reading. It is now likely to be called up at any time for final passage. It has already passed the Senate and is on the eve of becoming a law, provided it is signed by Governor Tanner.

The North End Business Men

held a meeting at Lincoln Turner Hall on the night of May 6th, and many speakers were heard. Mayor Harrison had promised to attend, but was unable to do so on account of illness. The purpose of the meeting was to organize a women's auxiliary. Prof. C. S. N. Hallberg spoke on the evils of department stores as did George M. Boyd, a member of the Legislature. He thought the bill was wisely drawn, that its provisions were just and that it would be sure to pass the Legislature. Miss Ada Sweet urged the women to boycott the department stores. Attorney C. S. Darrow addressed the meeting, but had few words of praise for the measure. He admitted that small stores all over the city were closed, that there were millions of tramps in the country, that wages had been declining for twenty-five years and that workmen were slaves, but in spite of this pessimistic view he could not recommend the bill. He said the foregoing state of affairs was unjust, was the result of our unfair industrial system. "The department store and its alleged evils are all the result of our faulty and vicious economical system," were his words. Centralization of capital, he said, was responsible for all the ruin striking through the land. He predicted dire results and expected the whole thing would end in some kind of a revolution.

The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy

has concluded its meeting. Two hundred and two applicants for registration presented themselves and but fifty-eight were successful. The large number of applicants was caused by the fact that the colleges of pharmacy have lately turned out many students and also because the Board has held no meeting for some time. The examinations lasted two weeks and were preceded and followed by several days of regular routine business. The Board will meet again at Springfield May 15, 16 and 17 for the regular semi-annual session, when more examinations will be held.

Retirement of Mr. Lange from Morrison, Plummer & Co.

The members and employees of Morrison, Plummer & Co. gathered in the office of the company on Saturday afternoon, May 8th, to extend farewell greetings to L. A. Lange, the secretary of the company since its incorporation. A gold watch was presented to Mr. Lange as a token of the friendship of his business associates. Jonathan W. Plummer, the president of the company, expressed the

sentiments of good-will in behalf of the employees. Mr. Lange leaves the associations of over twenty years to engage in a manufacturing business under the name of the Lange-Ross Co., where his duties will be less arduous and confining.

There will be no successor to Mr. Lange's position, the various matters heretofore coming under his care having been distributed among the different departments in the office.

Following is a copy of a circular letter which has been mailed to the trade by Morrison, Plummer & Co.

After a close association of more than twenty years, in the labors and up-building of our business, in which he has borne an important part, it is with regret that we have to announce the retirement of Leonard A. Lange, Director, Vice-president and Secretary of our company, which takes place on the 8th of the present month, for reasons given by him in his accompanying letter. We trust that the change and lessening of his cares may tend to the preserving of his health and vigor, and we bespeak for him in his new business the continued friendship and good will of our customers who have known him so long and favorably in connection with the wholesale drug trade.

Chicago Items.

Dr. C. A. Kirkwood is to open a new store at 712 Milwaukee avenue.

Greenfield & Levy have started in the drug business at 706 West Taylor street.

F. K. Bowman has sold his store in Grossdale to Dr. Edwin Kline, who will engage in practice in addition to attending to his drug business.

Ben Kohner of Fifty-fifth and Wentworth avenue, Chicago, has moved his store to Forty-third street and St. Lawrence avenue.

Julius Laegeler has been supplied with a line of goods by Robert Stevenson & Co., and has opened a new store at 96 Sheffield avenue.

The Mille Company of Chicago has changed its name to the Winter Drug Co., and has purchased the business of W. B. Tuteur at Forty-third street and Cottage Grove avenue.

H. W. Palmer is to open a store in the Lealand hotel building in a few days. Mr. Palmer was burned out at State and Jackson streets in March. The fact has been noticed among the veteran druggists of Chicago that the corner is vacant for the first time in twenty-three years. William Bodemann had this stand for a long period.

ILLINOIS BOARD REUNION.

Wednesday evening, April 28, there was an interesting reunion of present and ex-members of the State Board of Pharmacy. All but three of the living old members were present, and all found the meeting extremely pleasant. The gathering took place at the Bismarck Cafe, the favorite haunt of many of the druggists of Chicago. Those in attendance were Messrs. Zimmerman, Schmidt, Culver, Hatch, Simpson, Ebert, Hogan, Boyd, Jamieson, Green and Secretary Fleury. The absentees were Messrs. Prickett, Day and Schroeder.

MISSOURI.

An Ideal Outing.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The one absorbing topic of interest among the drug clerks of St. Louis at present is the boat excursion party which they are arranging for the early part of July. About thirty drug clerks are arranging to take their vacation at the same time, and all go on an eight day trip down the Mississippi River to the Ohio and up the Ohio to the Tennessee River, and thence through the beautiful mountainous district as far as Waterloo, Ala. This is generally known as the Tennessee River trip.

The party will leave here on Friday, July 2d, and is due to return on the 10th. The exceedingly low rate of eight dollars has been secured, and outside of this there will be very little chance for

the boys to spend much. Organization has been effected with E. H. Voepel as president, H. A. Klippel, secretary, and J. C. Thumser, treasurer. Every drug clerk in the city has been personally seen by the members of a committee appointed for the purpose, and it has been carefully calculated that there will be thirty weary drug clerks ready to go when the time comes.

Result of the Druggists' Bowling Contest.

The contest which has been on between the Drug Clerks' Bowling Club and the Alumni Association of the St. Louis College of Pharmacy Bowling Team has at last come to a close. The Drug Clerks are "boss," as they won thirteen out of the twenty-five games.

On Tuesday evening, May 11, a match was rolled between the Wholesale Druggists and the Retail Pillrollers. The usual five games constituted the night's work, and of these the Retailers won three. Oscar and Adolph Bausch, Chas. Bauman, Arthur Wey and Chas. Borgmann were on the Wholesale team. H. H. Stuessel, Wm. H. Kahre, T. A. Brueggemann, J. C. Thumser and E. H. Voepel did the work for the retail druggists.

These bowling contests have aroused much interest among the druggists of the city, and there is strong talk of having considerable more of it next winter.

The St. Louis Drug Clerks' Society

held an interesting meeting on Thursday evening, May 13. It was much on the order of a smoker. A donkey party was the principal feature of the evening. A. M. Soellner won the first prize—a box of cigars. M. J. Noll secured the booby prize—a tin whistle. Refreshments were furnished in abundance.

The next meeting will be held at Meramec Highlands in junction with the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association. This will occur on Thursday, June 10th.

St. Louis May Have a Pure Food Law.

A bill is now before the City Council which is exciting considerable interest among the druggists of the city. If it passes, the law will make the sale of any adulterated food, drug or liquor a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine of from twenty to three hundred dollars. The inspection of these articles will be conducted by the Health Department. The general opinion is that the bill will not pass.

Exhibits Before the Missouri Medical Society.

Numerous interesting exhibits are now to be seen at the Century Theatre, where the annual meeting of the Missouri Medical Society is in session. Among those who have representatives looking after their interests among the physicians are: The Tilden Co., Parke, Davis & Co., Searle & Hereth Co., Judge & Dolph, St. Louis; Chas. Marchand, F. W. Sennawald & Sons, St. Louis; Seabury Pharmaceutical Laboratory. The Pasteurine Co., Wm. Warner & Co., Rigaud & Chapoteaut, Paris, France, and the Dios Chemical Co.

City Notes.

W. J. Kohl, Ph. G., has been installed as prescription clerk at Fischer's Pharmacy, Compton and Park avenues.

F. C. Kring, the druggist, at 318 S. Broadway, was married at Millstadt, Ill., to Miss Henrietta Frabusch a few days ago.

Henry Weinhausen.

In the halcyon days of clinical thermometer making, when workmen made great wages and, incidentally got themselves so salivated from mercury fumes that to do another hour's work generally meant another quantum of brandy sufficient to steady the shaking hand, Henry Weinhausen served his novitiate.

Under the system which was then employed the mercury was placed in the tubes and then boiled in order to expel the moisture and create a vacuum. The workman stooping over his work, thus inhaled the mercurial fumes as they rose. The result of this was that, after a few years he became thoroughly impregnated with the poison and developed, amongst other physical disabilities, a horrible twitching of the whole muscular system. To counteract this, when it became too violent, the unfortunate had recourse to large quantities of stimulants. The life may have been a merry one, which perhaps on the whole is doubtful, but it certainly was a short one.

Under these conditions Henry Weinhausen worked at the bench and learned all that there was to learn about clinical thermometer making. In due time he became, as a matter of course, thoroughly poisoned—so much so that in order to sign his name his left hand had to take his right into custody and hold it, reluctantly, down upon the table—but, he steered clear of the brandy.

This is long years ago, and in the meantime, by a persistent course of violent exercises, he has eradicated from his system every vestige of the poison.



HENRY WEINHAGEN.

The business which he now carries on was founded at 55 John street, in 1855, by Francis Storm. Henry Weinhausen joined him in 1861, and succeeded to the business, as sole proprietor, June 1st, 1871. With the exception of one year, during the war, when he served on board the United States Despatch boat, "Miami," and saw some service, he had been constantly at work at his specialty.

That he was an original thinker and worker, is shown by what he has done. He originated the trap which holds the mercury in suspense, known as the indestructible index, and also invented the machine which cuts the degrees in the glass, automatically, and insures absolute regularity. He created the triangular magnifying clinical, only to find that an English patent antedated his discovery by about three weeks. This was in 1880. The lawsuit which followed was decided against him, June 18th, 1883, and left him practically penniless. In his own workshop he abandoned the old-fashioned method of boiling the tubes, and substituted more sanitary processes. This, with the use of a blower made the atmosphere of the shop more wholesome, and the lives of his workmen safer. He has in his employ now, two men who have been with him since 1877, and some others who have worked at his benches since 1881.

The year 1880, when he produced the triangular magnifying clinical with such unhappy results to himself was the period when the use of clinical thermometers came into very general acceptance. It was the new form that gave an impetus to

the use of the instrument—and as the English patentee was able to establish his right in the American courts, it naturally followed that it was he who secured most of the American orders. For a time, the English clinicals were the only thing of the kind in demand, and this prejudice partially survives to the present day. Nevertheless, Weinhausen's goods grew steadily in popular favor, and to-day he is not only doing a large American business, but has regular, established agencies in London, in Brazil, in Mexico, and in Canada.

Henry Weinhausen is a man of medium height, muscular of hand, deep in the chest and flat across the back, showing abundant evidence of vitality and strength. His face is a deep olive color, with a great width between the eyes and a straight, well-formed nose and chin—altogether a thoroughly candid and fearless physiognomy—that of a man who will neither bully, cajole nor cringe, and who has never learned the gentle art of lying.

The business, originated in John street, was

removed to No. 153 William street, and then, in 1881 to 22 and 24 North William street, where it stands at the present writing. The old structure which occupied this site for many years has now been torn down and replaced by a modern fire-proof of imposing dimensions. On one of the floors of this new building, Henry Weinhausen carries on his business, occupying very spacious and quite elegant quarters. In the front part, facing North William street, he has a space partitioned off wherein he does his re-testing. It is characteristic of the man that he re-tests every clinical made in his shop, himself. Back of that space, is a commodious reception room, and back of that again, and extending to William street proper, is the shipping department, in all a stretch of about 150 feet.

The place is very different from the shop that saw Henry Weinhausen's days of small things, but the man himself is, probably, much as he was twenty odd years ago—intelligent, industrious, modest and feeling that there is not anything in his life he need be ashamed of.



Review of the Wholesale Drug Market.

NEW YORK, MAY 25, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid or retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

Condition of Trade.

THE Trade in Drugs, Dyestuffs and Chemicals of the past fortnight has only been of average proportions. Most of the business comes from jobbers' representatives and there is no demand of a speculative character, the policy of buying in small quantities and at frequent intervals being still pursued by the majority of the trade. With regard to prices no important change has occurred since our last, though numerous trifling revisions are to be noted in our wholesale prices current.

DRUGS.

Balsam Copaiba. Central America has been in steady demand and values are firm with 35 to 40c. quoted. Para is steady at 37½c. to 45c.

Balsam Peru continues in demand, and the supply being small and concentrated in the hands of one or two dealers, values are firmer, with \$2.00 asked in some instances, though \$1.95 is the popular quotation.

Barks generally are quiet, but prices are fairly well maintained at the range last quoted.

Buchu Leaves have met with about the usual inquiry, and we hear of sales of short at 8c. to 10c., and long, 16c. to 18c.

Cod Liver Oil is in better request and held slightly firmer, though sales are making at the previous range.

Iodine and Iodine Salts have exhibited

no further action during the fortnight. Prices are maintained at the recent revision.

Menthol, Japanese, continues to reflect the influence of sharp competition among sellers; sales of round lots at \$1.90 to \$1.95, as to quantity.

Morphine is without quotable change. There is a fair steady demand for consumption, but buyers are pursuing a cautious policy.

Opium continues without feature of special interest and is rather neglected at the moment, with only a jobbing demand reported. Values have receded a notch or two since our last, sales of cases being reported at \$2.30, while broken packages have changed hands recently at \$2.35. Powdered is steady at \$3.10 to \$3.40.

Quinine is higher and firm. The advance in price comes from the leading American manufacturers, P. & W. and R. & S. being quoted 19c., while N. Y. Q. & C. is marked up to 17c. Outside holders are firmer in their views as a result of the change, and orders for foreign are taken with some reserve. There is still considerable competition between outside holders and domestic manufacturers.

Vanilin continues weak and unsettled with values largely nominal; sales have been made at as low a figure as 75c., though the open quotation is \$1.90 to \$2.00.

DYE-STUFFS.

Cutch has been active in the interval, numerous sales of cases being reported at 6c. to 8c.; bales, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Gambier has not changed in the interval and the demand is only fair.

Indigo continues in good demand at the quoted prices.

Aniline Salt shows a weaker tendency, with some sales reported at 12½c.

CHEMICALS.

Acids.—Carbolic in crystals has hardened a trifle since our last, and sales of drums at less than 19c. are the exception, while bottles are quoted firm at 24c. Oxalic is offered more freely by some sellers and packages have changed hands at 7½c., though 8c. is the popular quotation for jobbing parcels. Salicylic is in limited supply, and prices have advanced with 40c. to 42c. quoted as to quantity.

Cream Tartar continues weak, and offerings from second hands are made at a fraction below manufacturers' prices. We quote crystals and powder at 23½c.

Quicksilver is held firmly at 52c. to 53c.; the demand for the moment is limited.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise is a shade weaker and supplies can be purchased at \$1.65, if not a shade less.

Cassia is weaker, and the market exhibits a lower tendency, with low test quoted at \$1.35 and high test \$1.75.

Citronella has sold in the interval at 30c. for native in drums; cans are held at 32c.

Lemon meets with fair inquiry and *Orange* is also in demand. The former held at \$1.05 to \$1.25 in coppers, and the latter \$2.75 to \$3.75.

Peppermint is firmer without, however, any quotable change in price; tins quoted at \$1.15 to \$1.25, and bottles \$1.50.

Sassafras, artificial meets with fair attention, with the sales at 40c.

GUMS.

Aloes, Curacao, has been in demand, and the spot supply in first hands is about exhausted, the sales being at 2½c. Jobbing sales are making at \$2½c. to 3c.

Arabic continues to offer at the previous range from 55c. to 58c. for first picked, 33c. to 35c. for second, 25c. to 28c. for third, 22c. to 24c. for fourth and 19c. to 20c. for fifth. Sorts held at 20c.

Camphor continues in demand and scarce, with American refined in bbls. quoted 39c.; English refined in cases 40c. to 42c.

Guaiaac offers at 13c. to 20c., but the demand is confined to small jobbing lots.

There are no other changes of importance to report in the general line of druggist gums, either as regards price or demand.

ROOTS.

Ipecac is still scarce, the recent arrival of fifteen packages having been quickly taken up; for prime quality \$1.55 is asked.

Jalap is in better supply and easier at 10c. to 12c.

Sarsaparilla, Mexican, is selling in a small way at 5c. to 5½c.

Senega is without special feature; the demand has fallen off considerably, and 23c. to 24c. will buy.

SEEDS.

Cardamoms are less firm, though no important price revisions have yet been announced. The supply offered at the

London auctions on May 13th was the largest seen for some years, one broker alone offering no fewer than 333 boxes. The excessive supply affected prices, and a decline of 4d. to 9d. was noted.

No changes of note in other seeds or new features generally have come to the surface.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

Do you know of any one counterfeiting Dr. Williams' pink pills? If you do, and can furnish evidence to support your accusation, the W. T. Hanson Co., Schenectady, N. Y., will reward you liberally for the information. They invite correspondence on the subject.

The Buffalo College of Pharmacy offers many advantages to the student who desires to take a thorough, practical, comprehensive and economical course in all pertaining to pharmacy. Prospective students should write to John R. Gray, Buffalo, N. Y., and obtain a catalogue of the college.

Blue Flag Liver "Tabulets" are among the new assortments for popular favor as curatives for biliousness, constipation and dyspepsia. The name is taken from the leading ingredient, which is iris versicolor, or blue flag. These tabulets are being introduced by The Flag Salt Remedy Co., Savannah, N. Y., who will be pleased to quote special introductory terms to our readers.

John D. Cutter & Co., 1 Union Square, N. Y., will, for a short time only, send to any druggist mentioning this journal, one dozen spools of Antiseptic Silk Floss, each spool being put up in separate wooden box, on receipt of \$1. In ordering, druggists should specify whether they want the fine, containing thirty yards to the spool, the medium, containing twenty yards, or the coarse, containing ten yards.

The Rochester Candy Works, 407 State street, Rochester, N. Y., have a splendid assortment of boxed bon-bons, etc., especially adapted to the needs of the drug trade. The list of this assortment is published on another page of this issue. With each lot offered, they will send a handsome nickel-finished candy-scoop, free of charge. Druggists who have stocked these goods are enthusiastic in their praise.

In view of the fact that the pending tariff bill, which proposes an increase of duties on imported woolen goods, is likely to come into effect at an early date, purchasers of Dr. Jaeger's woolen wear are specially notified of the desirability of providing themselves with spring and summer-weight goods at the present low prices. The down-town branch of this firm has recently changed its address to 166 Broadway, where orders should be sent.

The Imperial Shaker is a handsomely nickel-plated and painted milk-shaker, with glass caps for tumblers, and is claimed by the Erie Specialty Company, of Erie, Pa., to be the most noiseless and easily operated shaker in the market. Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in mixing all kinds of beverages with it. A catalogue describing this and a number of other useful specialties can be obtained by addressing a postal card to the manufacturers, as above.

The Sen-sen Company, of Rochester, have invaded England and established an agency at 9 Farrington avenue, London, E. C., which is in charge of C. L. Willis, secretary of the company. Mr. Willis has had great success already in England, and before the Queen's Jubilee crowd has dispersed to the four quarters of the globe, they will all, no doubt, be using Sen-sen, and will carry supplies with them to their respective homes, thus still further spreading the fame of this already famous specialty.

Ice cream soda is thoroughly established in popular favor, and the discussion of the question as to whether or not the druggist must handle the ice cream soda has been settled by the public in the affirmative. The only thing left for the druggist to decide is, how best to handle it. Whitall, Tatum & Co., New York, Philadelphia and Boston, have a pamphlet containing some valuable suggestions on the method of handling ice cream soda, and the soda trade in general, copies of which will be sent free of charge to applicants mentioning this journal.

Decorated Tooth-Powder Boxes.

On the third cover page is illustrated a cone-topped tooth-powder box, surmounted with a revolving cap of gold-lacquered tin, in which is a slot which is closed by revolving the top. This device, as will be readily seen, enables the user to get exactly the amount of tooth powder desired without any waste. The boxes are decorated in green and gold on a white background, and notwithstanding their neat and attractive appearance, are comparatively inexpensive. For quotations and free samples our readers should address the manufacturers, Jos. G. Taite's Sons, Twelfth and Beckwith streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A New Perfume House.

The advertisement of the International Perfumery Co., of 131 Liberty street, New York, will be found on another page. This concern is making a line of very striking novelties in the perfumery and toilet line, things very much out of the common, and of real value and of very probable selling qualities. All druggists should be interested in such a line as this, especially at this season of the year when dainty toilet requisites are of unusually ready sale. Further particulars of the line will be found in the advertisement itself, or will be furnished on application.

An Idea for Druggists.

F. H. Smith & Co., of East Orange, N. J., are providing one druggist in each town with a monthly publication for distribution amongst customers. The publication has all the outward appearance of being published by the druggist himself, and as the matter is bright and readable, and the presswork and paper good, the result is something very certain of calling attention to the pharmacy from which it emanates. The cost is so trifling that it will hardly be considered at all, and the possibilities of advertising which the scheme affords are undoubtedly very great.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.'S

BROMO SODA.

The season now approaches when the retail pharmacists should prepare for the coming Spring and Summer fountain trade. Arrangements are being completed for calling especial attention to this preparation, and we solicit your co-operation to the extent of having sufficient stock on hand to meet the demand, which we have every reason to believe will be very large.

In handsome jars for fountain use.

LITHIA WATER TABLETS.

[WM. R. WARNER & CO.]

With regard to our Lithia Water Tablets we repeat what is said about Bromo Soda. Warner's Lithia Water Tablets are "perfection" as regards both efficacy and permanency, the latter so essential to the trade, who must necessarily carry quantities of this class of very salable goods. If preferred, we will pack them under name and address of buyer in lots of 3 doz. and over.

For prices, see Epitome.

COMPRESSED TABLETS.

NET PRICES.

In boxes and bottles of attractive and convenient form for ready sales.

NO DISCOUNTS.

	Per doz.
Antiseptic Pastilles [Dr. Seiler], screw capped bottles, 50 tablets	\$3 00
Bronchial [round] oval screw cap bottles	1 00
Bronchial Throat [octagonal] paper boxes	60
Borax, oval screw cap bottles	75
Bicarbonate Potash, oval screw cap bottles	75
Charcoal, oval screw cap bottles	1 00
Chlorate Potash, oval screw cap bottles	75
Chlorate Potash with Borax, oval screw cap bottles	75
Compound Licorice Powder, paper boxes	2 00

	Per doz.
Lithia Citrate, 3 grs. screw cap bottles	\$3 00
Pepsin	3 00
Pancreopepsine Tablets, 75c. per bot.	1 25
Quinine Tannate with Choc. 1 gr. paper boxes	2 75
Quinine Tannate with Choc. 2 grs. paper boxes	3 50
Soda and Ginger, oval screw cap bottles	75
Soda Mint, oval screw cap bottles	75
Soda Mint, round screw cap bottles	1 50
Sun Cholera, oval screw cap bottles	1 25
Vichy, Eff., screw cap bottles	2 00

See Epitome for complete list of Tablets and prices.

Special tablet formulæ made to order in lots of five pounds and upwards.

The above lines, excepting Lithia, Vichy and Antiseptic Pastilles, supplied with buyer's name, if desired, on orders for one gross or more, the exceptions in three dozen lots and upwards.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.,

MAKERS OF PILLS, COMPRESSED TABLETS AND TRITURATES.

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO



Druggists pay only \$2.50 for the Betz \$5.00 Folding Bath, and \$3.50 for the Betz Automatic; others ask \$12.00 each.

Put one in your window. It attracts attention, and business men, as well as those who suffer from Rheumatism, Gout, Kidney Trouble, etc., will buy. Our Baths are in the windows of the best and largest drug houses here. It pays them, it will you. Every Bath sold means alcohol and drugs for vaporizing for years to come. Over 16,000 sold to physicians. You can supply them.

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White ANCHOR BRAND
Castile Soap
Beware of Imitations
Made from Strictly
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White and Green 6
oz. Cakes with
Face Cloths.

In 4, 6 and
8 oz.
Cakes.

For Sale by
Wholesale
Dealers.



Will use your own brand or name if desired.

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Is a Genuine Siberian Bristle Air-Cushioned Brush, and the only one on the market. Do not confound it with the wire brush.
U. S. Patent December 21, 1886. See Price List.

Order through your Jobber or direct from

HENRY L. HUGHES, Exclusive Licensee & Importer,
185 Dearborn Street, CHICAGO, ILLS.

CARNOGEN

Presents the only unaltered form of Red-bone Marrow and Bullock's Blood—the very essential qualities of blood and tissue making. Write for literature to

AMERICAN THERAPEUTIC CO., 114 William St.,
N. Y. City.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Frost Homeopathic Remedy Co., of Springfield, Mass., which appears on the back cover of the present issue. This is a line of goods that is always popular and of ready sale in the drug store. This company has done very liberal advertising to the people, and as a result, report large sales.

It is not generally known that E. C. Stearns & Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., the bicycle manufacturers, have an extensive hardware business as well. They have just put out a new line of ice cream freezers, and have issued a dainty booklet entitled "Novelties in Creams and Ices," which may be had free on application to the firm.

The recent fire at 512 Arch street, Philadelphia, we are glad to say, did not hinder the shipment of "Mizpah" Specialties, the principal damage being in and near the counting room. This is quite fortunate for Mr. Ware, as he reports the sales on these goods as being fully double so far this year that they were for the same period last year. The Mizpah pessary is a new addition to the Mizpah series and is a very rapid seller.

The Searle & Hereth Company, at 73 to 75 Wells street, Chicago, tendered a reception to the faculty and graduating class of the Rush Medical College, on Wednesday, May 12th, at their laboratories. This concern has done much good for pharmacy by giving the graduating classes of medical colleges in Chicago for some years past an opportunity to learn by inspection of their laboratories something of the importance of modern pharmacy. It is safe to assert that no young medico who has enjoyed the ad-

vantages for observation afforded by these receptions will ever doubt the claims to consideration put forward by modern pharmacy.

Braunschweiger Mumme.

This is an odd name, but one that has become well known and respected as the cognomen of an excellent Malt Extract of ready sale and wide popularity. The Long Island Bottling Co., of 280 Bergen street, Brooklyn, N. Y., are making in the present issue of this journal, a very liberal offer. They will send to any druggist, who will cut out and return the advertisement, a full sized bottle of Braunschweiger Mumme Malt Extract, expressage prepaid. All that will be necessary will be the clipped ad. and a request signed by the druggist. There are no other conditions, and absolutely no cost to the druggist.

The Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co. Open a New York Plant.

The Liquid Carbonic Acid Mfg. Co. now has its plant for the manufacture of liquid carbonic acid, at 286-288 East Ninety-first street, New York city, in operation, and is ready for business.

Its "Diamond brand" of liquid gas is said to be a chemically pure article, and its reputation as such is well established all over the United States.

The company will carry at 286-288 East Ninety-first street, in addition to carbonic acid, everything in the way of soda water supplies, etc.

The soda water trade is cordially invited to call and meet the management and leave orders for goods.

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Effervescent Granules.

WE CLAIM THE

Championship of
the World . . .

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Quality, Purity and
Price of Our Granules

Nitrate Lithia, Bromide Seltzer,
Nitrate Caffeine, Sodium Bromide,
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ALL KINDS OF - - - - -
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BOSTON, MASS.

TANGLEFOOT SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER



YOUR JOBBER
SELLS IT.

STILL FURTHER IMPROVED.

BORDER	. . .	Stronger and More Pliable
STICKY	. . .	Stickier and More Enduring
DESIGN		New and Prettier
PRICE		Lower
PROFIT		Larger

PRICES FOR 1897.

REGULAR	30 CENTS A BOX. \$2.55 PER CASE.	{ 10 BOXES IN A CASE
"LITTLE"	13 CENTS A BOX. \$1.45 A CASE.	{ 15 BOXES IN A CASE

HOLDERS: 75 Cents per Box of 50.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Depew on Substitution.

Letters continue to come into this office regarding the impositions, petty and otherwise, which guests are subjected to at some of the hotels in this city.

The following is a letter from Chauncey M. Depew:

New York, March 3, 1897.

Editor New York Tribune.

I earnestly approve of the position taken by The Tribune in calling attention to the many petty annoyances and impositions inflicted upon guests at a few of the leading hotels. I believe that hotel patrons should have their choice in selecting what they desire, and that all standard articles of food and drink should have the benefit of fair competition.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller, in discussing the subject of these annoyances with some friends, turned to a *Tribune* reporter, and said:

"I have read the articles relative to annoyances which guests are subjected to at some of the leading hotels, and approve very much of the *Tribune's* course in bringing such matters to light, as these disclosures have shown the public that hotel-keepers cannot maintain an arrogant position if guests will insist upon having their rights respected.

"Matters have gone so far that a few days ago, at one of the best-known New York hotels, I was refused Apollinaris, an article which is so popular and in such general demand that one expects to and does find it everywhere, with the exception of a few hotels whose proprietors and head waiters have, it is said, a personal pecuniary interest in serving a cheaper, and to my mind, inferior water,

in the place of what is generally desired. "I, for one, will not submit to such an imposition."—*New York Tribune*.

Spurious Coca Wines.

The *British Medical Journal*, in its issue for January 23d and again in that for February 6th, speaks of the dangers that attend the popular use of so-called coca wine—that is, some kind of wine in which a salt of cocaine is dissolved. For the most part, the wine is of poor quality, but sweetened and highly fortified with rectified spirit. The amount of cocaine contained in many of these products is variable, too, and in prescribing them one really does not know what doses of that drug he is ordering. Moreover, the contention seems reasonable that the tonic and stimulant virtues of a real wine of coca—such, for example, as the well-known Vin Mariani—do not depend altogether upon the cocaine contained in it.—*New York Medical Journal*.

Novelty in Caustic Pencils.

For a long time one of the problems with surgeons and physicians has been to obtain a caustic pencil possessing sufficient pliability to be used without danger of breaking off the brittle point. The problem appears to have been successfully solved by the Requa Mfg. Co., 88 Fulton street, New York, who supply a wonderfully neat and practical caustic pencil in a wooden case, resembling in shape the ordinary fountain-pen. This is only one of the numerous novelties of this class manufactured by the Requa

Mfg. Co., and every druggist will profit by sending for an illustrated price list giving full particulars.

Four Great Conventions.

Four great conventions in which there is a national interest will be held in the West or the Northwest this year. These are the meetings of the American Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Lake Minnetonka, August 23d to September 6th; of the Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor, meets at San Francisco, Cal., July 7th to 12th; of the National Educational Association, at Milwaukee, Wis., July 6th to 9th, and of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, at Minneapolis, Minn., July 6th to 9th.

These are all national conventions, and delegates and others interested should bear in mind that the best route to each convention city from Chicago is via the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. Two trains daily via Omaha to San Francisco; seven through trains daily via four different routes, Chicago to Minneapolis; six daily trains Chicago to Milwaukee. Choice of routes to California, going via Omaha or Kansas City, returning via St. Paul and Minneapolis. Through trains vestibuled and electric lighted. All trains run on Absolute Block System. Low excursion rates to each convention. Ticket agents everywhere sell tickets over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, or address E. F. Richardson, General Agent Passenger Department, 381 Broadway, New York.—Adv.

Supposing you had tested this last season.
Supposing you had found it as we advertise.

Well worth \$12.00 per ounce.

Made you three gallons of Pure Vanilla.
Made it at a cost of \$4.50 per gallon.

Ready for immediate use.

Think of what the result would bring.
Think of the saving of labor and time.

Saves many \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$.

Saves investments ahead of need.
Saves paying fancy prices for Beans.

GIVES BETTER RESULTS.

**The Only True Active Principle
of the Vanilla Bean.**

MEXICAN VANILLIN

**Always in Mexican Wrappers.
Always \$12.00 an Ounce.**

The point of the whole matter is, that in using our active principle you are simply employing the Beans in a concentrated form. You have simply the flavoring principle of the Beans with all the rubbish thrown away. What is the good of the gum, resin and fibrous tissue in the Bean? What's the use of laboring against such matter to extract the flavoring principle when we do it for you, and furnish you even a BETTER product at LESS money.

THE MEXICAN VANILLIN CO.,
Sole Depot, Buffalo, N. Y.

DEAR SIRS—Please mail us one ounce "Ricard-Barretto's" MEXICAN VANILLIN, at \$12.00, on 30 days' trial, with the understanding that three gallons of Pure Vanilla can be made from one ounce, over night, without percolating or filtering, and if not entirely as represented we have the privilege of returning the balance without paying for the forty grains used in trial.
Also..... ounce TONGVA, at \$5.00.

Orders for less than ounces must be accompanied by cash.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Something "Just Right."

A good seller has recently been placed on the market by S. R. Feil & Co., manufacturing chemists, Cleveland. It is Paragon Tea, and is recommended as a mild cholagogue laxative, put up in attractive form. Referring to the composition of Paragon Tea, Feil & Co. state that it is "just right"—just enough of the leaf for the liver—just enough shrub for the stomach—just enough root and bark for the bowels—"just right." Samples and circulars can be had for a postal. Feil & Co., Cleveland.

Cut It Out.

An advertisement of the Long Island Bottling Co., of 280 Bergen street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will be found on another page of the present number, in which they offer to send to any druggist on application a regular size bottle of Braunschweiger Mumme Malt Extract, expressage prepaid. No conditions are attached, and it will be a particularly sleepy druggist who does not think it worth while to avail himself of the opportunity to get a good something for nothing.

Theatrical Celebrities.

Those free-hearted advertisers, the U. S. Playing Card Co., of Cincinnati, have recently placed on the market a novelty in the shape of a stage playing card, on the corners of which are to be seen prominent people in the theatrical profession, such as Lillian Russell, Della Fox, Nat Goodwin, Francis Wilson, De Wolf Hopper and many others. These cards are a decided novelty, are certainly excellent stock for the drug trade, and should be kept by every pharmacist who carries playing cards.

.....CHR. HANSEN'S DANISH**BUTTER COLOR, RENNET TABLETS and CHEESE-COLOR TABLETS.**

For Farm Cheese-Making.

JUNKET TABLETS,

For Making Delicious, Delicate and Digestible Desserts.

COCO-RENNET TABLETS,

The New Remedy for Dyspepsia

over 100 first-class prizes. Send for circulars and price list.

CHR. HANSEN'S LABORATORY,
Box 1100. Little Falls, N. Y.

Write for This.

John Q. Donnelly, of 250 William street, East Orange, N. J., requests us to say on his account that he will send to any druggist upon application, an original bottle of an excellent Malt Extract, expressage prepaid. The offer is, we are well assured, a bona-fide one, and has no conditions whatever, attached. It is something that most wide-awake druggists will, no doubt, avail themselves of.

[From the British and Colonial Druggist.]

The New Svengali.

MR. GLYN JONES AND THE PROPRIETARY
MEDICINE TRADE.

Aladdin's Palace Modernized.

The Hotel Del Monte, Monterey, California, is a modern version of the palace of Aladdin, for it is complete in every detail which might add to the pleasure comfort and health of those residing in it. In fact, it very greatly exceeds in attractions the palace of Aladdin, for in addition to all the luxuries which the mind of the Oriental could conceive, it has all the conveniences which the ingenuity of modern science has invented. The Southern Pacific Railway Company have for distribution a most beautiful illustrated sketch book showing the natural and scenic advantages possessed by this delightful "All the Year Round" resort. Those of our readers who wish to get away from everyday existence into enchanted lands, should write to Edwin Hawley, 349 Broadway, New York City,

for a copy of this sketchbook, and select therein the particular apartments which they wish to occupy.

A Profitable Side Line.

One of the neatest and best novelties we have ever seen has just been placed on the market by Neidlinger Bros, New York. The Sterling Bicycle Rack, requiring no screw, nor screwdriver, taking less than ten seconds to place in po-



THE STERLING BICYCLE RACK.

sition—so simple it cannot get out of order, and yet holding a wheel perfectly safe. In other racks the difficulty has been that the least movement let the wheel slip out. This rack holds the



THE STERLING BICYCLE RACK IN USE.

wheel under any and all circumstances. It is especially useful in the tool bag, as you can place it in a tree, barn, fence or anything of the kind, and let the wheel rest in safety. There is a good profit to the dealer, as they cost only \$1.50 per dozen, but sell at 20 cents each. We advise our customers to try a half dozen as a flier. The article is patented.

**Bugs! Bugs! Bugs!**

The season is now open. The greatest exterminator of them all is Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste. It kills rats, mice, cockroaches, water-bugs, etc., where a majority of the other preparations fail.

PRICE:

\$1.50 per dozen.
Half gross lots, less 5 per cent.
One gross lots, less 10 per cent.
Hotel size, \$9.00 per dozen.

ORDER A STOCK FROM YOUR
JOBBER AT ONCE, AND
MAKE MONEY.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

American Druggist

and Pharmaceutical Record.
"America's Leading Drug Journal." Founded 1871

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The AMERICAN DRUGGIST AND PHARMACEUTICAL RECORD is issued on the 10th and 25th of each month. Changes of advertisements should be received by the 1st and 15th of each month.

We are not responsible for any money paid to agents. All communications should be addressed to the American Druggist Publishing Co., 62-68 West Broadway, New York, and all remittances made payable to them.

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WHERE FRAUDULENT GOODS ARE SOLD.

ONE of the most interesting questions arising in connection with the gigantic frauds in proprietary medicines which have been unearthed during the past two months in Chicago is: Where did the fraudulent proprietaries go? This question is answered by our Chicago correspondent in this issue by the statement that the detective agents who unearthed the fraud ascertained by careful examination that the imitations had been placed almost entirely with the department stores, and that the Chicago counterfeiters had profited very materially by this class of patronage.

This discovery is quite in accord with what the druggists have always believed to be the ethics of the department store, and which may be summarized as "buy the cheapest, sell the closest, let the customer look out for himself." It is naturally to be expected that where a department manager is required to sell at, or below, the cost of the genuine article, he will not be too scrupulous in his inquiries when he has an opportunity to purchase a proprietary at a special reduction.

Those proprietary manufacturers who have so vigorously denounced the retail druggist and who have openly encouraged the department store in the handling of their remedies, may learn from the report of the detectives in this case that both their abuse and their confidence have been misplaced, and that it would have been better for them to have encouraged the retailer and discouraged the department store. It is quite possible that some morally weak pharmacists in Chicago have been inveigled into purchasing these fraudulent proprietaries, but, if so, their purchases are as nothing when compared with those purchases made by the department stores, which, according to the detective in the case, furnished the principal outlet for the fraudulent goods.

These facts may serve as a text for a little sermon from those druggists who

are confronted with the department store competition, and this sermon might well take the form of a notice something like that printed in our "Business Hints" department, which could be pasted up in the window in a conspicuous place.

A complete report of the latest phases of the subject will be found in our news columns, but we think that the display in the window of our notice will prove of some value in turning the tide of public opinion against the ultra-cheapness in proprietary remedies.

THE WAR OF INDUSTRY.

THE publication in a recent Patent Office report of specifications for the manufacture of certain fragrant ketones by a German chemist is indicative of more than appears on the surface.

The time is only comparatively recent when the chemists of the Fatherland first undertook the manufacture of synthetic perfumes, the industry having its inception in the inability of the German flower farmers to grow perfume plants under the conditions which prevail in France. The superiority of the French perfume products has been maintained for centuries, and floral essences bearing a French name are preferred the world over. The preference has, of course, been well deserved, as the French flower farmers are singularly favored by nature in regard to soil and climatic conditions, and are enabled to cultivate flowers of the finest fragrance in such profusion as to defy competition from other countries.

While perfume plants could be grown on German soil in fair abundance, it is a fact that German flowers yield less of the fragrant principles than do the flowers grown under similar conditions in sunny France. This circumstance appears to have stimulated the German chemists to research, looking to the determination of the nature of the aromatic and fragrant constituents of perfume plants for the purpose of producing perfumes by synthesis, with the result that one after another of the flowers have been made to yield up their

secrets, about the last to tell their story being the rose and the jasmine.

Whether or not the synthetic perfumes will ever become active rivals to the natural flower odors, is a question into which we cannot at present enter, but whatever the outcome, the prospect of a war of the industries on the lines indicated is pleasanter to contemplate than the resort to arms, which in barbarous days was the only alternative when the strife of competition became fierce and pressing.

THE RIGHT TO DISPENSE.

WE have ever held that the druggist has a right to dispense any legitimate drug, including *spirituous liquors*, when such drug is ordered by a qualified physician for a genuine case of illness, and we hold that this right is not and can not be abridged by liquor license regulations. While our view of this matter has been subscribed to by many leaders of thought in various walks of life the question has not, as far as we can ascertain, been passed upon by the higher courts. It is, therefore, interesting to note that in a case tried before a Massachusetts judge and reported in our news columns this judge enunciated the opinion that druggists were entitled to keep liquors for prescription use whether the druggist have a liquor license or not.

A decision rendered on May 12th by Excise Commissioner Lyman, the Chief Executive of the Excise Department of the State of New York, gives unexpected and powerful support to our views of this matter. In this case Mr. Lyman rendered a decision as follows:

"In my opinion, the compounding and sale of a physician's prescription by a pharmacist, of which liquor is a component part, is not 'trafficking in liquor' within the meaning of the Liquor Tax law. Such a prescription is a remedy, to be administered or taken, and not 'liquor' as defined by the law, and is neither within the language of the act or the mischief it intended to remedy. It is the pharmacist who is desiring to traffic in liquors as such—that is, liquors capable of being or commonly drunk as a beverage—who is required to take out the tax certificate under the third subdivision of said law as amended."

As to a pharmacist's prescription under local option in a town which has voted against granting licenses to pharmacists, the Commissioner holds that a pharmacist may put up and sell the prescription of a physician, of which liquor or alcohol is a component part, but if the prescription calls for liquor or alcohol only, it cannot, in such a case, be filled. The Commissioner says that in such a case, although the argument of inconvenience and, perhaps, in extreme cases, that of inconsistency applies, it is not powerful

enough to overcome the plain language of the third paragraph of section 16, read in connection with the third subdivision of section 11 of the amended act.

It well behooves the pharmacists to see to it that this sentiment concerning the right to dispense is fostered and that no misuse of the privilege, or rather right, to dispense, on their part shall cause the public to look upon the druggist who dispenses liquors on prescription as a mere dram-seller. The importance which this subject has for the druggist lies not so much in the opportunity to deal in liquors as in his being enabled to do so in a legitimate way without incurring the opprobrium which attaches to the calling of a retail liquor dealer.

BUSINESS METHODS IN PHARMACY.

IN these times of business stress, it is essential for the retail druggist to adopt the best business methods and to conduct his store with all proper energy and enterprise. The druggist must be, of course, a good pharmacist, but he must also be a good business man. It is not sufficient that he can make a good suppository, spread a plaster in the most approved manner, or make pills which leave nothing to be desired either in consistency or finish, but he must also be able to purchase to the best advantages to sell profitably, and must, in short, possess those manifold but indescribable qualities, which taken together make up what is known as "a good business man."

The druggist's books may be kept up to date and his bills paid promptly, but it often happens that there is a deplorable ignorance regarding market changes, or even of the approximate price at which drugs should be bought. If a druggist is known to be well posted on prices, lower quotations will be made him than if it was known that he was not a close buyer; and goods well bought are half sold, according to the old adage.

Not all persons have the faculty of keeping prices at their tongue's end, and many require some convenient way for keeping them

where they can be referred to without loss of time or trouble. Indeed, price books of suitable size and form have been found in many cases to have been the most convenient form for keeping such memoranda. The practice of having prices and quotations kept up to date in a systematic and orderly manner, to which ready references can be had, cannot be too highly recommended; nor can the advantages resulting from such practice be fully appreciated by those who have not been in the habit of thus doing.

The suggestion has been made that it is rather hard on the jobbers to urge upon their customers care in purchasing goods, inasmuch

WHAT CONSTITUTES GOOD BUYING.

as the lower prices, which by giving attention to this matter retailers are able to obtain, is so much profit of which the jobbers are deprived. This view of the matter is, however, based upon a misapprehension, inasmuch as good buying consists not only in purchasing goods (and the best goods) at as low prices as are obtainable, but also in the placing of orders when the conditions of the market are the most favorable, and in purchasing goods in the most desirable quantities, thus getting the benefit of quantity discounts. The careful buyer can certainly, without any detriment to the parties from whom he purchases, order goods at such times and in such quantities as will evidence his care and skill, and secure to him advantages in dollars and cents which will augment his profits in a very appreciable degree.

If the attention given by the retailer to the matter of buying enables him to obtain from his jobber better prices than he would offer to

him unsolicitedly, it would be a great mistake to suppose that this attention to buying would be on the whole disadvantageous to the house from whom he purchases. Wholesale druggists, with their recognized sagacity and ability, would be pleased to observe such business-like qualities in their customer in the assurance that the comparatively small amount that they might lose on account of his care would be much more than made up in the gradual extension of his business, which would ensue in nearly all cases as a result of his business-like methods. They would gladly make a concession of a few cents on some drugs and chemicals, even in comparatively limited quantities, with the confidence that his trade would gradually, and, perhaps, constantly increase, making him, from year to year, a more desirable and especially a safer customer.

WE learn that a new corporation has been formed at Philadelphia, entitled the "Puritan Drug Company," with a capital of \$150,000. The company proposes to buy drugs, medicines and sundries in large quantities and sell them at a small advance through a number of drug stores to be opened in Philadelphia. It is also said that the company will furnish gratuitous medical advice by means of a physician in each store. If the report be true, and it seems authentic enough, the prospect for legitimate pharmacists and physicians in the City of Brotherly Love would scarcely seem encouraging.

Powdered Drugs and Their Adulterants.

MICROSCOPICAL METHODS OF EXAMINATION.

By Albert Schneider, M.S., M.D.

II.—Material and Methods of Study.

We will suppose that the pharmacist is in possession of the equipment described in the preceding chapter. He is now prepared to commence the examination and study of vegetable tissues and tissue elements. From the very first it must be kept distinctly in mind that there exists no easy road to learning; for a single peep down the tube of a microscope does not make a microscopist. The beginner must apply himself to study with the earnest desire to acquire knowledge, and should never lose sight of the fact that perseverance is the price to be paid for mental acquisition.

Methods of Study.

Material for study is abundant, and offers on every side. A knowledge of the essential tissues of plants can be obtained from the examination of the seed, leaf, stem and root of a single plant. It is necessary, however, to become familiar with the different cell forms and the various cell contents. These are described more or less fully in the works on vegetable histology previously mentioned. After having become familiar with tissues in general, it is advisable to make a comparative study of the parts of a plant. For this purpose the student should select representative specimens of different tissues or organs, e. g., the leaves of senna and eucalyptus, the roots of ipecac, asarum, quassia, etc. Comparison should also be made of analogous tissue and tissue elements. Compare analogous cell contents, as starches, crystals, amylopectin, resins, oils, etc. In this branch of study it is necessary to make hand sections, which should be mounted in a clearing fluid consisting of equal parts of glycerin, water and alcohol. Troublesome air bubbles may be removed by means of heat, though it must be remembered that heat modifies some of the cell contents, disintegrating starch grains, etc.

Books Recommended.

After a few months of diligent application the student is prepared to begin the study of powdered vegetable drugs by comparison with cut sections; the finer powders, Nos. 80-100, being best suited for such study. Exceedingly useful to the student at this stage are the treatises on plant anatomy and the microscopical appearance of vegetable drugs, powdered and unpowdered. As the majority of pharmacists are familiar with works bearing on these subjects, I will not take up space by describing them, but will mention the more important of the books to be consulted: Tschirch & Oesterle's *Anatomischer Atlas* gives excellent illustrations of sections of the leading drugs. Vogel's *Anatomischer Atlas* is likewise an excellent work. These two treatises are particularly useful in the second course of study indicated. Moeller's *Pharma-*

kognostischer Atlas contains many fine engravings showing the drugs in the powdered state, and this book is without doubt the best of its kind extant. Collins' *Guide Pratique* is a very worthy book for students' use, though rather elementary for the study of powdered drugs.

The foregoing is in brief a synopsis of preliminary methods in the study of drugs and their adulterants, and it is hoped that the suggestions given may prove useful to pharmacists, and particularly to those who have not had the advantage of thorough training in micropharmacognosy.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF ADULTERANTS.

The foregoing statements, as well as those which follow, bear especially upon the adulterants of powdered drugs, though they also apply to other forms of adulteration.

Every housewife knows that powdered spices, as pepper, cinnamon, allspice and cloves, are subject to adulteration; so much so, in fact, as to make it advisable in nearly all instances to purchase the whole spices and grind them at home, a practice which most thrifty housewives follow. The application of this practice to the drug trade is obvious. The pharmacist who is capable of determining the genuine article, and who has the facilities for grinding and pulverizing vegetable drugs, would find it advantageous to adopt the housewife's practice and grind his own materials. There is, of course, another source of adulteration and sophistication which must not be overlooked. Crude drugs, especially leaves and roots, are frequently adulterated in such a manner as to require careful microscopical examination to detect the fraud.

Motives Which Prompt Adulteration.

Drugs are usually adulterated intentionally with a view to deriving a pecuniary profit above that which comes from dealing in the genuine article alone. Very naturally those who make it a business to market adulterated articles take great pains to conceal their crooked work, being as sharp and intelligent in many respects as the specialist whose aim it is to expose them. The usual plan in adulterating is to add substances which are common and worthless, but which closely resemble the true drug, the similarity being based upon microscopic appearance. In most cases the one who practices the adulteration is sufficiently ignorant to believe that this similarity in gross appearance will prevent all possibility of detection; and here is where the trained pharmacognosist has the advantage; a microscopical examination at once discloses histological differences which go to prove the presence of the

adulterant. As a rule, the adulterant is derived from closely-related plants, which may or may not have more or less marked medicinal properties similar to those of the true drug. As a rule, however, the adulterant is usually worthless medicinally, and in some instances is taken from plants having no near kinship to the drug.

Starch as an Adulterant.

With adulterators the principal object sought after is usually the selection of some substance which will materially increase both the weight and bulk, without producing any material change in either the color consistency, taste or odor of the article adulterated. In the case of a drug containing a high percentage of starch, other starches similar in appearance have been added to the powder. Starch is cheap and readily obtainable, a circumstance which has led very ignorant or reckless sophisticators to add the substance to powdered drugs, which are wholly devoid of starch in the natural state.

Without going into extended detail, the following may be given as some of the commoner forms of adulteration, and the manner in which adulteration is practiced:

I. Unintentional or Accidental Adulteration.

This form of adulteration is usually due to ignorance or carelessness, the principal causes being as follows:

1. Ignorance on the part of collectors who gather the wrong plant or mix the genuine with worthless material.

2. Ignorance on the part of the botanist. Two wholly distinct species, one of which is worthless, are supposed to be identical, and placed on the market variously intermixed. In the past this form of adulteration was quite common, and it is by no means extinct to-day.

3. Ignorance on the part of the pharmacist. Being unable to tell the difference between a genuine specimen and an adulterated article, many retail dealers are at the mercy of unscrupulous jobbers.

4. False claims of analytical chemists. Exaggeration and untrustworthy work on the part of analytical chemists who pretend to discover medicinal substances which in many instances do not exist, or if they do, only in minute quantities. This is usually the case when a new remedy is vaunted; its medicinal virtues are greatly exaggerated, which amounts to the same thing as actual adulteration.

Of the adulterations enumerated, Nos. 3 and 4 are the least pardonable. No. 4 should, indeed, be regarded as intentional deception.

II. Intentional Adulteration.

This variety of adulteration can only be attributed to an utter lack of conscience on the part of the guilty person. The various methods may be here stated:

1. Intentional adulteration by collectors. The motive in cases of this kind may spring from a scarcity of the genuine drug. An effort is made to increase the supply by adding worthless material, or excessive greed on the part of the collector leads to the addition of some adulterant resembling the true drug, though no real deficiency in the supply may exist.

2. Dealers in drugs may stock and sell adulterated drugs with the knowledge that they are adulterated. This may be done with two objects in view: (a) The addition of the foreign material may enable them to sell below the prices charged

by rival firms dealing in the genuine article; (b) Dealers who indulge in this fraudulent practice may maintain prices while furnishing additional bulk to be sold over and above the amount sold by honest competitors.

3. Intentional adulteration by practicing pharmacists. This occurs but rarely for the reason that pharmacists know that sooner or later such a practice would seriously injure their business.

4. Intentional fraudulent testimony or reports by scientists (botanists and chemists), which would lead to the adulteration of drugs is of very rare occurrence; even if it were attempted, the fraud would be exposed in a very short time by other investigators.

Those Who Suffer from Adulteration.

Those who suffer most from the willful adulteration of drugs are patients and physicians. Time and again has the physician prescribed the regulation doses of a certain extract, tincture, pill or powder, without obtaining the desired effect. After a few trials he gives it up, supposing that the failure of the remedy is due to an "idiosyncrasy" of the patient, when, if the truth were known, it would be charged to an "idiosyncrasy" of the drug administered, caused by a certain sophis-

tication. The inevitable result is that the physician loses confidence in his remedies, the patient loses confidence in the physician as well as the remedies, and, to complete the picture, life oftentimes is sacrificed.

It is hoped that sufficient has been said to make plain the importance of dealing in pure drugs. Every effort should be made to expose the sources of adulteration and mete out punishment to those who knowingly and intentionally deal in them.

Of chief importance in the determination of adulterations is a thorough familiarity with the histological elements occurring in the natural specimen. When these are known, the appearance of a foreign substance is easily recognized. It is, therefore, highly essential to have a complete knowledge by examination of the pure article before attempting the work of detecting adulterants. The determination of the nature of an adulterant is not of so much importance as its detection. The quantity of the adulterant is usually difficult to determine. It is only after repeated examinations and a certain skill has been acquired that the examiner will be able to form estimates which will approximate the actual quantity of the adulterant present.

(To be continued)



Ossin is a "liquid extract of bone," recently placed on the market by a German pharmaceutical house.

Alcarnose is a German proprietary food. It is contained in egg-shaped capsules, each containing 12 Gm., and one of these dissolved in a cup of water makes a bouillon of proper consistency.

Cresolid is a new German creosote preparation, and consists of the magnesium of the phenols of creosote. It occurs as a white powder with a mild odor and taste. One Gm. of cresolid is therapeutically equivalent to 2 Gms. of creosote. The powder is administered in doses of half a Gm. (7½ grs.) four times a day. The preparation is not irritating, and is said to be well borne by the stomach.

Behavior of Bacteria to Chemical Reagents.—Th. Paul and B. Kronig, of Leipsic University, have published a very interesting paper on this subject (*Zeit. Physik. Chem.*, 1897, vii, 3), giving the results of the first serious and systematic study of the effects of chemical reagents on the living protoplasm. A full and very interesting abstract of the paper appears in the *Centralhalle* for May 20, 1897, page 313.

To Preserve Standard Volumetric Solution.—Prof. Meinelcke recommends the use of a layer of heavy, refined petroleum oil as a means of preserving volu-

metric solutions of permanganate and other salts. While the impurities present in the oil may eventually act on the solutions, he has failed to find any noticeable deterioration in a permanganate solution after standing two months beneath a layer of heavy petroleum oil.

Cordol is the name given to Tribromsalol, which, according to Gehe's *Berichte* is recommended as a sedative anti-neuralgic and anti-rheumatic. It occurs as a crystalline powder which is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether with difficulty. It melts at 195 degrees C. The dose is from 0.5 to 2 gm. three or four times a day. Cordyl (an acetyl derivative) and cordeine (a methyl derivative) are now being tested therapeutically.

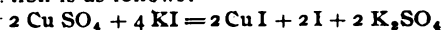
Brucine as a Reagent for Nitrous Acid.—According to M. Pichard (*Rep. de Pharm.*, 1897, p. 110), if we add a little brucine to a mixture of 1 drop of a liquid containing a nitrite and 1 drop of pure hydrochloric acid a cinnabar red to light yellow color will develop. The reagent is remarkably sensitive, responding unmistakably to the presence of 1 part of nitrite in 640,000. The presence of sulphates does not sensibly affect the reaction.

Oxysepsin.—In advanced stages of tuberculosis, where there are large cavities in the lungs, numerous varieties of cocci

and bacilli are present, which accelerate waste in the system and produce hectic fever. In these cases, Hirschfelder (*D. Med. Woch.*, 1897, 19) has used, in conjunction with oxytuberculin, also described in this issue, an oxytoxin, to which he gives the title oxysepsin. This is prepared by sterilizing the sputum of a patient suffering from advanced tuberculosis, accompanied by high fever, with solution of hydrogen dioxide in the manner described under the heading oxytuberculin.

Naphthionic Acid in the Treatment of Acute Iodism.—The property possessed by naphthionic acid of forming the compound diazo-naphthylamin-sulfonic acid when brought into contact with nitric acid in the test for nitrites and nitrates proposed by him (see *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* for May 10th, page 262), led Dr. E. Riegler to try the drug in the treatment of acute iodism with excellent results. He administered the remedy in six doses of half a gramme (7½ Gm.) each. He also had excellent results from its use in excessive alkalinity of the urine due to cystitis. He also proposed its use as a rational antidote to nitrate poisoning.

New Use of Fehling's Solution in Estimating Sugar.—Lehmann (*Pharm. Post.*, 1897, 231) proposes the following method: Measure off a definite amount of Fehling's solution containing a known quantity of sugar; add a measured quantity of the suspected urine, and boil for two minutes. Filter off the liquid, bring the filtrate up to 2.50 Cc. (or omit the filtration) with water. Allow to settle, take 50 Cc. of the clear liquid, add to it sulphuric acid, potassium iodide and starch, and titrate the free iodine with hyposulphite solution. The operation is simple, and the results rapid. The reaction is as follows:



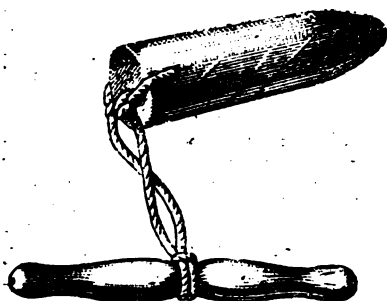
Lactophenin as an Analgesic.—Dr. S. V. Clevenger, after pointing out the disadvantages of various analgesic drugs, states that lactophenin is destined to supersede largely the entire array of analgesics proper, owing to its non-toxic peculiarities and the feeling of comfort described by many physicians as following its use. It affords the best results with the least ill effects. Its range of incompatibility is less than other synthetic compounds, and it may be combined with caffeine, quinine and salicylic acid. The minimum dose of five to 10 grains may be increased until a daily maximum of 45 grains has been reached. It is but slightly soluble in water, although acting promptly, so that it can be given dry and be washed down with a drink of water. A dose of 15 grains usually acts as a feeble hypnotic. There are no untoward symptoms following its use, and contrary to the experience with some synthetic drugs, the pulse becomes fuller and stronger under its use. The range of application is extensive, and the testimony of the author is in corroboration of the findings of other physicians as to its superior analgesic effects, its safety and promptness of action.

Oxytuberculin.—A new form of tuberculin is described by Prof. J. O. Hirschfelder (*D. Med. Woch.*, 1897, 19), from which he claims to have obtained most satisfactory results, both in localized and in general tuberculosis. Instead of Koch's tuberculin he uses one prepared by himself from the most virulent bacillus. This bacillus grows so virulent by

development in the medium used that guinea pigs inoculated with the culture develop general tuberculosis with abundant bacteria within nine days. The culture medium consists of veal bouillon containing 4 per cent of glycerin, 1 per cent of Wittle's peptone, 0.5 per cent of sodium chloride and 0.3 per cent of normal sodium carbonate. When the bacilli are full grown the culture is sterilized for one hour and filtered. To the filtrate are added 8 parts of a ten-volume solution of hydrogen peroxide, the whole put into a flask colored with cotton wool and sterilized continuously. At the end of each 12 hours the same quantity of the peroxide is added and after 96 hours if there be any free peroxide present it must be neutralized by an alkali before using the tuberculin. This serum can, it is claimed, be used in large doses (20 Cc. daily), without any untoward effect. Hirschfelder is led to believe from the results of his experiment along the above line that anti-toxin is produced in the animal organism by oxidation.

New Modification of the Glycerin Suppository.

Dr. Overlach in discussing the action of glycerin suppositories states (*Reich Med. Anzeig.*, 1897, No. 8) that the occasional failures to obtain satisfactory results from the use of glycerin suppositories is frequently due to the escape of the suppository so far into the rectum as to lose a large measure of its efficacy. When the suppository penetrates too far, the walls are so wide apart that it comes into contact with but one wall, while the walls further up are not nearly so sensi-



NEW FORM OF GLYCERINE SUPPOSITORY.

tive as just over the sphincter. Moreover, when the suppository is retained lower down, there is a mechanical irritation, caused by the presence of the suppository, which is a factor in the promotion in the action of the bowels. In order to retain the suppository at the proper place in the rectum, Dr. Overlach suggests that a little string be fastened to the base of the suppository and that at the other end of the string a cross piece be attached, as shown in the accompanying engraving. The device is patented in Germany by Zimmer.

MOTHOL.

A pleasant Deodorizer and Moth-preventive.
[*Chemist and Druggist.*]

Alcohol	40 ozs.
Tincture of capsicum	5 ozs.
Naphthalene	1 oz.
Absolute phenol	1 oz.
Menthol	1/2 oz.
Oil of lemongrass	1/2 oz.

Mix and filter.

To be used in the form of a spray by means of an atomizer where the moths frequent.

Some New Perfume Formulas.

[*Pharmaceutical Journal.*]

Lilac.

Ess. jasmin and ess. rose	each 5 fl. ozs.
Oil of Ylang Ylang	60 mins.
Heliotropine	20 grs.
Ess. tuberose	10 fl. ozs.
Ess. civet	1 dr.
Terpineol	6 fl. drs.
Ess. ambrette	1 fl. oz.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Rectified spirit	to 25 fl. ozs.

Hyacinth.

Geranyl acetate	3 mins.
Ess. asmin	10 ozs.
Vanillin	10 grs.
Oil Neroli	20 mins.
Hyacinthine	25 mins.
Ess. ambrette	1 oz.
Coumarin	20 grs.
Ess. rose	3 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Rectified spirit	to 25 fl. ozs.

Violet.

Essential oil of orris	5 mins.
Essential oil of sweet orange	1 min.
Essence of tuberose	2 ozs.
Essence of orris	5 ozs.
Oil of lavender	2 mins.
Oil of Ylang Ylang	10 mins.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Ionone	30 mins.
Anethol	2 mins.
Essence cassie	4 drs.
Oil of lignaloe	3 mins.
Heliotropine	10 grs.
Essence of violet	to 25 fl. ozs.

Heliotrope.

Vanillin	10 grs.
Oil of Ylang Ylang	30 mins.
Oil of lignaloe	30 mins.
Ess. tuberose	5 fl. ozs.
Ess. of ambrette	2 fl. ozs.
Ess. jasmin	10 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Heliotropine	90 grs.
Oil of sweet orange	2 mins.
Otto of rose	5 mins.
Oil of bitter almonds	5 mins.
Coumarin	30 grs.
Ess. civet	2 drs.
Rectified spirit to produce	25 fl. ozs.

Clove Pink.

Hyacinthine	5 mins.
Ess. rose	2 fl. ozs.
Otto	3 mins.
Coumarin	10 grs.
Essential oil of almonds	5 mins.
Heliotropine	10 grs.
Caryophylline	60 mins.
Oil of cloves	4 mins.
Ess. jasmin	15 fl. ozs.
Ess. jonquille	2 fl. ozs.
Oil of orris	2 mins.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Terpineol	5 mins.
Rectified spirit	to 25 fl. ozs.

Maybells.

Coumarin	10 grs.
Heliotropine	40 grs.
Caryophylline and oil of lignaloe	each 20 mins.
Caryophylline, sweet orange	2 mins.
Caryophylline, neroli	5 mins.
Terpineol	2 drs.
Ess. jamin	8 ozs.
Ess. jonquille	4 ozs.
Ess. rose	6 ozs.
Ess. cassie	2 ozs.
Ess. ambrette	4 ozs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Rectified spirit to produce	25 fl. ozs.

"1897."

Terpineol	2 drs.
Oil of lavender	4 drs.
Oil of bergamot	30 mins.
Oil of sandal and Caryophylline	each 30 mins.
Oil Ylang Ylang	20 mins.
Oil petit grain	10 mins.
Oil pimento	20 mins.
Heliotropine	20 grs.
Gardenia	5 grs.
Aubepine	10 mins.
Vanillin	30 grs.
Nerolin	10 grs.
Ess. jasmin	12 fl. ozs.
Ess. cassie	4 fl. ozs.
Ess. civet	30 mins.
Ess. orange	4 fl. ozs.
Glycerin	4 drs.
Rectified spirit to produce	25 fl. ozs.

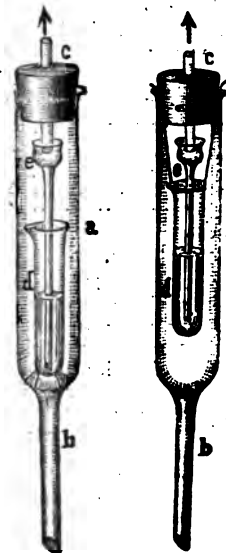
Modification of Van Ledden Hulsebosch's Extraction Apparatus.

The accompanying illustration shows a modification of Van Ledden Hulsebosch's "perforator," devised by Giulio Morpurgo, who gives the following directions (*Pharm. Post*) for making the apparatus:

A glass tube 20 Cm. long and 5 Cm. wide (a) is drawn out at one end into a funnel-shaped tube (b) about 10 Cm. long and 1 Cm. wide. The wider portion is closed with a stopper, through which passes a glass tube (c), the upper end of which is connected with a good back-flow condenser. Within the outer-tube (a) is placed a test tube (d) and a funnel tube (e).

Fig. 1 shows the first form devised by the author, in which the test tube rests upon three glass supports. Fig. 2 shows a later and preferable model, in which the test tube is suspended from wires which hook over the edge of the outer tube.

The liquid to be treated is placed in the test tube, the apparatus closed and a suf-



MORPURGO'S EXTRACTION APPARATUS.

ficient quantity of the menstruum is poured through the tube c. The lower tube b is then inserted through the stopper of a flask containing a supply of the menstruum to be used, and heat is applied by placing the flask in a water-bath. The menstruum evaporated from the bottom flask is cooled in the condenser and drops down through the tubes c and e to the bottom of the liquid in the tube d. Rising through this (the menstruum must always be of lower specific gravity than the liquid treated), the menstruum dissolves out the soluble portions of the liquid under examination and overflowing the test tube (d), carries the soluble portions down into the flask below. The original apparatus of Hulsebosch, which was illustrated in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* for March, 1893, page 180, is much more complicated than is the apparatus here shown. Van Rijn's modification was described in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* for August 10th, 1895, page 74; while a still later modification has been proposed by Schwickerath.

A sharp eye, an honest hand, courtesy, firmness and go, and you'll get to the goal of a good name and a small fortune.

PRESCRIPTION PROBLEMS.

We give below a further selection of exceptional dispensing difficulties met with by correspondents of the *Chemist and Druggist*. (See *AMERICAN DRUGGIST*, May 10, p. 263.)

A NEW WAY OF MAKING PILLS.

Some time ago I got a prescription to dispense as follows:

Creosoti 3 min.

Ft. pil. Mitte xij tales.

Sig.: One daily.

Having failed to get them in town I had to make them, and according to Martindale's process it would take 6 gr. of mass to equal 3 min. of creosote, making a very large pill. So I thought of a plan, which proved most successful. I got some bread-crum and made twelve 4-gr. pills, and got a probe and stuck it into each one, and coated with gelatin; when dry I picked out the "bread-crum," leaving the shell of gelatin for the creosote. Then I got a fine dropper and let 3 min. in each, and closed over the hole with gelatin. This finished the job, and I was not sorry. Although troublesome, they looked well and were a nice size.—*Dispenser* (Dublin).

A COCAINE-LOTION.

Liq. plumbi subacet. 30 min.

Liq. bismuthi et am. cit. 4 drs.

Cocaine hydrochlor. 1 scr.

Aq. flor. sambuci ad. 4 ozs.

M. Ft. lotio.

The difficulty here is to make a clear solution like water. My first attempt gave a thick sediment, which I knew would not do for the purpose the lotion was required for, so, after carefully thinking the matter out, I decided on the following plan, with the most satisfactory results:—First, place the cocaine hydrochlor, 20 gr., in a glass mortar, and dissolve it with aq. flor. sambuci, 1 oz.; secondly, dilute the liq. bismuthi, 4 dm., up to 2 oz., with aq. flor. sambuci, and add it to the solution in the mortar; thirdly, dilute the liq. plumbi mxx. with the rest of the aq. flor. sambuci, and add very gradually to the mixture in the mortar, constantly stirring, when a clear solution will be formed. I may add that the aq. flor. sambuci should be diluted from the conc. when wanted for use, and that if the weather is very cold the solution is not so bright.—*H. DAVIDGE* (York Town.)

A VASELINE-EMULSION.

Pulv. calam. 1 dr.

Zinci oxid. 1 dr.

Veselin. 4 drs.

Aq. calcis ad. 4 ozs.

M.

Pour melted vaseline into a warm bottle, add powders, and shake; then add gradually 4 drs. warm lime-water, continually shaking; then gradually fill bottle with cold lime-water, constantly shaking. The above has caused great difficulty. One first-class firm wrote prescriber saying it could not be dispensed, and had substituted glycerin for vaseline, and others have been unable to satisfactorily manipulate it.—*B. & S.*

"FT....SECUNDUM ARTEM."

Up to quite recently to fulfill the demand of the above phrase was to me no small difficulty. Left in sole charge, pro tem., the following was handed in to be dispensed. To my uneducated

mind—the second year of apprenticeship—this seemed a profound problem, but, on studying the solubility and chemical relationship of the ingredients, an apparently formidable difficulty resolves itself into a very simple task:—

Kalii iodid. 3½ drs.
Tr. iodi. 3½ drs.
Lanolin. 1 oz.
Axungia. 1 oz.
M. et ft. applic. sec. artem.

The tincture will take up about 18 gr. KI only. In the lanolin there is 144 min. of water (30 per cent). So I dissolved the KI in this, thus getting the whole of the salt in solution; this done, all required is well rubbing together, and the prescription is sent out, as it should be, "faithfully dispensed secundum artem."—*S. T. FLETCHER* (Market Rasen).

A JUSTIFIABLE SUBSTITUTION.

Ferri sulph. exsic. 1 gr.

Caffein. citr. 1 gr.

Zinci valerian. 2 gr.

Ft. pil. Mitte tales xxiv. (varnish).

A very troublesome combination to make a white pill of, due to chemical reaction with liberation of valerianic acid. The substitution of an equivalent amount of caffeine alkaloid for the citrate, say 14 gr., seems quite justifiable, and gives a good mass with tragac. and syrup, and certainly a pill more in accordance with the physician's intention when prescribing.—*CAFFEIN*.

ITALIAN PRESCRIPTION.

Acido salicylico polv. 2.00

Polvere d'ycopodia. 10.00

Uso di polvere razzagione.

M. (Naples).

The difficulty is in the word "razzagione." I know of no such word in Italian. Grassi does not give it in his dictionary. Razzagione there is to radiate, to shine—but this seems to have no application to what is evidently a dusting-powder for the hands. Then there is the diminutive of ragazzo, a boy; but that requires a transposition of letters, and the prescription was for a lady. I sent 12 gr. of powder, labeled "Use as directed."—*J. HENRY BELL* (Stapleford).

A STUPID STRYCHNINE-MIXTURE.

Recently I had the following to dispense:—

Liq. strychninae hyd. 1½ drs.

Sodii bicarb. 2½ drs.

Aque ad. 6 ozs.

Ft. mist.

Sig.: No. 1.

Acid citric. 4 drs.

Tr. calumbae. 4 drs.

Aque ad. 6 ozs.

Ft. mist.

Sig.: No. 2.

4 drs. of No. 1 with 4 drs. of No. 2, in effervescence, &c.

Fearing the strychnine might be precipitated, and possibly taken in the last dose, I solved the difficulty by dispensing it in the acid mixture.—*H. O'C.* (Dublin).

SODIUM-TAUROCHOLATE PILLS.

The following recipe I found troublesome, but after several trials as below managed satisfactorily:—

Sod. taurocholat. 3 grs.

Ext. cannabis indicae. ¼ gr.

Ext. belladonnae. ¼ gr.

Pulv. ipecac. ¼ gr.

Misce. Ft. pil. j. Keratine coated.

1. Massed by aid of a very sparing quantity of alcohol (Martindale) and p. tragac. ver., forming a very hard and good-shaped pill, which, however, flat-

tened in a short time exposed to atmosphere. No difference on being at once put into tightly fitted t.w.box. Made worse by keratine solution.

2. Mortar made hot (dry). Sod. t. worked into a mass without spt. (or anything else), using a larger proportion of p. tragac. co., adding remaining ingredients. A good pill which on being "keratined," however, still flattened, remaining quite sticky and refusing to dry.

3. A new sample of sodium taurocholate, which appeared exactly the same as that previously used, was obtained and treated in same way as 2, but on being "keratined," when excess had drained off, coated as thin as possible with white talc, kept perfectly.—*A. H. FORRESTER* (Andover).

The True Nature of Apiol.

Very dissimilar substances are sold under the name of apiol, varying in density, color, action of solvents and reagents, and action of heat, which decomposes adulterated apiol, the true apiol being volatile. Essential-oil of parsley contains apiol and a terpene in varying proportions; according to Duliere, some essences contain no apiol. Jonas states that while the density of apiol, according to the Belgian Pharmacopoeia, is 1.07—1.08, that of the French product is much lower. The property of apiol of sinking in water does not serve for the detection of impurities, a sample mixed with an equal volume of olive oil behaving, in this respect, exactly like pure apiol.

Francois has studied the properties of apiol prepared in the following manner: 1 kilo of ground parsley fruit was twice macerated with 1 litre of 92 per cent alcohol for twenty-four hours, the alcoholic solution shaken with 100 Gms. of animal charcoal for twenty-four hours, and filtered; then, one-quarter of the liquid was distilled off, the remainder being mixed with its own weight of chloroform and left to settle for twenty-four hours. After filtering, half the liquid was distilled off. The residue was warmed at 100 degrees—110 C., until chloroform and alcohol were driven off, and to the cooled liquid one-eighth of its weight of litharge was added, the mixture digested for twenty-four hours, and filtered through a thick layer of animal charcoal. Thus obtained, apiol is a complex product, on fractional distillation 5–6 per cent of a light yellow oil of strong odor and pungent taste passing over at 150 degrees; this crystallized on cooling, and is the German "pure crystallized apiol." At 170 degrees, a fatty oil of slight odor and bitter taste, and non-crystallizable, distils over. According to Francois, this is apiol. At about 190 degrees, a brown-colored mixture of resinous substances passed over.

The apiol of commerce (*Jour. Pharm. Chim.*) is generally colored green by chlorophyll, due to imperfect purification, or use of ether, instead of chloroform. The principal adulterants are castor oil, linseed oil, glycerin and gurjan balsam. The density is 1.08 at 15 degrees C.; it is insoluble in water and benzene, gives a cloudy solution in alcohol, is soluble in ether and chloroform and very soluble in acetic acid. If apiol be allowed to run down the sides of a tube into nitric acid, at the point of contact a blood-red coloration is produced, turning to rose and then to yellow.

WHY PHARMACISTS FAIL.*

BY ALBERT H. BRUNDAGE, PH.G., M.D.,

Vice-President of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association.

A shrewd business man who recently had occasion to acquaint himself with the financial condition of pharmacists as a class, marveled that so many were barely making a decent living and that there were so many who were absolute failures. That the department store, tablet triturate and similar general influences have undoubtedly had a depressing effect upon the drug business is very apparent, but those pharmacists who are accounted successful have also had these influences to combat, and many of the unsuccessful ones are but a little less so than they were before these adverse influences existed, some of those who have absolutely failed having always been on the point of failure. We are therefore forced to the conclusion that in very many instances

The Cause of Failure Lies in the Pharmacist Himself;

that he is in many respects personally responsible for his non-success; and careful observation confirms this impression. Inasmuch as conducting a business with fairly profitable results is accounted success, and such is the aim of every worthy pharmacist, it may be said that he who fails to secure such a result represents one degree of failure; and he who so utterly fails as to be forced to give up his business place represents merely another degree. While a multitude of reasons may be advanced for individual failures, there are, nevertheless, characteristics which are common to so many unsuccessful pharmacists and which are apparently in so many instances the direct causes of failure that they stand out conspicuously and pertinently as danger signals commanding the thoughtful attention of the members of the profession.

A very potent cause of failure is incompetency or unfitness. Some pharmacists have never fully and properly fitted themselves for their profession, consequently they are unable to successfully meet its requirements and progressive demands. Some have entered the profession through chance association or through the false belief that it offers very great financial and social advantages. They have no real liking for the business, and are consequently disinclined to acquire more than a superficial knowledge of it. Others, although they may like the business, are, like some men in some other lines of business, lacking in the energy or the mental capacity requisite to a successful mastery of it, and this business especially demands good mental capacity. It is more in keeping with the inclinations or ability of these men to be carried along by the business rather than to carry the business along. It is, therefore, but natural that success should usually be denied them. While an occasional pharmacist among these awakens to a consciousness of his deficiency and endeavors to remedy the evil by supplementary study and education, the majority of those thus situated are either ignorant of the fact or persistently ignore it. Another cause of failure is

Neglect of Business.

Some pharmacists delegate to their clerks duties and responsibilities which they themselves should discharge. Some

*Read at the June 8th meeting of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society.

are away from their stores more than the true interests of their business will permit. The pharmacist's patrons naturally like to deal with the proprietor himself or be assured by conspicuous indications that he is actually cognizant of what transpires in his store and is personally watchful of his patron's best interests. They like to feel that in dealing with the clerk they have as good as dealt with the proprietor in person, through his supervision being so direct and constant as to guarantee the reliability of what is made and sold in his store.

Aside from the effects of bad habits upon the pharmacist himself, for him to be known as a dissipated man, a frequenter of the race track, a great club man, or bicycle fiend, or to similarly indicate that he is more or less weaned from his store and business, and not fully, constantly, and accurately cognizant of its affairs, is to more or less seriously interfere with his business success.

Cheap Clerks.

Another potent factor in some pharmacists' failure is that they unwisely employ incompetent or careless and discourteous clerks, because they can hire such at a low salary and can manage to get along with them. Others have discarded them, but these men believe they are economizing by employing them, when really they are guilty of reckless disregard of their business interests. Such employees are almost as unsafe as those who drink or steal. They are high at any price. Even an automaton would be better than these, for he would not be an active evil.

Some pharmacists by keeping too limited a variety of stock, by selling inferior stock, by the "substituting" crime, or by neglecting to keep up their stock, and often being "just out" of articles, drive their customers away. Patrons and physicians quite readily become acquainted with such facts, and a dependence or confidence is lost which it is extremely difficult to restore. No wonder they fail.

Appearance of the Store.

A very important factor for success, which factor some pharmacists ignore to their own undoing, is the appearance of the store. No matter how elegant a stock may be in itself, if it be kept in a slovenly manner, neglected or poorly arranged, it loses all attractiveness, and becomes on the contrary more or less disgusting and repulsive. A neat, judicious and ingenious display of goods attracts, advertises and sells. Likewise, if articles sold are carelessly or slovenly put up they detract from the good reputation so necessary to secure success. In these respects, therefore, he who would thus save labor actually squanders his living.

In connection with the matter of judicious display it may be mentioned that the art of window dressing may be readily acquired, and is one of the pharmacist's most ready and reliable methods of increasing his sales. He who is indifferent to its advantages is indifferent to his own best interests.

The personal appearance and business methods of some pharmacists invite disaster. Refined people usually dislike to be uniformly waited upon by a coatless or a collarless pharmacist, or by one whose face is unshaven, hair unkempt, hands grimy and clothing spotted with the materials of his trade. The conclusion is that the same carelessness governs the person's pharmaceutical as well as his personal habits; therefore, in the drug

business, neatness is twin brother to accuracy in securing and retaining public confidence.

The pharmacist who permits within his store lounging, with its attendant evils, or has himself acquired the habit of staring at his customers, criticising or gossiping about them, one to another, or is curt or discourteous either to his customers or clerks, is paving the way to failure. On the other hand, an attractive pharmacist, attractive in manners and methods, with an attractive store, will attract and retain business and thus insure success.

Some pharmacists are very injudicious in their buying and selling. They buy articles which they are unlikely to sell, or buy in such large quantities drugs which it is necessary to have fresh, that they become unsalable long before they are disposed of. Or they make the mistake in regard to drugs which keep well, of buying in too small quantities to make their sale reasonably profitable; whereas, if not able to alone purchase in large quantities, by uniting with two or three of their fellows they could buy in such quantities as to secure a very advantageous discount. Indiscretion in purchasing is apt to force one to indiscreet prices in selling; thus the business suffers in both respects. My own experience as a pharmacist has taught me that we thoughtlessly acquire more or less indifferent business methods, and that constant watchfulness and thoughtfulness are necessary to avoid the shoals on which so many encounter disaster.

Competency, courtesy, affability, neatness and, altogether, correct business methods, inspire confidence and respect and open up the way to the highest success. He who adopts such measures is a pharmacist in the truest and best sense of the term, and thus reflects credit upon his profession.

The moral of this whole matter may be largely summed up in the admonition of the old proverb: "Keep your shop and your shop will keep you."

PHARMACOPOEIA REVISION**Recommendations of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association.****Improvements Suggested.**

The following report was submitted by Albert E. Ebert, chairman of the Committee on Revision of the United States Pharmacopoeia at the annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association at Champaign, Ill., on June 3:

The members of the committee recommend the dropping from the official list of all liquors and wines known as beverages, and the official preparations made with these as menstruum; where such preparations are, however, necessary, a menstruum of alcohol or acetic acid should be substituted.

SUGGESTIONS BY THE COMMITTEE.

We recommend the reduction to one-half of the quantity of the drug, for all fluid extracts excepting buchu, cotton root, ergot, fraugula, ipecac, liquorice, rhubarb, sarsaparilla, sarsaparilla compound, senega, senna, taraxacum, uva ursi, valerian, and wild cherry.

Crude carbolic acid: as obtainable in the market this acid does not come up to the requirements of the Pharmacopoeia. Shall the standard be changed to that of the market?

Lard: in summer months and in warm

climates there should be an addition of stearic acid to raise the melting point.

Dissolve the benzoïn in purified wood alcohol, add to this solution castor oil, drive off the spirit by aid of heat, and employ the oily solution of benzoïn, for benzoïnating the lard.

Chlorine water: alternate official process with that of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid.

Medicated waters: to be made with hot water and essential oils.

Cerate: use benzoïnated lard in the process.

Colloïdion: use acetone as solvent for gun cotton instead of ether and alcohol.

Solution of ammonium acetate: reinstate the alternate process of 1880.

Solution of magnesium citrate: add potassium bicarbonate when solution is dispensed.

Replace extract of jalap by resin of jalap in formula for compound cathartic pills.

Ointment: use benzoïnated lard in formula for simple ointment.

Ointment of tar: replace the present formula by that of 1880, using suet instead of wax.

Ointment of sulphur: follow directions for zinc ointment, "sifting into the melted lard."

Benzin: requirements of the Pharmacopœia are not met with in market.

Use benzin in the processes instead of ether, in deodorized opium, deodorized tincture of opium, extract of opium (to retain pulverulent condition), to remove from ergot, colchicum seed, nux vomica and strophanthus seed, the fatty oils prior to making the official liquid preparations.

Introduce granulated opium of a definite morphine strength for use in making the official liquid preparations of opium.

Introduce glucose syrup: use it in place of glycerin in fluid extracts, in mixture of rhubarb and soda for mucilage of acacia in brown mixture.

In the formula for mucilage of acacia, replace half of the water with lime water.

Introduce purified methyl or wood alcohol and replace with this spirit the grain or ethyl alcohol, in the processes for resins of jalap, podophyllum, and scammony, in all solid extracts, spirits of camphor, and myrcia (bay rum), tinctures of arnica, benzoin, benzoin compound, calendula, iodine, pyrethrum, and quillaja, and in the liniments of ammonia, soap, soft soap, and mustard compound.

Add to the formula for syrup of ferrous iodide about ten per cent of pure anhydrous grape sugar.

Introduce syrups of coffee, stillingia compound, trifolium compound, yerba santa, and white pine compound.

Introduce solution of ferric phosphate 50 per cent, tincture citro-chloride of iron, elixirs of ammonium valerianate, cinchona, cinchona with iron, pepsin, and potassium bromide.

Introduce Berberis aquifolium and saw palmetto, with fluid preparations and fluid preparation of zea.

Introduce bismuth salicylate, bismuth subgallate, cinchonidia salicylate, quinine salicylate, talcum, and zinc sulphocarbonate.

We approve of the introduction in the Pharmacopœia of articles having a definite composition, that are patented or trade-marked, under a proper scientific name, the trade name as the synonym.

We would recommend for recognition the following:

Antipyrine, aristol, ichthyol, iodol, papain, or papoid, phenacetin, saccharin and sulfonal.

Drop from list of preparations tincture of musk; if not thought advisable, reduce the strength of musk to one-half and direct the use of lime water for water.

QUERIES FOR DRUGGISTS.

For the Coney Island Meeting.

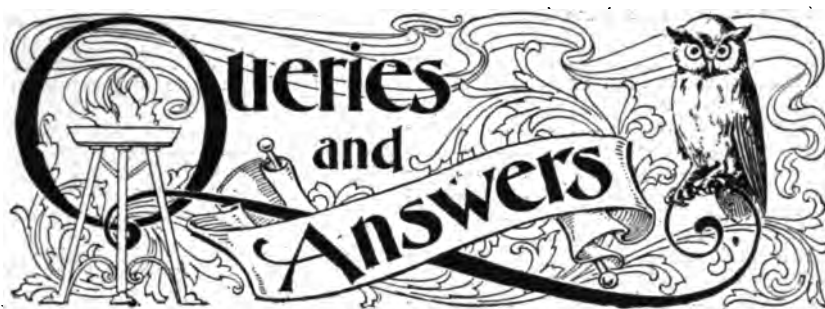
The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association is desirous of having, at the next annual meeting, a full discussion of the various technical and educational subjects which interest pharmacists. The attention of members is called to the subjoined list of queries. The committee asks for papers on these, or any other live topic pertaining to Pharmacy, and it is hoped that this invitation will meet with a generous response. The meeting convenes July 13, 1897.

List of Queries.

1. Is it to the pharmacist's advantage to make compressed tablets and tablet triturates extemporaneously in place of dispensing ready-made tablets?
2. Give instances of the practical value of the microscope in pharmacy.
3. What shall determine whether the pharmacist shall encapsulate in dry powder or mass form powdered drugs ordered in gelatin capsules?
4. Should a pharmacist licensed by an accredited Board of Pharmacy be thereby eligible to practice pharmacy in all the States?
5. What are the advantages and disadvantages of renewal of registration?
6. *Phytolacca Fructus* (poke berry) has been claimed to be efficient as an anti-fat. Is this true? A thorough investigation of this drug is desirable.
7. The isonitrite test for acetaminide in phenacetin has failed to give concordant results, though pronounced distinctive by many chemists. Does the phenacetin now on the market differ from the article formerly sold?
8. Preparations of the constituents of cod-liver oil are being pushed by some manufacturers in place of the oil itself. Give working formulas for such preparations. How well do these preparations represent the natural oil?
9. To what extent should the studies of physiology, hygiene, etc., be taught in our colleges of pharmacy?
10. Can the druggist safely and wisely reduce the number of hours he keeps open store, and, if so, how?
11. Is the pharmacist of the future likely to be a mere storekeeper or a skilled member of a profession?
12. Of how much advantage to the graduate in his future business life is the study of botany as taught in the colleges of pharmacy?
13. Has the elevation in the theoretical requirements for graduation by the colleges of pharmacy lessened the practicality of the graduates?
14. What is the best method of keeping ointments and similar preparations?
15. Can the retail pharmacist profitably make the scale salts of the Pharmacopœia?
16. Suggest improvements in the National Formulary with working formulas.
17. Criticise the preparations of the Pharmacopœia for the guidance of the next Pharmacopœial Convention.
18. Is advertising by the retail pharmacist of value to him, and what are the best methods for city and country stores?
19. What rules should be observed in window dressing?
20. Give working formulas for the different preparations of kola.
21. To what extent does the supplying of accommodations, such as postage stamps, telephone, directory, railroad guide, etc., actually affect the trade of a pharmacist?
22. Should the pharmacist, the patient or the physician pay for calling the latter on the telephone?
23. What drugs and chemicals can be advantageously tested by pharmacists? An expression of opinion as to the character and extent of the examination which should be made in each case should be given.
24. How may the character of Board Examinations be made more practical? Submit a model set of questions and directions for the conduct of Board Examinations.
25. How can we increase interest in the State Association among the pharmacists of New York, and how may membership in the Association be made more beneficial to them?

The Cultivation of the Castor Bean.

The castor-oil plant has been cultivated since the earliest historic time, and specimens of it supposed to be over four thousand years old have been found in Egyptian tombs. It is perennial in India, its native country, but as it has spread into less congenial climates it has lost that habit, like the cotton-plant, and is known to us as an annual. It is commonly supposed that the plant will grow wherever Indian corn will thrive, and this is true where it is meant to be used as an ornament, but a recent circular published by the United States Department of Agriculture points out that it can only be grown effectively in commercial quantities in warm climates, since its only value is the oil content of the seed, and the general truth which is applicable to nearly all oil-bearing plants holds in regard to this one, namely, the warmer the climate the larger the per cent of oil. Some varieties of the castor bean will mature seed in the northern half of the Indian corn belt of the United States, but the plant cannot be cultivated there so as to yield paying quantities of oil. It needs a deep, fertile, loamy, friable and well-drained soil, and then where the climate is sufficiently warm it will yield from twenty to twenty-five bushels of beans to the acre, containing from fifty to sixty per cent of oil. The seeds, after being soaked for twelve hours in tepid water, should be set five or six feet apart each way, two in a hill, and when three or four inches high the weaker plant should be removed. The weeds should be destroyed and the ground kept loose by surface stirring. The seed spikes should be collected as soon as the pods turn brown and before the seeds drop out of the pods in handling, and placed in the sun until the seeds are partly free from the pods. Frequent gatherings are necessary, so that only such spikes are removed as are in proper condition. The seeds are first cleaned; then, after being gently warmed, are placed under a screw-press, which liberates a whitish liquid. This is mixed with water and boiled for some time, and the impurities are skimmed off as they rise. Clear oil is at length left on top of the water, the mucilage and starch being dissolved and the albumen coagulated by heat, forming a whitish layer between the oil and the water. The oil is further clarified by boiling, which drives off the acrid volatile matter. The Italians have a special method of preparing the oil, which rids it of its nauseous flavor, and in this country medicinal oil is manufactured by cold expression from the crushed beans. The oil is largely used in soap manufacture and for machinery. It is the thickest and heaviest of the oils.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect.

When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Soluble Starch.—D. F. W.—The prepared starch referred to is probably corn-starch treated with an alkali. A very dilute solution of caustic soda or ammonia is employed to facilitate the disintegration and separation of the gluten and other nitrogenized matters. Starch obtained in this way does not require boiling, and is less apt than wheat starch to attract moisture from the atmosphere. The proprietary starches named in your note are probably manufactured by some such process.

Suggested Formula for a Lozenge.—H. M. F. asks us to suggest a suitable formula for preparing the following preparation in lozenge form:

Phenacetine	5 gra.
Citrated caffeine.....	1 gr.
Calomel, trit. 1-10.....	2 gra.

"If made into a chocolate cream, are the ingredients incompatible?"

A nice lozenge may be made by incorporating with the mixed powders a suitable amount of white sugar, and massing with mucilage of tragacanth. Excellent hints on the manufacture of medicated lozenges are given in Caspari's "Treatise on Pharmacy."

It is not good pharmacy to combine calomel with acid salts or alkaloids, and while the mixture named is not incompatible, it would be better to omit the calomel. As a physician you will be familiar with the possible therapeutical incompatibility of the ingredients.

To Decolorize Reddened Carbolic Acid.—W. T. Co. communicate the following method of decolorizing reddened carbolic acid: Make a saturated solution of tin chloride, SnCl_2 . As a very small quantity is needed, a dram of it will go a great ways. Liquify the carbolic acid with about 5 per cent of water; add to each pound of acid about eight drops of the tin chloride solution, and allow it to stand in a warm place. If heated in a water bath the process will be greatly hastened. Should the carbolic acid not become decolorized after thirty minutes' standing add another drop or two of the tin salt solution. Too much salt turns the

acid green, and if this happens all you have to do is to add more carbolic acid. The process is simple and the requisite amount of salt needed to decolorize can be readily determined.

Insecticides, Liquid and Powder.—P. E., Jr., asks for a list of formulas for insecticides in liquid and powder form, but does not name the particular insect he is anxious to destroy.

If mosquitoes are the pests aimed at, the burning of powdered pyrethrum or Dalmatian flowers will generally prove effective by stupefying them. Pyrethrum for this purpose should be prepared by moistening the powder sufficiently to allow of its being roughly molded by hand into little cones about the size and shape of a large chocolate drop. These cones are then placed in a pan and thoroughly dried in an oven. When fired at the apex, such a cone will smoulder slowly, and send up a thin column of pungent smoke, not hurtful to man, but stupefying to mosquitoes. In actual experience two or three such cones burned during the course of an evening have given much relief from mosquitoes in sitting-rooms.

The mosquitoes may be caught and killed by means of a small shallow tin cup (such as the lid of a blacking box) nailed to the top of a stick and wet inside with kerosene. This cup is placed over the quiescent mosquito, which immediately drops or flies against the oily surface, and is killed.

Probably pharmacists are more often consulted on a means to drive away ants than on any other entomological subject, excepting the ever-present "blackbeetle," which is with us always. We have found that a solution of naphthalin in carbon bisulphide is excellent for outdoor use, but is of course too dangerous to use indoors. For use in the house a saturated solution of naphthalin in carbolic acid is almost equally efficacious. Bisulphide is also effectual for destroying moles on lawns, and for suffocating wasps. It should be poured down the entrance to the nest at night and the orifice immediately closed with a clod of earth.

Bed-bugs are difficult to exterminate, on account of their habits of concealment. Kerosene has been found useful, and the cheapness of the article, combined with its harmless character, recommends it for general use. By macerating a few pieces of alkanet root in benzine or kerosene, a liquid is obtained of an attractive red color, which may be flavored with cassia oil or a combination of cassia oil and citronella oil, as desired. This is put up for sale in 8 oz. and 16 oz. bottles fitted with sprinkler tops and appropriately labeled. Corrosive sublimate applied in watery solution, as is often done, is worthless. Oily compounds are most effective as they penetrate the breathing pores, choking and poisoning the bugs at one operation. A satisfactory all-round insecticide for insects of this class could doubtless be prepared by making a solution of camphor in strong carbolic acid, the resulting liquid to be introduced into all crevices by injecting with small syringes or oil cans. Similar combinations of camphor and turpentine will suggest themselves to those interested.

Eugene Dieterich favors a "tincture of insect powder," which, presumably, is to be made from freshly-powdered pyrethrum. The tincture is made by maceration with strong alcohol (1 part of powder to 5 parts of alcohol). It is used as a spray. An ethereal tincture may be prepared in a similar manner, using spirit of ether as a menstruum. Insect powders are usually made with pyrethrum as a basis, and suitable combinations may be devised by the admixture of quassia in fine powder, or naphthalin, and a flavoring oil like pennyroyal or cedar.

The following are typical formulas for insect powders:

Oil of cloves.....	2 dra.
Carbolic acid.....	2 dra.
Colocynth	1 oz.
Camphor	2 ozs.
White hellebore	8 ozs.
Black pepper.....	8 ozs.
Insect powder.....	14 av. ozs.
Quassia, fine powder.....	6 av. ozs.
Insect powder.....	14 av. ozs.
Quassia, fine powder.....	4 av. ozs.
Naphthalin	2 av. ozs.
Insect powder.....	8 av. ozs.
Borax, powder.....	8 av. ozs.
Oil of cedar.....	1 fl. oz.
Oil of pennyroyal.....	2 fl. dra.
Wheat flour.....	275 gra.
Wormwood	8 av. ozs.
Chamomile	8 av. ozs.
Oak bark.....	8 av. ozs.
Tumeric	10 av. ozs.
Alcohol	2 fl. ozs.
Oil of angelica.....	2 drops
Oil of tansy.....	10 drops
Oil of wormwood.....	25 drops
Oil of eucalyptus.....	25 drops
Oil of chamomile.....	25 drops
Oil of cajeput.....	50 ms.
Oil of laurel (volatile).....	50 ms.

Wild Cherry Bitters.—P. L.—We do not know the formula of the particular brand of bitters mentioned. The following will, however, turn out a satisfactory article:

Wildcherry bark.....	8 ozs.
Cinchona bark.....	1 oz.
Orange peel.....	1½ ozs.
Cardamom seeds.....	6 dra.
Lovage root.....	¼ dr.
Honey	16 ozs.
Syrup	16 ozs.
Alcohol	6 pints

Macerate the powdered drugs in the alcohol for seven days; express and filter and to the filtrate add the honey and syrup.

Tooth Paste and Powders.—J. A.—The following are recent formulas. It should be remembered that powders or pastes which contain ingredients which rub strongly against the enamel of the teeth, and naturally, also, such articles as salicylic acid and alum, which affect the enamel are dangerous.

TOOTH PASTE.

Thymol	0.25
Extracti Ratanhiae, solve in.....	1.0
Glycerini fervidi adde.....	6.0
Magnesiae ustae.....	0.5
Sodii boratis.....	4.0
Saponis medicati, aa.....	30.0
Olei menthae piperitae.....	1.0

M. To be used after dinner and at night

VIOLET TOOTH POWDER.

Precipitated chalk.....	2	ozs.
Cuttlefish powder.....	2	ozs.
Powdered Castile soap.....	2	ozs.
Powdered orris root.....	4	ozs.
Ionone	20	mins.
Anethol	5	mins.
Carmine	30	grs.
Tincture of orris.....	½	oz.

Rub down the carmine thoroughly with a little of the chalk; add the rest of the powders. Dissolve the perfumes in the tincture, add this to the mixed powders. Rub till dry.

CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER.

Precipitated chalk.....	4	ozs.
Powdered white Castile soap.....	¼	oz.
Powdered cuttlefish.....	¼	oz.
Pure carbolic acid	½	dr.
Oil of cloves.....	4	m.

Mix. It may be colored with carmine.

Solution of Iron Albuminate.—L. R. C.—As we have explained repeatedly, a great deal of doubt exists as to the constitution of many of the so-called albuminate preparations. While a few worthy syrups or solutions of iron albuminate do contain the true salt in solution, many of them are merely weak solutions of ferric chloride variously flavored. The process official in the German pharmacopoeia does not give a perfectly clear solution, and is objected to on this account by many who have tried it. E. Dietrich is the author of a formula which overcomes this defect. It stands thus:

Dried egg albumen.....	1	gramme.
Distilled water	35	grammes.

Dissolve and add to the following mixture:

Iron oxychloride solution....	12	grammes.
Distilled water	37	grammes.

Heat on a water bath for half an hour at a temperature of 90° to 95° C., and when cold add:

Brandy	15	grammes.
Distilled water to.....	100	grammes.

Filter through absorbent cotton.

Composition of Beers.—P. R. S.—The composition of the popular German beers as determined by Koenig is given in the subjoined table:

Composition of Beers, by Koenig.		Water,	Alcohol,	Extract,	Nitrogenous,	Sugar,	Lactic acid,	Ash,	Phosphoric acid,
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Light beer	91.05	3.44	5.49	0.81	0.95	0.155	0.212	0.065	
Lager beer	90.37	3.95	5.75	0.44	0.69	0.145	0.234	0.087	
Export beer	89.21	4.21	6.48	0.44	1.05	0.193	0.266	0.087	
Rock (Doppel) beer	88.06	4.74	7.20	0.67	1.25	0.171	0.264	0.094	
Weiss beer	91.64	2.51	5.85	0.53		0.407	0.162	0.038	

Composition of a Pure Soap.—H. W. H. writes: "Kindly state the composition of a pure soap. Can a first-class soap be made without soda or potash? If so, why? If not, why?"

The soap official in the U. S. Pharmacopoeia is an olive-oil-soda soap, and this is regarded as the type of a pure article. Soaps are formed by the reaction between the oily acids of various oils and fats with soda, potash, ammonia, earths and metallic oxides. The first three yield soluble soaps which are the true soaps, the others being non-detergent. By the term "first-class soap," we take it that you mean a soap which is at once soluble, an active detergent, fairly permanent and not too expensive. It would not be practical to make a soap answering to all these requirements without the use of either potassa or soda. Theoretically soap may be made with a combination of any alkali with a fatty acid. Practically the fatty acid which must be considered is oleic acid, though most soaps contain stearic and palmitic salts as well as oleic salts. Ammonia soaps are not economically advantageous since they decompose on exposure, ammonia being given off, leaving behind an excess of fatty acid, which, of course, renders the residue of the soap practically useless. Lime and magnesia form insoluble salts with the fatty acids, and are thus not available for use in the manufacture of soap. Some of the rarer alkalis could, of course, be substituted for either potassa or soda, but this is not feasible, commercially, on account of their greater cost. Other detergents can be substituted for soap, however, and as recently pointed out in an article in this journal from the pen of Dr. Augustine Henry, of the Chinese Customs Service, the Chinese use considerable quantities of a vegetable soap, so-called, which is, in reality, not a soap at all, but merely a vegetable extract, particularly rich in saponin. This is a neutral principle which imparts the peculiar soapy character to our well-known "soap bark," which is itself the bark of *Quillaja Saponaria*. While these so-called vegetable substances possess detergent properties, they are not true soaps.

Ice Cream for Soda Syrups.—P. D.—The following formula is esteemed highly by those who have tried it:

Corn starch	1	oz.
Milk	½	gal.
Eggs	4	
Sugar	1	pound.
Cream	2	pints.
Vanilla extract	sufficient	

Make a smooth mixture of the starch with a portion of the milk. Beat up the eggs to a smooth consistency. Heat the remainder of the milk to the boiling

point; in this dissolve the sugar and remove from the fire. Add the mixture of starch and milk to the beaten eggs, and incorporate the whole with the hot milk, stirring constantly the while. Place the whole on the fire and bring to the boil, removing instantly when the boiling point is reached. Cool and flavor with vanilla or other desired extract; then transfer to a freezer and freeze in the usual manner.

The following formulas, which we take from *The Standard Manual of Soda and Other Beverages* (G. P. Engelhard & Co., Chicago), may be recommended:

ICE CREAM, STRAWBERRY.

(1) Sugar, granulated	1½	lb. av.
Strawberry juice	12	fl. ozs.
Milk	1	pint.
Cream	2	pints.
Eggs	4	

Mix eggs and sugar thoroughly, add cream and milk, mix again, incorporate the juice, and freeze in the usual manner.

(2) Strawberry juice	6	fl. ozs.
Sugar	1½	lb. av.
Cream (or half cream and milk)	¾	gal.
Eggs	6	

Prepare like other creams.

ICE CREAM, TUTTI-FRUTTI.

Raspberry juice	4	fl. ozs.
Pineapple juice	4	fl. ozs.
Black cherry juice	4	fl. ozs.
Orange wine	2	fl. ozs.
Curacao cordial	2	fl. ozs.
Lemon juice	1	fl. oz.
Cream	½	gal.
Sugar	2	lb. av.

ICE CREAM, VANILLA.

(1) Sugar, granulated	1	lb. av.
Eggs, fresh	12	
Cream or milk, fresh.....	¾	gal.
Salt	1	spoonful.
Vanilla extract	¼ to 1	fl. oz.
Gelatin	1	oz. av.

Into a clean copper or enameled-iron dish put the sugar and eggs, mix well together, add the milk, or cream, and salt, place the vessel upon the fire, and stir until it thickens (but not curdles). Strain into the freezing can, allow to cool, and add the extract and the gelatin dissolved in some hot water. Surround the can with freezing mixture, and work the freezer slowly until it can no longer be worked; then remove the dashers, press the ice cream firmly down into the can, repack with fresh ice and salt, cover all with blankets or burlap, and set aside for an hour or two to harden.

The eggs may be reduced in number to 8.

(2) Sugar, granulated	12	ozs. av.
Eggs	4	
Milk	¾	gal.
Vanilla extract	¼ to 1	fl. ozs.

Mix the sugar and eggs by means of an egg beater, add the milk and extract, and freeze in the usual manner.

(3) Sugar	1½	lbs. av.
Milk	3	pints.
Cream	3	pints.
Vanilla extract	¾	fl. oz.
Eggs	2	
Gelatin	½	fl. oz.

Mix eggs thoroughly with a portion of the milk, add the remainder of milk, the cream, sugar, and extract, and finally, the gelatin dissolved in a small amount of hot water. Freeze in the usual manner.



ADVERTISING AID. HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticize any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

FITTING THE OCCASION.

WHEN an ad. is to be prepared for any special medium or for any special occasion, keep your audience in mind and endeavor to say something that will be given added force by conditions or surroundings. This is particularly advisable in programme advertising.

These mediums have little value, but druggists are frequently forced to patronize them, and might as well get all the good possible out of them. I have seen results from ads. in theatre programmes, but, with this exception, returns have been meagre. It is probable that if greater care were taken in the preparation of the ads., some of these schemes that you are forced to go into might be made to pay.

If your ad. is apt to be read by hot and thirsty people, tantalize them by dilating on cool, refreshing soda. If they are out

I show here what I consider a good programme ad. It was used in a theatre programme, and is a good illustration of what I want to convey. The headline is suited to the medium, and is apt to arrest attention. The ad. suggests an employment for the wait between acts. Few people would fail to follow the instructions for testing the condition of their eyes. The advertiser brings right to those who need it visual evidence of the need of glasses, and while they are struggling with the fine print they absorb some important facts as to his service and prices. This advertiser has made a hit on dollar glasses, and other druggists who handle spectacles would do well to imitate his methods.

Criticism and Comment.

Philadelphia, Pa.

U. G. Manning:

Dear Sir—I would be glad to have your opinion of the enclosed. I believe it is somewhat of an improvement on my previous efforts in this line.

Permit me to express my appreciation of your excellent department in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST. It is the first thing I look for on receipt of my copy.

Yours very truly,
RICHARD H. LACKEY.

Mr. Lackey's ad. is shown here. As it originally appeared, it occupied a double-column space. I have also made a slight change in the setting, as the headline was too small and the firm name and address too large. In nearly every instance the headline must be the most prominent feature of the ad. If your ad. makes any impression people are not going to overlook your name. If the latter is too prominent it overshadows the headline and lessens the chances of its arresting attention.

This is a pretty good ad. A challenge of the sort is apt to produce a favorable effect; it sounds as though the druggist was confident of his standing among the doctors. It is in the nature of a gentle "bluff," however, and it is better not to qualify much on such occasions. If the writer was quite sure of his ground it would make the ad. a trifle more forcible to have eliminated the "if" and put it in some such way as this:

Between the acts, test your eyes.

Unless you can easily read the small type in the centre of this space, holding the program about 14 inches from the eyes, you need a pair of glasses.

We fit eyes free and give you a pair of the finest lenses in the world, in a substantial nickel frame, for one dollar—and throw in a case. People have been accustomed to paying \$3.00 and upwards for lenses not so good.

What we say we do, we do do. Money back if you want it.

in the dust and dirt. talk soap, whisks or cloth brushes. If your audience is largely ladies, tell of perfumes or toilet specialties.

Ask your doctor where you shall have your prescription compounded. The chances are that he will advise you to bring it here. Physicians have confidence in our way of doing things, and their opinions should have weight, because they are qualified to judge in these matters, etc.

A Four-Page Folder.

Philadelphia, Pa.

U. G. Manning:

Dear Sir—We submit the enclosed for your kind criticism in Business Hints of AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

This is our first advertising. We intend to mail something of this order to 2,000 addresses monthly.

BOYLE'S DRUG STORE.

This is a four-page folder. The first page has this sentence: "Few words—wise ones," a two-color cut and the firm's address. The remaining pages are given up to ads. on blood purifier, headache remedy and worm powders. The cut does not strike me as one suitable for a circular of this kind. It is on the Bradley order—one of those weird, decadent drawings that makes one wonder what we are coming to. I believe that a really attractive illustration printed in one color would have been more effective, and there would have been some saving on the printing. As this was the first circular issued it would have been well to have included a little ad. for the store.

The circular will probably reach many who are not very well acquainted with

Ask Your Doctor

by whom you shall have your prescriptions compounded. If he tells you by us, you may know he has confidence in our way of doing things. If he is satisfied, you ought to be, because his education fits him to criticize. A store that has a reputation among physicians is the one you ought to patronize—for prescriptions, for drugs, for whatever a first-class store usually keeps. Your doctor expects results; we do not disappoint him.

RICHARD H. LACKEY, Prescription Chemist,

LEHIGH AVENUE AND FIFTH STREET.

the firm, and some short and pointed remarks on the high character of the store might have added some weight to the talks on these specialties. I think it would be well to make this a regular feature of the future issues. Give people to understand that these preparations are worthy of confidence, because there is a worthy store back of them. Such a course will help both store and remedies. The little ads. in this circular are very well written; they are terse, forcible and cover most of the essential points.

Too Much Matter.

Mr. John F. Patton, of York, Pa., sends a four-page folder. The first page

is adorned with a wood cut of his store. The inside of the folder is given up to a rather discursive talk on the drug business in general. Nine or ten specialties are advertised on the last page.

There is entirely too much matter in this circular. There are too many subjects and many of them are irrelevant. The circular should have been revised and condensed, and much of the matter could with advantage have been omitted altogether.

The construction is loose throughout; there are three or four hundred words on the second page, while all the essential things could have been told with one hundred. There are a few sentences in the circular evidently intended to reflect on the service afforded by a rival store. This is bad advertising. Competitors must be left alone unless you want to spend your money to build up their business. It is sometimes necessary to make comparisons, but they must always be general. If anything said is seen to apply to one particular rival, it turns attention to him, and that is advertising him. If some distinctive feature of your service must be brought out by referring to the deficiencies of your rival, make the allusion so broad that it will apply to the universe in general. Here, also, is a sentence that had better have been left out:

"If you are captivated by the taking of advertisements of the nostrum or patent medicine makers, just remember that no medicine can work a miracle."

This is used to pave the way for the introduction of the advertiser's own specialties. It is hardly politic to intimate that your readers are gullible, and it is not advisable to teach them to disbelieve in advertisements. If you do, your chickens may come home to roost. After teaching readers to doubt, there is presented to them on the next page such statements as this:

"Is your hair falling out or becoming gray? Then make haste to get some Roman Hair Renewer. It will cause the hair to assume the color, softness and brilliancy of youth."

Ordinarily such a statement might not be questioned. It probably conveys the exact truth, but the truth about a time-annihilating remedy of this kind may be taken with a grain of salt by an audience of recently created skeptics.

Price-List Advertising.

H. H. Hay & Son, Portland, Me., send a copy of a forty-page price-list they are now distributing. It has been published in convenient and attractive form and should prove a good piece of advertising matter. Prices are quoted on leading proprietary articles, household drugs and sundries. Each alternate page is devoted to the list of prices. On the other pages appear little talks on perfumes, soaps, dentifrices, cigars, soda water, sundries, etc. This arrangement is to be recommended for a price-list of moderate size. The following matter from one of the pages will give a fair idea of the style and setting.

The advertising of Messrs. Hay & Son is uniformly good. The firm is a progressive one, and the advertising comes right out of the heart of the business. It is hard for a really live merchant to do poor advertising. The consciousness of his ability to give the public the service

it is seeking will find expression in his ads., and they will carry conviction.

PERFUMERY.

The Leading Makers.

We have made a hobby of perfume, gathering the two or three best odors (the ones in which they excel) from each perfumer. We have Roger & Gallet's, Palmer's, Wright's, Lazzell's, Lundborg's, Colgate's and Woodworth's, at from 25c. to \$1 per ounce.

Bottled Goods.

These odors we also have in the original sealed bottles. They thus come direct from the maker to you with all their fragrance preserved.

By the Ounce.

The bulk goods are a little less in price, however, as you save the cost of fancy packing.

Drug Papers.

Dillsboro, Ind.

U. G. Mansing:

Dear Sir—Enclosed find sample of the "Dillsboro Drug News." The one sent is the first issue. I shall publish it monthly. On the first page I have a history of Dillsboro, and will continue it for one year. In each number. I have a list of 600 names, heads of families, and as they say a paper is read by five persons, then 3,000 people read my paper.

It is wonderful to note the interest the people are taking in it. They come into my store to ask how they can get the paper for a year. Of course, I tell them the paper is free, but to know if they appreciate it, I ask them to make at least one purchase, no matter how small, and I will send them the next issue. I would like to exchange ideas with other advertisers, and to any one who will send me one of his drug papers, booklets or folders, or any good advertising idea, I will send a copy of my "Drug News."

W. J. EWING.

This paper is very similar to others that have been reviewed in this department. Good judgment was exercised in concentrating most of the advertising on seasonable goods. There is quite a sprinkling of actual news items, and in this regard the paper is much better than many of the others sent in.

Mr. Ewing seems enthusiastic as to results, but it is probably a little early as yet to tell just what the returns will be. But it ought to pay. This sort of advertising pays better in small towns than in large cities, and it has been made to pay in the larger places.

The local history being run is a good feature, as is also a series of household recipes that are to appear regularly. I do not think it advisable to tell people that the paper is free and then ask them to buy something in order to get it. A

gift ceases to be a gift when there is a string tied to it. It will not do for Mr. Ewing to rely on five readers for each of his papers. That is a fiction encouraged by his esteemed contemporaries, the newspapers with small circulations.

There is just one thing to strive for, and that is to put one of his papers in each home in the community. If it pays to send it to the heads of 600 families it will pay to send it to 6,000, provided there are that many. It ought to reach every home in the territory tributary to his town.

Department Store Competition.

The following paragraph cut out and pasted up in the window may be of service where a druggist suffers from unfair department store competition:

DRUG FRAUDS IN CHICAGO.

Department Stores Buy Fraudulent Patent Medicines.

[From the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, New York.]

CHICAGO, June 3.—A number of the best known proprietary remedies, such as Antikamnia, Williams' Pink Pills, Santal Midy, Carter's Liver Pills, Kohler's Headache Remedy and others equally known have been imitated on a large scale by various gangs of counterfeiters in this city. The counterfeiters have been indicted by the Grand Jury and are now in jail awaiting trial. It was found that they had been doing a very large business in the sale of fraudulent proprietary remedies besides those mentioned above. The Mooney and Boland Detective Agency, which unearthed the frauds, state that the bogus goods have been placed almost entirely with department stores, and that the counterfeiters have grown fat on this class of patronage.

A Clever Window Display.

The pharmacy of O'Rourke & Hurley, Little Falls, N. Y., has an attractive window display, which is attracting widespread attention. The same represents a trained nurse, which is a wax figure about four feet high, and shows the patient lying in an iron bed with an electric bell within reach. On the table lies a clinical thermometer, bottles of several pharmaceuticals, tablets, glasses, etc., for use for the patient. Mr. Hurley has had the window photographed as it has created some little talk in drug centres. Mr. Hurley is very original in his ideas and is a thoroughly competent and painstaking pharmacist. He boasts of one of the finest and largest libraries in this part of the country. In his library the writer was shown a copy of "Bates' Dispensatory," published by James Shippen in 1720. The volume was worn and showed that it has been handled by some chemist of the old school for a number of years. This volume is valued very highly by Mr. Hurley, who refused any number of offers from parties desiring the purchasing of the volume.

Two Classes.

Some merchants try to find an excuse for poor business, others try to find a remedy—and usually succeed. What do you do?—Dry Goods Economist.



DEPARTMENT STORES BUY FRAUDULENT PROPRIETARIES.

Indictment of the Chicago Counterfeiter.

Many Proprietors Interested.

CHICAGO, June 3.—A point of great interest to druggists in regard to recent drug frauds in this city was brought out when the detectives from the Mooney & Boland Agency made investigations to find out where the bogus articles were disposed of. It was found that the imitations had been placed almost

Entirely with the Department Stores

and that the conspirators had grown fat on this class of patronage. The detectives assert that the goods were sold to Siegel, Cooper & Co., A. M. Rothschild, Frank Brothers, the grocery house of H. R. Eagle and numerous other houses doing a department-store class of business. The counterfeiters were not successful in placing their wares with first-class druggists.

Drug Jobbers Defrauded.

A dangerous feature of the case was that there were a great many druggists who innocently were made victims of the swindle by a most ingenious scheme. The conspirators would order a large amount of a proprietary article, which they were imitating, from a wholesaler—say one gross of Santal Midy. The next day they would call up the wholesaler, and on some pretext get permission to return all or a part of the purchase. Of course the bogus goods would be substituted, and would thus be placed on the shelves of the wholesaler, and from there go to many innocent purchasers. So much was this done, that out of fifty drug stores visited in one day by the detectives, forty-two were found to have imitations on the shelves.

In the issue of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST of May 10, a slight error was made in the statement that the word "Midy" is stamped on the inside of each capsule. This is not the case; the stamping is done on the outside, and can be rubbed off by wetting the finger.

Before the Grand Jury.

On May 26th a goodly array of representatives of the makers of proprietary articles appeared before the grand jury. Among these were Brent Good, of the Carter Co., proprietor of Carter's pills; W. T. Hanson and George Fulford, of the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., of Sche-

nectady, N. Y.; Louis Yackel, of the Kohler Medicine Co., of Baltimore, together with several witnesses from the Mooney & Boland Detective Agency. Indictments were secured against Isaac Platt, druggist, of 723 West Eighteenth street; Joseph Platt, his brother, who is a broker and commission merchant, at Room 1723 Monadnock Building, and Otto Doerlamm, a clerk in the drug store of Iyer S. Quales, 1086 Milwaukee avenue. The men were indicted on three charges—conspiracy to defraud; counterfeiting, and imitating trade-mark. Their bonds were fixed at \$10,500 each, and they were put in jail in default of bail.

The Factory

was in the Imperial Building, 260 South Clark street. It was on the top floor, and was guarded by a herculean roustabout called Jim, who made all comers give the password before he would admit them. In the neighborhood of 100 dozen of Santal Midy were recovered from druggists who had been imposed upon by Doerlamm. The printer who did the work for the conspirators was A. L. Swift & Co., 180 Monroe street. The plates and dies were made by the Chicago Engraving Co., 318 Dearborn street. A responsible Eastern manufacturing company, which is well known, was furnished the formulas through their Chicago agent, and manufactured both the Williams pink pills and the Carter pills. The manufacturing pharmacists knew nothing, of course, of the use to which the pills were to be put, as they merely made them according to a formula furnished them by the counterfeiters. This step was made necessary by the fact that the swindlers had no machinery for pill-making. Some twenty-five pounds of the pills were seized.

In the Antikamnia Case,

for the Antikamnia Chemical Co., of St. Louis, there were arrested and indicted, Herbert S. Flannery, a druggist in the Champlain Building; Victor Dumont, a druggist and specialty salesman, and H. A. Bourne. As reported in a previous number of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, the machinery with which the tablets were made was seized, together with many labels and electrotypes. In the Santal Midy case the following were indicted: Dr. John Flood, North State and Oak streets; H. Page Guyton, Security Building; E. C. Bottune, 1263 West Madison street, and John Deiner. The labels were printed by Kittridge & Co., of West Monroe street, and by Fred Klein & Co., 38 Market street.

The men had two factories, one at 1018 West Madison street and one at 20 Germania Place, where young ladies were

employed to stamp the word "Midy" on each capsule, and to put up the goods. In all 100 gross of Santal Midy were seized. The third gang consisted of those mentioned at the beginning of this article. When the premature arrest of Thomas Platt was made, before the case was placed in the hands of the Mooney & Boland Agency, the teamster was instructed to hide the goods and escape. He obeyed, and was caught near Pittsburgh, was brought back, and taken to the numerous hiding-places where the goods, an inventory of which appeared in the last number of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, were seized. The gang was also making preparations to counterfeit Pitcher's Castoria, Bromo-Seltzer and other well-known compounds. The Mooney & Boland detectives had great difficulties to overcome in these cases, and their work has been a boon not only to the manufacturers, but to the druggists who have the interests of their patrons at heart. A singular feature in connection with the case is that Fred Klein, who printed the labels, was foreman for Frank Rohrer, who, in 1885, printed counterfeit labels for an imitation of Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Rohrer jumped his bail and escaped to South America, where he died. Among the attorneys working on the cases are Frank O. Lowden, son-in-law of George M. Pullman, and Charles Lane, the latter representing the Williams Pink Pills people. The detectives are still at work, and promise further developments to this remarkable story of fraud and swindling.

Trial and Conviction of Dr. C. V. Limerick.

Attempted Blackmail the Crime—Prendergast Forfeits Bail.

CINCINNATI, O., June 5, 1897.—The news feature during the past fortnight has been the trial of Dr. C. V. Limerick, who was formerly a salesman in the employ of the Fraser Tablet Co., of New York. Limerick was indicted for attempting to blackmail Horatio N. Fraser, president of the Fraser Tablet Co., out of \$2,000. It was charged that he was in collusion with Dr. J. W. Prendergast, the former health officer of Cincinnati. Prendergast failed to show up in court when his case was called last Monday, his bail was forfeited, and he is now thought to be in some place in Canada. Limerick is said to have been discharged by the Fraser Co., and it was charged that together with Dr. Prendergast, he devised the scheme for the blackmailing of the Fraser Co. under the pretext that the medicinal tablets furnished to the Health Department for the use of district physicians were impure.

A \$10,000 Stake.

It was represented to Mr. Fraser that Mr. Schmidt, the chemist of the State Food Department, had analyzed some of the tablets and found them below standard. It was further represented that \$10,000 was necessary to "square" the State Dairy and Food Department. Mr. Fraser pretended to believe the representations, but in the meantime laid plans to trap the plotters. He dallied with them, Limerick acting as the go-between. Pinkerton detectives were employed, who watched both the conspirators closely.

In the meantime Chemist Schmidt, whom Prendergast tried to bribe with \$500 to support the blackmail, informed State Dairy and Food Commissioner Blackburn of what had taken place.

Mr. Fraser on the Scene.

While this was going on Mr. Fraser, with his confidential man, Mr. Hutchens, came to Cincinnati and registered at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Here an open demand was made for money by Dr. Prendergast, Limerick remaining on duty outside the door to keep guard. In the next apartment were concealed the Pinkerton detectives and Mr. Hutchens. While the matter of denouncing the blackmailers was under consideration, delay being sought for political reasons, the villainy was exposed, and the charge corroborated by Messrs. Fraser and Blackburn. Both offenders were arrested and given a preliminary hearing before Squire Winkler, who held them to answer to the grand jury. This body promptly returned indictments charging attempted blackmail. County Prosecuting Attorney Schwartz had Dr. Prendergast's case set for last Monday. When the case was called, however, Attorney William Littleford presented to Judge Murphy a letter written that morning stating that Dr. Prendergast had gone away and would not stand trial. His bond was ordered forfeited, and suit was entered against the surety, Napoleon Du Bruel, to recover the amount, \$1,000. Dr. Limerick's case was then taken up, but owing to the intervention of Decoration Day the trial was delayed for three days. The defense was that Dr. Limerick was ignorant of the motives of Dr. Prendergast, and accepted his statements in good faith. Instead of trying to blackmail the Fraser Co. he was really working in their interests, having been re-employed by them. Every effort was made to place the blame on Dr. Prendergast's shoulders. The attorneys for the defense fought hard, but the jury brought in a verdict finding Limerick guilty, as charged in the indictment. Judge Murphy at once remanded the convicted man to the custody of the Sheriff, and Deputy Bowman took him in charge and court adjourned. No motion for a new trial or to have the prisoner released on a bail bond was made. Limerick, accompanied by his father and attorneys, went to Prosecuting Attorney Schwartz's office, where he showed the first signs of weakening. He could scarcely speak, and asked if there was no way that he could get out on bond. Limerick received a negative reply, and he was then taken over to the jail on Sycamore street. Limerick's attorneys will file a motion for a new trial and will also file a bill of exceptions, on which they expect to take the case to the Circuit Court.

Averse to Pushing the Prosecution.

Before Horatio N. Fraser, the chief prosecuting witness against Limerick, left this city for his home in New York he presented to Judge Murphy a strong appeal for mercy in behalf of his former employee. Attached to his personal request was a letter written by Limerick's mother, which was touchingly pathetic. Mr. Fraser was decidedly averse to continuing the prosecution after Limerick and Prendergast had been held to answer by Squire Winkler. He felt that sufficient punishment had been meted out to the men by the degradation that their

conduct brought upon them. He even went so far as to propose that if Prendergast and Limerick would sign a written statement acknowledging their guilt and the authorities would agree to it he would withdraw the prosecution. It is understood that this kindly offer was refused by Dr. Prendergast, who is now thought to be sojourning in the vicinity of Toronto, Canada. The plan would not have worked, anyway, because Mr. Schwartz proposed to go to the full limit in the performance of his official duty. Just what effect the plea of Mr. Fraser and the letter of Mrs. Limerick will have upon Judge Murphy in the matter of punishment remains to be seen.

More Pure Food Prosecutions.

The removal of Julius Adler as Assistant Dairy and Food Commissioner has given an impetus to the prosecution

of alleged violators of the pure food law. The Commission last Thursday procured warrants in Magistrate Winkler's court for Edward Barrs, 578 West Fifth street; Henry M. Sicking, 334 West Fifth street; Fred. Wulfers, George and Smith streets; H. H. Johanningsman, 1065 Central avenue; George J. Brill, Fifteenth and Bremen streets; Bernard J. Kotte, 145 West Sixth street; William Belzer and Nellie Pierce. The charge against them is selling oleomargarine contrary to law, in that the stuff was not properly labeled. The warrants were sworn out by Assistant Commissioner George Roymer, of Mansfield, O., and the arrests were made by Constable Kinney. Roymer will soon open an office in the Blymire Building, on Main street. It is understood that a number of other cases will be brought out by the Commission in a short time.

ASSOCIATION MEETINGS.

Annual Gatherings for Business and Pleasure.

Meeting of the American Medical Association.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—During the week of June 1st this city was full of doctors, here to attend the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Medical Association. This is the regular time for the annual meeting and upwards of 2,000 were present. While the meeting practically began on May 31st at a session at which the president made an address, the formal opening of the meeting did not take place until June 1st. At this meeting, which was held in the Academy of Music, the delegates were addressed by Gov. Hastings and Mayor Warwick.

On Wednesday, June 2d, the convention was addressed by President McKinley, and Professor Austin Flint, of New York, delivered the annual address on medicine.

On Thursday Professor W. W. Keen, of this city, gave an interesting address on surgery. This was the gala day, it being the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the American Medical Association. At this meeting Dr. N. S. Davis, one of the founders, presented a history of the origin of the association, the object it was designed to accomplish, and stated how far this had been attained during the one-half century of its existence. The same day nominations of officers were held and it was agreed to hold the next convention at Denver, Col. On Friday the following ticket was elected:

President, George M. Sternberg, of Washington, D. C.; First Vice-President, J. M. Matthews, of Kentucky; Second Vice-President, J. L. Thompson, of Indiana; Third Vice-President, P. A. Wiggins, of New York; Fourth Vice-President, T. J. Hoppell, of Tennessee; Secretary, W. B. Atkinson, of Pennsylvania; Treasurer, H. P. Newman, of Illinois; Librarian, George W. Webster, of Illinois. The delegates to the International Medical Congress, to meet at Moscow, are G. S. Mitchell, J. E. Hyndman, Charles Dennison, A. M. Miller, A. Marcey, H. L. Johnson, George M. Sternberg, D. L. Huntington, H. D. Holton, Thomas McDavitt, I. N. Quimby and George R. Fowler.

While it was a medical congress, many were present who had taken degrees in a college of pharmacy.

Notes on the Pharmaceutical Displays.

As an adjunct to the meeting of the Medical Association in this city the pharmaceutical manufacturers had a fine display in Horticultural Hall, the entire second story being devoted to their use. Nearly all the large houses in the East were represented, and many of them gave handsome souvenirs to the visiting doctors. The professional man seems the same as the average visitor to a fair, and they were just as anxious to secure samples of all articles offered, and, in some cases, many of them had small valises with them in which to place the goods so freely given.

William R. Warner & Co., of this city, had a large corps of salesmen on hand, and this house seemed to do a rushing business. It had one of the largest exhibits on the floor. Lithia tablets, preparations of Tono Sumbul and a new hypodermic syringe were among the chief features of their exhibit. To their many visitors they gave a handsome pocketbook, as well as a paper cutter.

Scott & Bowne, of New York, who were represented by H. P. Griffith, B. F. Odle and R. A. Brown, had a fine display of cod-liver oil emulsion manufactured by their house. Their souvenir was a handsome card-case. Their exhibit was made in the form of a pyramid, which displayed the various sizes of packages.

One of the chief features was the display made by the Bakay's Albumenized Food Company (which is owned by Smith, Kline & French Company). Packages of this food were given away, as well as a handsome leather case, in which was a prescription tablet, as well as paper for wrapping powders. The space was in charge of Dr. William Phelps. The Smith, Kline & French Company is also displaying this food in the bulk window of the drug store of Long & Neeley, at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets.

E. Fougere, the representative of Rigaud & Chapoteaut, Paris, was located at the head of the room on the platform, and their goods were prominently displayed.

Horlick's malted milk was another prominent feature. This company was represented by Charles Phelps, of New York, and Dr. J. A. Denkingler, of Boston. This food was displayed in tablets, powders and liquids, and samples of the whole three varieties were freely given away.

The Londonderry Lithia Water Company made a very creditable display, and the water was free to all those who were desirous of drinking it.

Frederick Stearns & Co. made quite a hit with their display of the wine of cod liver oil and other goods manufactured by them.

The Parke, Davis & Co. exhibit of Taka diastase capsules and other capsules of various kinds attracted considerable attention. This department was in charge of Jockichi Takamine, who was well up in his business. His firm also had a fine microscopical display of disease germs, as well as one giving a demonstration of how rapidly their tablets dissolved.

Schiffelin & Co. were ably represented, and their exhibit gave the visitors some knowledge of what this house does. The principal display was of hydrochlorate of cocaine, as well as two handsome exhibits of crystallizations.

Somatose biscuits were in demand, and it kept J. E. Lewis, their representative, busy attending to the wants of the visitors.

D. E. Bransome, the local representative of Johnson & Johnson, had charge of this firm's exhibit. This company has made a fine exhibit of the various goods manufactured by them, especially bandages and Linton moist gauze, besides having one of their trained nurses on hand to fully explain all details pertaining to the use of them. The Red Cross soap was freely presented to visitors.

John Wyeth & Bro.'s display was in charge of Dr. S. H. Drake, S. F. Croft and F. Harlow Smith. This display consisted of samples of the most recent pharmaceutical products manufactured by this house, especially beef juice, of which samples were on hand.

Sharp & Dohme, who have Dr. L. A. Hering as a representative, have a full hypodermic outfit, as well as a complete line of hypodermic tablets, the latter being given to many of the doctors present as a souvenir.

Henry K. Walpole & Co. had a fine display of tasteless cod liver oil, and they gave to many of their visitors a handsome aluminum prescription pad.

The H. K. Mulford Company had one of the most attractive displays in the exhibition. It was located in the centre of the room and attracted considerable interest. This house showed a number of interesting pharmaceutical productions, among which were diphtheritic antitoxic serum, compressed tablets and other goods well known to the trade. Their souvenir was a handsome leather case containing a number of vials of their tablets in it ready for use.

Fries Bros., manufacturing chemists of New York, had a number of very interesting exhibits, the most prominent being that of the Trillat autoclave, which is said to be the only perfect machine of its kind. There were other scientific and chemical apparatus displayed by this firm which attracted favorable attention.

Tarrant & Co.'s exhibition of Hoff's malt extract, as well as their seltzer aperient, was quite creditable.

The Upjohn Pill Company showed the difference between the old-fashioned pills, which were hard enough to be driven into a wooden block, and their own friable pills. This firm, as a souvenir, gave small vials of pills fastened to a pin, which were worn by many of the doctors at the meeting.

LOUISIANA ASSOCIATION.

Annual Meeting At New Orleans— Important Business Transacted.

The week ending May 15th was one of much interest and activity in pharmaceutical circles in New Orleans. The old board of pharmacy concluded its labors; the new board was organized, and the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association met in annual session for the fifteenth time. About the last official duty performed by the old board was to hold an examination of applicants for registration. Fifteen presented themselves, eleven of whom were successful.

New Board of Pharmacy.

The new Board of Pharmacy of Louisiana met for the purpose of organizing on Monday, May 11th. This board consists of nine members, five from New Orleans and four from the rural parishes. The new board is composed of the following:

From New Orleans—L. F. Chalin, A. C. De Monsabert, Walter Taylor, George S. Brown and F. C. Godbold.

From the rest of the State—C. N. Brooks, of Baton Rouge; T. J. Labbe, of St. Martinville; R. L. Gibbs, of Mansfield, and P. L. Viallon, of Bayou Goula.

P. L. Viallon was elected president of the newly installed board, and F. C. Godbold, secretary.

Louisiana Board Adopts New Form of Examination.

The Louisiana Board of Pharmacy, profiting by its own experience, and that of other boards, has deemed it wise to do away with the purely written form of examination, which on the whole has proved unsatisfactory, and has adopted

the following form, which will be presented to applicants on the first Saturday of August, November, February and May of each year:

REQUIREMENTS FOR EXAMINATION.

Applicants for examination will be expected to have grammar school education and a sufficient knowledge of arithmetic to be able to calculate percentage solutions and convert our system of weights and measures into another.

To have a good knowledge of the principles of chemistry and the practice of pharmacy.

To be thoroughly acquainted with manipulation or practical work, in so far as pertains to percolation, fusion, solution, trituration, evaporation, emulsification and other manipulations daily occurring at the prescription counter.

To be acquainted with organic materia medica.

To be well informed on posology and toxicology.

To arrive to this knowledge the applicant will be required to answer in writing ten questions on theoretical chemistry, twenty questions on theoretical pharmacy.

To identify, give source, official and common names, use and official preparations of twenty drugs.

To read correctly and criticize fifty prescriptions, selected at random from various stores in the State.

Fifty or more oral questions will be asked, relating to the dispensing, manufacturing, posology, toxicology, materia medica, chemistry and pharmacy.

The applicant will be required to compound such prescriptions as the examiners may designate, in order to show proper qualifications for dispensing.

For certificate as registered pharmacist a general average of 70 per cent will be required. For certificate as qualified assistant a general average of 60 per cent will be required.

OPENING DAY OF THE SESSION.

The fifteenth annual session of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association opened in New Orleans Tuesday, May 11th. The meeting was held in the cool and spacious assembly rooms of the medical department, Tulane University, corner Canal and Robertson streets. The session lasted three days, adjourning Thursday, the 13th, to meet again in the Crescent City the first Tuesday in May, 1898.

The attendance, while not as large as had been expected, was composed of the representative pharmacists of the State. The country members, especially, manifested their interest in the welfare of pharmacy, not only by their presence, but by active participation in all the deliberations of the body.

First Day's Proceedings.

The first day's proceedings were not devoid of interest. It was refreshing to note that every committee, with perhaps one or two exceptions, was prepared to render a good, healthy, written report. Unfortunately, the tendency of the standing committees of many of our State associations is to put off their duties until it is too late to do anything but ask for further time in which to prepare a verbal excuse for their negligence.

The meeting was called to order by President P. L. Vialon. The roll call and reading of minutes of previous session having been dispensed with, the president's annual address was in order.

The President's Address

showed conclusively that during the year President Vialon had been in touch with every movement relating to pharmacy, and of interest to pharmacists. He referred, especially, to the necessity for increased facilities for pharmaceutical education, the importance of legislation and good financing.

Touching reference was made to the loss that the association had sustained in the death of two of its most active and efficient officers and members, namely Eugene Lalmont, the former treasurer of

the association, and Mrs. Eliza Rudolph, who for twelve years had been the faithful secretary.

Substitution and Adulteration.

President Vialon's views and the policy of the association, as regards the sins of substitution and adulteration, are fully outlined in the following extracts from the address:

EVIL OF ADULTERATION.

As it is plainly the duty, as it has been the policy, of this association to make no compromise with adulteration nor with adulterators, it is certain that a fearless and prompt exposure of this evil will do more than most other efforts to win friends and respect for us among physicians and the public. No sin deserves more severe rebuke or more prompt punishment than that which silently and unknown works mischief and death upon the suffering invalid. Our State laws are defective, and public justice blind, but if our committee was provided with the necessary means to ascertain facts of this nature, its annual report would doubtless exert powerful influence to check this growing and unblushing evil, and would place us fair upon record, give our lawmakers a basis to work upon, and would result in great practical benefit to us all.

THE GREAT EVIL.

One of the aims of this association being to encourage fidelity to the United States pharmacopoeia, can we exert a greater or more valuable influence than the exposure of faulty, and especially dishonest, preparations and combinations? We must deplore the existence of the present depressed and unremunerative condition of pharmacy, which is mainly due to the enormous growth of the greatest evil of modern pharmacy—the proprietary medicine; but with better educational advantages, and better recognition, this evil will eventually cease. It depends largely on the pharmacist himself whether he will be merely a purveyor of drugs and galenicals or demand and secure professional recognition. He should keep abreast of the progress of both pharmaceutical and medical science, and manufacture as many preparations as possible himself, especially such preparations of the National Formulary as the physicians and the public in his locality may desire; and if he works in the right way he will, sooner or later, come out on top at the end.

After hearing the president's address, a committee of three was appointed to consider it.

H. V. Arny, acting secretary and chairman of the executive committee, then read his report, covering work accomplished during the year. This was followed by a report from the acting treasurer, George S. Brown. Both reports were received.

Trade Interest.

The report of Committee on Trade Interests opened with a reference to the depressed condition of trade in general, and spoke of the injury inflicted upon the drug trade by unscrupulous dealers who have succeeded in wiping out all profitable features of the business.

Little Interest in Technical Matters.

The Committee on Pharmacy and Queries reported a lack of interest on the part of the members. A number of interesting queries had been prepared as topics for papers, but only two papers were received, one by Dr. T. A. Quayle, entitled, "Does a College of Pharmacy Education Possess any Advantages over that Gained by Long Practical Experience?" and one by Leon Barthet, entitled, "How to Increase Our Membership."

The lack of interest referred to was evidently the fault of the committee, not of the members. When the committee did meet, it did its work, but the sin of procrastination ruled the situation, and the good work was done too late to be of any benefit.

The Committee on Legislation reported the defeat of the proposed amendment to the present pharmacy law.

The law, as it stands, is deficient in many respects, and at the last annual meeting of the association, amendments were proposed and adopted, but in spite of the untiring efforts of the committee, the measure was defeated in the Legislature.

Booming the National Formulary.

The report of the Committee on National Formulary contained the following resolution, which has been adopted by the Louisiana State Medical Society:

Resolved, That we commend the action of the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association in bringing the National Formulary before the Louisiana State Medical Society, and heartily indorse the reform intended in the use of preparations of known compositions, instead of proprietary remedies.

The Orleans Parish Medical Society, however, did not endorse the National Formulary. Their opposition to it was so evident, that the following resolution was offered and adopted at once by the State Pharmaceutical Association:

Be it resolved, That we, the pharmacists of Louisiana, do hereby repudiate the assumption made by individuals that its formulas were not practical, or within the limit of their knowledge; and, therefore, be it further

Resolved, That we declare our knowledge of the formulas contained therein, and declare that they are practical and within the ability to compound of any pharmacist; and be it

Resolved, That we fully indorse the National Formulary, and do hereby commend the same to the attention of the Louisiana Medical Society, and respectfully suggest to them that their indorsement of and use of the formulas contained in the National Formulary will redound to the benefit of both worthy professions.

P. A. CAPDAU,
G. W. McDUFF,
A. K. FINLAY,
E. BRAND,
W. T. TAYLER,
F. C. GODBOLD,
L. F. CHALIN,
J. A. LEGENDRE,
N. P. ROUX,
W. P. DUPLANTIS,
F. GOUAUX,
A. C. DE MONSABERT,
T. A. QUAYLE, M. D.

Second Day's Proceedings.

The second day's session opened at 1 p. m., pursuant to adjournment of previous day.

President Vialon called the meeting to order and received the report of the Committee on Adulteration. The committee expressed themselves as being hampered in their work, because of a lack of funds with which to purchase samples, etc. As a result of this complaint, the incoming committee was authorized to draw on the treasurer to the extent of twenty dollars.

The report of the Committee on Pharmaceutical Education was next taken up. This report was read at the first day's session, but in the absence of one member of the committee, and the refusal of another to sign, it was laid over until today. The absent member, having signed, the report was received, and the matter opened for discussion. After an animated debate, the report was finally returned to the committee for reconstruction.

Third Day's Session.

The third and last session was called to order at the appointed hour, Thursday, by President Vialon. A number of letters were read and received, among which was one from the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, referring to alcohol legislation; and one from District of Columbia Pharmaceutical Association, on the same subject. A letter from the National

Wholesale Druggists' Association announces Messrs. I. L. Lyons, L. N. Brunswick and F. A. Dicks as delegates.

All business of this session having been disposed of, the election of officers was taken up, with the following result:

L. F. Chalin nominated Geo. W. McDuff, of New Orleans, for president. Nominations were then closed and Mr. McDuff was unanimously elected. Mr. Capdau nominated T. J. Labbe, of St. Martinsville, for first vice-president, and he was unanimously elected. Hy. Army nominated W. A. Sandoz, of Opelousas, for second vice-president, and he was unanimously elected. Mr. Army, of New Orleans, was nominated for reelection as recording secretary. He was unanimously elected. Mr. Army has made a great record as secretary. J. A. Legendre, of New Orleans, was re-elected as corresponding secretary. George S. Brown, of New Orleans, was nominated as treasurer, and was elected.

The following Executive Committee was elected: L. F. Chalin, of New Orleans, Leon Barther, of Algiers, P. A. Capdau, of New Orleans, W. P. Duplantis, of New Orleans, and J. E. Vergnes, of New Orleans.

Messrs. Hy. V. Army, T. A. Quayle, L. F. Chalin, N. P. Roux, A. K. Finlay and P. A. Capdau were elected delegates to the coming convention of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The new president, George W. McDuff, is one of the wide-awake progressive young pharmacists of New Orleans. He has served the Louisiana State Pharmaceutical Association in many capacities, and is very deserving of the honor just conferred upon him.

Fifty Years in the Drug Trade.

C. F. G. and J. W. Meyer, owners and managers of the Meyer Bros. Drug Company, St. Louis, left that city on the 2d inst. for Europe, with their wives, and will remain until fall. They go to celebrate, in a way, the fiftieth anniversary of their entrance into the drug business, and incidentally their success. Fifty-one years ago two bright German lads landed in this country from Westphalia, and found their way to relatives at Fort Wayne, Ind., who had induced them to come over and try their fortunes. Neither boy could speak English, but less than one year of schooling fitted them for the commercial battle they were soon to begin in the New World, and they went at it with all the vim of youth. The elder brother became a druggist's apprentice. Five years later, on becoming of age, he bought out the proprietor, and took his younger brother in as a partner a few years after. They soon became known in the Western States, and as business grew they established a small branch in St. Louis in 1865, though at that time there were about fourteen wholesale drug houses located there. As a member of the firm said, "The branch outgrew the tree," and the St. Louis house was made headquarters. During the first twenty-five years of their history, beginning with the purchase of Druggist Matthews' business in 1865, they acquired the stock and trade of such well-known houses as C. F. Wetzel & Co., E. C. Pike & Co., William D'Oench & Co., and the Richardson Drug Company.

ILLINOIS PHARMACISTS

GATHER AT CHAMPAIGN.

Annual Meeting of the State Association.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., June 3.—The eighteenth annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association is now a thing of the past. Druggists from all parts of the State gathered here, and held their first session yesterday morning. The meeting was divided into four sessions, the last one being held this afternoon. The gatherings were at the University of Illinois. The attendance was fair, and a large delegation came down from Chicago, but owing to unfavorable action by the railroads in regard to rates, there were not as many as it had been hoped would attend. There were, on an average, one hundred present at each session. The first part of the meeting Wednesday morning was devoted to an exchange of greetings, after which, at 10 o'clock the session was called to order. The president's address was postponed until the afternoon, but welcomes were extended by the Hon. J. R. Scott, Mayor of Champaign, the Hon. George W. Hubbard, Mayor of Urbana, and President Draper, of the University of Illinois. These gentlemen gave the keys of the city and university to the visiting druggists, and told them to do as they saw fit. A response was made by George M. Bennett, of Urbana.

Albert E. Ebert, of Chicago, was to have spoken, but, unfortunately, did not arrive until afternoon. Secretary Frank Fleury, of Springfield, rendered his report, as did the treasurer, T. S. Arnold, of Watseka; W. K. Forsyth, of Chicago, chairman of the Executive Committee, and F. M. Knowlton, of Urbana, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements. These reports showed the association to be in good financial condition, and that the work had been performed in an energetic manner, especially in matters looking toward the general welfare of the trade.

At the second session the Legislative Committee reported on the condition of bills introduced in the Legislature during this session which were antagonistic to the best interests of pharmacy. In concluding, the report referred to the anti-department store bill, then pending. The committeemen asked the co-operation of the members present at the convention in endeavoring to secure the passage of the bill. It was resolved that telegrams be sent to all the representatives in the House, from the members, and that the telegrams be sent at once to influence the members on the final vote. Nearly all the members of the Assembly were reached in this manner by their constituents. The following are the members of the Committee on Legislation: C. S. N. Hallberg, Chicago; T. V. Wooten, Chicago; R. N. Doods, Springfield. Papers were then read by Prof. W. B. Day, of Chicago; Prof. W. H. Garrison, of Pearl, and Prof. Ruckner. After a discussion of these papers the report of the Committee on the Revision of the U. S. Pharmacopoeia was taken up and discussed seriatim. The report in full is given in another part of the Druggist.

REPORT ADOPTED.

The report was adopted, with the exception of the portion referring to doses in the pharmacopoeia. The convention was of the opinion that maximum doses would better be incorporated in the work. Next came the report of the Committee on Trade Interests and Inter-State League Affairs. This was read by F. H. Vonachen, of Peoria, in the absence of William Bodemann, of Chicago, the chairman. The Committee on Adulteration reported through its chairman, J. E. Huber, of Peoria. The committee announced that it was pleased with the condition of the market of chemicals and drugs, which was unusually good, as regards purity of the products.

NO PAPERS WORTHY OF A PRIZE.

The Committee on Prize Essays' report was read by the chairman, A. A. Culver, of Moline. The members announced that in their opinion none of the papers presented at the last annual meeting seemed to be of such a character as to merit the prize, according to requirements. The prize, therefore, was not awarded. An important report came from the Committee on Unofficial Formulas. This committee was composed of F. S. Hereth, of Chicago; E. A. Darnier, of Chicago, and M. C. Metzger, of Cairo. Chairman Hereth read the report.

A POINT OF IMPORTANCE.

One of the most prominent points brought out was in regard to the adopted custom of the National Formulary in attaching numbers to the published formulas, the newly revised National Formulary having attached to the formulas in its present issue different numbers from those in its former editions, creating thereby a danger on account of physicians being in the habit of writing for preparations by such numbers. Illustrations were given by which it was shown that the old numbers of harmless compounds of the previous edition were now attached, in the last revision, to most potent compounds.

The third session was taken up by the reports of committees on deceased members, the Committee on Pharmacy records, and the Committee on Apprenticeship. This last report was presented verbally by Secretary Frank Fleury, owing to the absence of Dr. H. H. Rogers, of Kankakee. Dr. Rogers' absence was a matter of deep regret, as he is now lying in a hospital, recovering from the effects of a surgical operation. Many of Dr. Rogers' friends felt especial regret, because, had he been present he would have been nominated for the presidency. The fourth session was mostly taken up by the report of the secretary on the votes of members.

NOMINATIONS BY THE ASSOCIATION.

Three members were recommended to Governor Tanner for appointment to the State Board of Pharmacy, one of these being to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Albert Zimmerman, of Peoria, next December. Three names were also presented to President Draper, of the University of Illinois, from which he will choose a member of the Advisory Board of the School of Pharmacy of the university. Those chosen for the State Board were G. H. Sohrbeck, of Moline; W. K. Forsyth, of Chicago, and George Luederer, of Peoria. The three names offered President

Draper were, Albert E. Ebert, Chicago; Emil Thiele, Chicago, and W. W. Sawyer, of Rockland.

NEW OFFICERS.

Officers for the following year were elected as follows: President, Paul G. Schuh, of Cairo; vice-presidents, J. F. G. Helmer, Paxton; W. H. Garrison, Pearl; H. Swannell, Champaign; secretary, Frank Fleury, Springfield; treasurer, W. F. Baum, Danville.

SEC. FLEURY TO HAVE AN ASSISTANT.

Secretary Fleury was empowered to engage an assistant at a compensation of \$75. For the place of the next meeting there was a contest between Danville and Clifton Terrace. It was decided in favor of the latter place, which is a summer resort on the Mississippi river about twelve miles above Alton. The time of the meeting will be about the same as that of the Missouri States Pharmaceutical Association, which will convene at Meramec Highlands, about fifteen miles south of St. Louis, in June of 1898. The object of this is that the two associations, after transacting the business of their own sessions, may hold a joint meeting. After the installation of officers and votes of thanks were tendered to the citizens of Champaign and Urbana, to the university, its president and teachers, and to the pharmaceutical brethren of both cities, the entire association then got onto trolley cars which had been furnished them so that they could visit and inspect the cities of Champaign and Urbana.

A complimentary reception was tendered the members at the university the evening of June 2, when the visitors spent several hours in becoming acquainted with the members of the faculty of the university and in pleasant social intercourse with the citizens of the two cities. Music was furnished, and a light luncheon was served.

MEMBERS SEE THE UNIVERSITY.

On the afternoon of the first day, under the guidance of Prof. Trowbridge, of the department of mechanical engineering, and Prof. Palmer, of the department of chemistry, the members of the association were conducted through the numerous buildings of the university, and much of interest was viewed in the laboratories of chemistry, biology and botany. An inspection was also made of the experimental station established by the United States in connection with the university. Among the buildings which proved unusually attractive may be mentioned that of the department of engineering, the department of natural sciences and the military armory. Most conspicuous and most artistic of all, however, was the library building. This has just been finished. It is of the Romanesque style of architecture, and has an enormous spire, which is beautiful. President Draper addressed the visitors. He dwelt upon the acquisition of the school of pharmacy by the university, and congratulated the citizens of Illinois in having under State care this most important branch.

The Ohio Meeting.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 3.—Everything is now in readiness for the annual meeting of the O. S. P. A., which will be held in this city next week. From the general outlook and from past experience, Secretary Hopp, upon whom has

fallen most of the hard work in connection with the meeting, feels confident that the meeting will surpass all previous efforts, and will prove to be one of the most interesting as well as instructive ever held by the association. The meeting of the General Committee, at which the finishing touches to all the plans were added, was held last evening in the parlors of the Hollenden Hotel.

Immediately following the first session, a trolley ride will be given to Scenic Park in honor of the visitors, to be followed by a supper at the Hollenden. On Wednesday afternoon carriages containing the delegates will leave the Hollenden Hotel at 1.30 o'clock for Case School of Applied Science, where Prof. Dayton C. Miller will give a lecture on the X-rays, after which an inspection of the buildings will follow. The carriages will then proceed to Adelbert College, and from there to Lake View Cemetery and Wade and Garden parks. On Wednesday evening the delegates will attend the opera at Haltedndth's garden. On Thursday afternoon the delegates will take in a lake ride. At the close of the meeting, Friday night, an excursion will be given to Niagara Falls and return.

North Carolina Board of Pharmacy.

At a meeting of the North Carolina Board of Pharmacy, held in the city of Raleigh, on May 11, 1897, twenty candidates for license appeared for examination, ten of whom passed, viz.: Normal Cromwell Hunter, Enfield, N. C.; John Bryan Manly, Salisbury, N. C.; Frank Richard Graham, Raleigh, N. C.; John Burton Isenhour, Salisbury, N. C.; Robert DeVane Croom, Maxton, N. C.; Walter Benjamin Whitaker, Enfield, N. C.; Thomas Green Moore, Danville, Va.; Moody Birtram Mintz, Southport, N. C.; William Henry Vick (colored), Wilson, N. C.; John Willie Satterwhite (colored), Newberry, S. C.

The Legislature at its recent session limited the privilege heretofore given physicians to register as pharmacists without examination to those residents of towns of less than five hundred inhabitants.

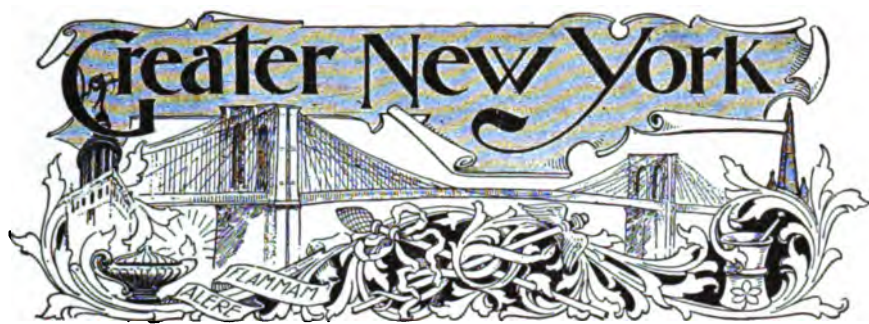
An amendment to the pharmacy act was also passed striking out the words, "registered pharmacist" wherever they occur, and substituting "licensed pharmacist." The effect of the amendment is to throw the burden of proof upon an indicted pharmacist, causing him to show that he is licensed, heretofore the board of pharmacy having to prove that he was not licensed.

The next meeting of the board will be held in the city of Raleigh Tuesday, September 14, 1897.

Hospital Stewards Organize.

The hospital stewards of the State militia (National Guard), are desirous of co-operating with the pharmacists of the army and navy, who are working to improve their rank and pay. At a meeting held at the Everett House on April 12th, Thomas W. Linton, hospital steward of the Seventh Regiment, presided. A permanent organization was formed, with Thomas M. Davies, of 543 Third avenue, as secretary. Committees on constitution and by-laws and reception of visiting stewards, were appointed.

Treat your clerks as men and human beings. You don't know how much they can do and save the employer they respect.



Robert E. Milligan, N. Y. C. P. '89, moved back into the store he formerly occupied at 60 Fulton street, New York City, on May 1.

Henry Mathews, N. Y. C. P. '89, has sold his pharmacy at Cartaret, N. J., to Dr. Randolph, and started a new drug store in Roselle, N. J.

President Kemp, of the New York College of Pharmacy, has appointed William H. Ebbitt and Adolph H. Henning auditors of accounts for the year.

W. J. Campbell, druggist, at No. 212 Hoyt street, Brooklyn, is mourning the loss of his infant child. It was one year old, and died on the 18th of May.

John Underwood has purchased at public auction the drug store formerly owned by E. Sormani, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Third street, Brooklyn.

W. C. Smith, the manager of Vreedenburgh's Pharmacy, New Brighton, S. I., has so far recovered from his recent attack of pneumonia as to be enabled to again resume his duties at the store.

Herman Westphal has resigned the position as junior clerk at H. Bojunga's Pharmacy, corner of Fourth and Coles streets, Jersey City, N. J., where he has been employed for the past three years.

Dr. S. A. Hardy, druggist, at 574 Second avenue, New York City, has been quite sick for the past four weeks, and is now taking a vacation to rest and recuperate, by advice of his physician.

F. W. Dudley, owner of the Hoffman Arms Pharmacy, corner of Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue, New York City, is mourning the loss of his little daughter, who died on Monday, May 12th.

August Mueller, N. Y. C. P. '95, formerly with Julius Jungman, 1020 Third avenue, and more recently at E. A. Aronstamm's Pharmacy, 1904 Third avenue, has resigned his position at the latter's store.

J. G. Diaz, who recently came from Havana, has purchased the drug store located at the corner of Lexington avenue and Eighty-seventh street, New York City, formerly owned by Casamajor & Co.

Egbert P. Fritz, druggist, at 753 Greenwich street, confessed judgments on April 22 to Rebecca Fritz individually for \$1,804 and as executrix of the estate of Michael Fritz for \$4,183 for money loaned.

The Louis A. Bates Company, Sixth avenue and Forty-second street, has improved the appearance of its store by placing a new soda fountain therein, which latter is the work of the John Matthews Company.

Edward O. Franke, formerly in the employ of W. J. Quencer, druggist, at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, New York City, has accepted a position at Louis Roediger's Pharmacy, 65 Division street.

Franz Kahlenberg, N. Y. C. P. '81, lately in the retail business at No. 42 Hoboken avenue, Jersey City, N. J., has retired from business. Mr. Lawrence was for six years the manager of one of Lyons & Ziegler's stores in that city.

S. Burt Lawrence, for the past year in the retail drug business at No. 42 Hoboken avenue, Jersey City, N. J., has retired from business. Mr. Lawrence was for six years the manager of one of Lyons & Ziegler's stores in that city.

Charles H. Lowe, N. Y. C. P. '96, has resigned his clerkship at Frank A. Gundlach's pharmacy, at the corner of 106th street and Columbus avenue, New York City, in order to open a drug store at Arverne-by-the-Sea, N. Y.

Carey D. Burton, N. Y. C. P. '95, was in this city for a week during the Grant ceremonies, and called on his many friends and former classmates at the New York College of Pharmacy. Mr. Burton is now located at Cleveland, Ohio.

Sven V. Hude, druggist, at the corner of Forty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, Brooklyn, has sold his branch store, located at No. 1253 Fourth avenue, corner of Fifty-third street, in same city, to his former clerk, G. L. Mahlstedt.

Alfred W. Wieder, formerly with E. B. Joyce, druggist, at 1974 Broadway, Brooklyn, and more recently the apothecary in charge of Dr. H. Copeland's Institute, 79 Fifth avenue, New York City, has resigned his position at the latter place.

John D. Moll, Jr., of the city department at McKesson & Robbins, was made happy on April 21, on which date his wife presented him with a boy. He is receiving the congratulations of his many friends. Mother and child are doing very nicely.

Charles B. Sands has resigned his position as manager of L. C. F. Tamarro's Pharmacy, at Hicksville, L. I. The owner has lately passed the examination before the Kings County Board of Pharmacy, and will assume control of the store himself.

Heraclio L. Amadeo, who has just taken the degree of Ph.G. at the New York College of Pharmacy, sailed for his home in Vega-Alta, Porto Rico, last week, where he will engage in the retail drug business with his father, Heraclio R. Amadeo.

Fred. Atwood, the assistant at C. N. Crittendon's, has resigned his position in order to take a more responsible place with the perfume house of Lazell, Dally & Co. Mr. Atwood was with Tarrant & Co. until that firm gave up its jobbing department.

E. J. Griffith is the successor of the firm of Griffith & Co., druggists, at the corner of 122d street and Third avenue, New York City. His brother, the senior member of the old firm, died a short time ago, as recorded in these columns, in Oil City, Pa.

Rudolph C. Werner, N. Y. C. P. '79, the popular East New York pharmacist, has gone to Europe with his family for a three-months' pleasure trip, and during his absence the business will be under the management of his head clerk, Charles W. Dietz.

George Niemann, one of the recent graduates of the New York College of Pharmacy, and until lately in the employ of J. Jungmann, No. 1020 Third avenue, New York City, is now located at the Fordham Hospital, where he is the apothecary of the institution.

"Ten cents' worth of bloom, one night of potash" was the order handed in at Hayunga's pharmacy, 502 Canal street, the morning after the Raines law took effect. Dr. Hayunga informs us that "we have met the enemy, and the dime is ours." K. Br. was supplied.

Paul Junck, druggist, at No. 1041 Bloomfield street, Hoboken, N. J., has been afflicted with nervous prostration, and upon the advice of his physician, has gone to Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., to recuperate. He expects to remain in the mountains for about a month.

Thomas J. Graham, formerly in the employ of George Gill, druggist, at Mount Vernon, and more recently clerking at Geety & James' Pharmacy, 113th street and Eighth avenue, New York City, has accepted a position at Leon S. Lord's drug store, West New Brighton, S. I.

Charles W. Dugay, the former proprietor of the retail drug store at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and First avenue, New York City, now owned by Max Gebauer, has accepted a position as clerk at J. A. Carpentier's Pharmacy, corner of 123d street and Eighth avenue.

George N. Sahner, N. Y. C. P. '81, who was in the retail drug business at Bergen Point, N. J., died recently of a complication of diseases. He was a widower, and his only relative living is his mother, who resides in the same town in which he was engaged in business.

F. S. Warner, druggist, at the corner of Thirty-eighth street and Seventh avenue, New York City, has purchased a new soda fountain of the John Matthews Company, and will now be prepared to meet all demands, which may be made upon him in the soda business this summer.

George B. Wert, a graduate of the recent class at the New York College of Pharmacy, and formerly in the employ of Horsely Baker, Plainfield, N. J., has accepted the position of manager of Paul Junck's pharmacy, at the corner of Eleventh and Bloomfield streets, Hoboken, N. J.

James Glenwell Dodson, one of the honor men of the recent list of graduates at the New York College of Pharmacy, has returned to his home at Americus, Ga., where he will open a drug store on or about June 15, in his own building. The store will be known as the Dodson Pharmacy.

The Breen & Froatz Pharmacy, corner of 135th street and Seventh avenue, New York City, has been sold out by the Sheriff, and a brother of Mr. Breen, one of the former proprietors, has become the owner, while Mr. T. B. Breen, N. Y. C. P. '91, of the former firm, will be the manager.

A new drug store was opened on the first of June, at Allenhurst, N. J., a suburb of Asbury Park, by Grenelle & Schanck. Charles E. Schanck, N. Y. C. P. '93, will be manager of the store. He was for several years past the head clerk at Mr. Grenelle's drug store at Asbury Park.

W. H. Fox, for some years the assistant of Manager Charles Gardiner, at Lazell, Dally & Co., has gone to Denver, Col., for his health, and reports a marked improvement, and that he has found employment as private secretary to the owner of one of the wholesale drug houses in that city.

Daniel McLeod, N. Y. C. P. '87, for some years in the employ of J. Dorn, druggist, at the corner of Ninety-third street and Columbus avenue, New York City, which position he recently resigned, has accepted a position at Julius Kalisch's Pharmacy, corner of Clinton and Grand streets, this city.

William Becker, one of the graduates of the last class at the New York College of Pharmacy, was married on May 12th to Miss Pauline Ziecher, at the home of the bride's parents, in Brooklyn. Miss Lena Schantz was the bridesmaid, and William Ziecher, a brother of the bride, was best man.

Frank Criston, formerly with M. J. Breitenbach, druggist, at the corner of Fifty-seventh street and Madison avenue, New York City, and recently with the Augustin Daly Theatrical Company, has returned to his old profession, by accepting a clerkship at Smart's pharmacy, No. 1021 Girard avenue, Pa.

C. N. Leigh, who was manager of Daggett & Ramsdell's Pharmacy, at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Third avenue, until said store was sold to H. M. O'Neil, has just purchased the Goldwater Pharmacy, located in the Park Avenue Hotel, corner of Thirty-third street and Park avenue, New York City.

J. J. Alexander, druggist at the corner of 128th street and Eighth avenue, and at 1720 Park avenue, New York City, sold the latter store to Bernard & Simmons, on the first of May. Mr. Bernard, one of the members of the new firm, has a branch store at the corner of Twenty-eighth street and Ninth avenue.

Charles Miehlung, N. Y. C. P. '88, who resigned his position at Kleinschmidt's Pharmacy, corner of Eighty-eighth street and Columbus avenue about a year ago, and has, since that time, been in business with his brother in another line, has decided to return to the retail drug business, and is back with his former employer.

Joseph Charles Becker, N. Y. C. P. '96, lately with R. Eschmann, druggist at the corner of Fifty-first street and Ninth avenue, and previously in the employ of W. J. Quencer, corner of Fifty-seventh street and Ninth avenue, New York City, has just accepted a clerkship at F. K. James' pharmacy, corner of Forty-fourth street and Eighth avenue.

A. P. Kerley & Co. have just made a decided improvement in the appearance of their pharmacy at the corner of Seventieth street and the Boulevard, New York City, by placing there a

new and larger soda fountain, made by the Low Art Tile Company. The store has also been enlarged and renovated and makes a very neat appearance in its new dress.

It has surprised some of the friends of Otto P. M. Lieberenz, Class of '91, N. Y. C. P., to see him behind the counter of R. C. Werner's pharmacy, corner of Atlantic and Georgia avenues, Brooklyn, and they are wondering if he has returned to his chosen profession for good, as at last accounts he and his family were down in Mexico, farming and running a ranch.

Joseph Hubachek, druggist at No. 1561 First avenue, New York City, and a member of the German Apothecaries' Association, died on Wednesday, May 12th, 1897, after a severe and lingering sickness, at the age of 84 years. He left a wife and daughter to mourn his untimely death. The funeral services were held on Sunday, May 16th, at his late residence, on First avenue.

J. B. Lawrence, formerly in business at Twenty-sixth street and Sixth avenue, and more recently the manager of Priest's pharmacy, corner of Twenty-third street and Seventh avenue, New York City, where he was obliged to resign three months ago, on account of an injury to his foot, has now, after two operations, entirely recovered, and will shortly resume his professional duties.

John H. Winters, N. Y. C. P. '86, lately the manager of Dr. Storey's drug store at Bay Side, Long Island, is now located at the corner of Sixth avenue and Third street, Brooklyn, where he has charge of the former Sormani pharmacy. This store has been in the hands of a receiver, Mr. Batchelder, for the past six months, but the affairs have been settled, and it is now owned by Mr. Diepenbrock.

Charles H. Mooers, one of the city salesmen at McKesson & Robbins, has resigned from his position and contemplates going to California, where he has a brother, who is interested in some mines. Mr. Mooers was formerly city salesman for the firm of Lazell, Dall & Co., until said firm went out of business. He will act as salesman for Lehn & Fink for a brief period until he goes West.

Jacob Selicowich, a druggist, of 543 Manhattan avenue, has obtained permission from the County Court to change his name to Jacob Seley. He says he does business with Americans, and that he suffers pecuniary loss by reason of a feeling against his race. He married recently, and he wants children that may come to him to enjoy advantages that would not accrue to them under the name Selicowich.

Charles Wilken, N. Y. C. P. '89, druggist at No. 1739 Second avenue, New York City, has received the sad news of the death of his mother, Emma Wilken, who died at Minden, Westphalia, Germany, on Thursday, April 29th. His brother, Willy Wilken, N. Y. C. P. '92, sailed for home about a month ago, when he learned of his mother's illness, and was present at her bedside when she died. He intends to return to this country shortly.

Theodore Arndt, druggist, formerly in business for himself at 102d street and Columbus avenue, and at the corner of Thirtieth street and Ninth avenue, New York City, and lately manager of Otto Wicke's store, at the corner of Myrtle and Hamburg avenues, Brooklyn, has resigned at the latter pharmacy, and assumed the management of his former store at Thirtieth street and Ninth avenue, this city, which he sold some time ago to his clerk.

Gustav H. Ankerson, N. Y. C. P. '94, has bought out the interest of his partner, Charles F. Runkel, in their store at Mount Vernon, N. Y., and will hereafter be sole proprietor. Mr. Runkel is proprietor of the former Richard B. Cassebeer pharmacy, at the corner of Thirty-first street and Seventh avenue, New York City, and is also a partner in the retail drug firm of Felix Krumbholz & Co., located at the corner of 130th street and Eighth avenue, this city.

B. Frank Warren, druggist, at the corner of Seventy-ninth street and Amsterdam avenue, who has been confined to his home for the past two months, has so far recovered as to be able to get back to business, though he is still quite weak and cannot do much in the way of work. O. M. Pennington, his clerk, has resigned, and will be succeeded by W. Whitehead, who was previously in the employ of Hazard, Hazard & Co., on Broadway, near Twenty-seventh street.

Merton Joseph Coates, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, Class of '96, has sold his drug store at Edmeston, Otsego Co., N. Y., and come to this city, with a view of engaging in some business where the hours are

not so long as in the retail drug business, as his physician has advised him not to be on his feet so many hours, as his health would suffer, owing to an injury which he sustained in one of his limbs some years ago, by bicycle riding.

Druggist August Wolf, N. Y. C. P. '89, apothecary, and Dr. Leo Ros, of the house staff of the Woman's Hospital, were severely burned in the drug store of the institution on Thursday, April 29. They were sterilizing catgut, which is used in the hospital for sutures, when the alcohol in which they were boiling caught fire, and the two were enveloped in flames. The injuries of Dr. Ros are more serious than those of Druggist Wolf, and it is feared that he may not recover.

William H. Timken, who has had charge of the Foreign Export Department at McKesson & Robbins for the past five years, resigned June 1st. He will spend a few weeks with his family at Narrowsburg, Sullivan Co., N. Y., and then take a trip to Europe, where he intends remaining for about two months. He has business interests in Bremen that demand his attention, after which he will spend several weeks in traveling and sight-seeing on the Continent.

Pharmacy Law of Greater New York.

The act amending the charter to give representation on the new Board to the members of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society and the German Apothecaries' Society, reads as follows:

AN ACT*

To amend the Greater New York Charter, relating to the Board of Pharmacy.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Sections 1,513, 1,514 and 1,515 of the Greater New York charter are hereby amended to read, respectively, as follows:

Sec. 1,513. (The members of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York shall on the first Monday of January, 1898, and on the same day every third year thereafter, at a special meeting held for that purpose, elect five competent pharmacists, three of whom shall be graduates of some legally constituted medical college, and the remaining two graduates of some legally constituted college of pharmacy of the City of New York as constituted by this act, and who shall form and be known as the Board of Pharmacy. The members of this Board shall, within thirty days after their election as aforesaid, individually take and subscribe before the clerk of the City of New York an oath faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties prescribed for them by this title. They shall hold office for the term of three years, and until their successors are duly elected and have qualified; and in case of any vacancy the trustees of the College of Pharmacy shall fill the same from two or more nominees elected at a special meeting of the College of Pharmacy. The said Board shall organize for the transaction of business by electing from their own number, for the whole term, a president and secretary. The Board shall meet at least once every three months, and three members shall constitute a quorum. The duties of the said Board shall be to transact all business pertaining to the legal regulation of the practice of pharmacy in the City of New York, and to examine and register pharmacists. Any pharmacist applying for examination shall pay to the secretary a fee of \$3, and should he pass such examination satisfactorily he shall be furnished with a certificate as to his competency and qualification, signed by the said Board of Pharmacy.) THE MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, WHICH IS SITUATED IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, THE MEMBERS OF THE GERMAN APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY OF NEW YORK AND THE MEMBERS OF THE KINGS COUNTY PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY SHALL, ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY, EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-EIGHT, AND ON THE SAME DAY EVERY THIRD YEAR THEREAFTER, AT A SPECIAL MEETING HELD BY EACH FOR THAT PURPOSE, ELECT FIVE COMPETENT PHARMACISTS, WHO SHALL FORM AND BE KNOWN AS THE BOARD OF PHARMACY OF THOSE FIVE MEMBERS, TWO SHALL BE ELECTED BY THE SAID NEW YORK COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, ONE BY THE GERMAN APOTHECARIES' SOCIETY, AND TWO BY THE KINGS COUNTY PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY. THE

*Matter in capitals is new; matter in brackets () is old law to be omitted.

MEMBERS OF THIS BOARD SHALL, WITHIN THIRTY DAYS AFTER THEIR ELECTION AS AFORESAID INDIVIDUALLY TAKE AND SUBSCRIBE BEFORE THE CLERK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK AN OATH FAITHFULLY AND IMPARTIALLY TO DISCHARGE THE DUTIES PRESCRIBED FOR THEM BY THIS TITLE. THEY SHALL HOLD OFFICE FOR THE TERM OF THREE YEARS, AND UNTIL THEIR SUCCESSORS ARE DULY ELECTED AND HAVE QUALIFIED; AND IN CASE OF ANY VACANCY IN THIS BOARD, THE ORGANIZATION WHICH ELECTED THE MEMBER OR MEMBERS WHOSE POSITION OR POSITIONS HAVE BECOME VACANT SHALL FILL SUCH VACANCY OR VACANCIES AT ONCE BY AN ELECTION AT A SPECIAL MEETING. THE SAID BOARD SHALL ORGANIZE FOR THE TRANSACTION OF BUSINESS BY ELECTING FROM THEIR OWN NUMBER, FOR THE WHOLE TERM, A PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY. THE BOARD SHALL MEET AT LEAST EVERY THREE MONTHS AND THREE MEMBERS SHALL CONSTITUTE A QUORUM. THE DUTIES OF THE SAID BOARD SHALL BE TO TRANSACT ALL BUSINESS PERTAINING TO THE LEGAL REGULATION OF THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, AND TO EXAMINE AND REGISTER PHARMACISTS. ANY PHARMACIST APPLYING FOR AN EXAMINATION SHALL PAY TO THE SECRETARY A FEE OF FIVE DOLLARS, AND SHOULD HE PASS SUCH EXAMINATION SATISFACTORILY HE SHALL BE FURNISHED WITH A CERTIFICATE AS TO HIS COMPETENCY AND QUALIFICATION, SIGNED BY THE SAID BOARD OF PHARMACY.

Sec. 1,514. It shall be the duty of the secretary to keep a book of registration at some convenient place, of which due notice shall be given through the public press, in which book shall be entered, under the supervision of the said Board, the names and places of business of all persons coming under the provision of this title. It shall be the duty of all such persons to appear before the said Board of Pharmacy AND REGISTER, and the fee for the registration of pharmacists shall not exceed two dollars, and for assistants shall not exceed one dollar. The secretary shall give receipts for all moneys received by him (and pay over the same to the treasurer of the College of Pharmacy aforesaid, taking his receipt therefor), which moneys shall be used for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the Board of Pharmacy, and THREE-FIFTHS OF any surplus shall be for the benefit of the College of Pharmacy OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SITUATED IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, AND TWO-FIFTHS OF SUCH SURPLUS SHALL BE FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, SITUATED IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. The salary of the secretary shall be fixed by the Board and shall be paid out of the registration fees.

Sec. 1,519. THREE-FIFTHS of each and every penalty recovered under this title shall be paid to the trustees of the College of Pharmacy OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, SITUATED IN THE BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, AND TWO-FIFTHS OF THE SAME TO THE BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY, SITUATED IN THE BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN. (AND) THE SUMS SO PAID TO THE TRUSTEES OF THE SAID COLLEGE OF PHARMACY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK shall form and be known as the library fund of said College of Pharmacy and shall be expended for the purchase of books for the library of said college; AND THE SUMS SO PAID TO THE SAID BROOKLYN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY SHALL BE KNOWN AS THE LIBRARY FUND OF SAID COLLEGE AND SHALL BE EXPENDED FOR THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY OF SAID COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect January 1st, 1898.

Senate No. 1,110.

Brooklyn Board Wins Again.

The decision of the judge of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York in the appeal of Abraham & Straus, dry goods merchants, Brooklyn, from a judgment of the County Court adjudging them guilty of a misdemeanor for conducting a store for the retailing of medicine without being registered pharmacists, has just been made public. The decision, which is signed by the Hon. P. Goodrich, Judge of the Supreme

Court, Appellate Division, reads as follows:

DECISION OF JUDGE GOODRICH.

The defendants were convicted for having retained medicines in violation of Chapter 502, Laws of 1879, as amended, Laws of 1886, Chapter 272, Section 1, which reads: "It shall be unlawful . . . for any person, unless a registered pharmacist within the meaning of this act, to open or conduct any pharmacy or store for retailing, dispensing or compounding medicines or poisons, or for any one not a registered pharmacist, or registered assistant pharmacist, to prepare physicians' prescriptions, except under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist or registered assistant pharmacist, in the county of Kings." Section 6 provides that a registered pharmacist shall not be responsible for the quality of drugs or medicines sold by him in the original packages of the manufacturers, and also those known as "patent medicines," and Section 8 provides that the act does not apply to the business of wholesale dealers, except as to certain parts not now in question.

Section 9 of the act, as amended in 1886, contains among other clauses the further provision that "any person not registered who sells, compounds or dispenses drugs, medicines or poisons . . . except under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist . . . shall, for every such offense, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor."

The undisputed evidence shows that the defendants, composing the firm of Abraham & Straus, were engaged in business in a store on Fulton street, Brooklyn, where they had a counter on which were displayed articles known as drugs. In February last, one Cameron purchased at this counter a bottle of paregoric and a bottle of quinine pills, which are medicines, the bottles being corked, sealed and unopened.

At the trial the prosecution offered in evidence the two bottles, which were marked as exhibits, and they were produced before this court on the argument of this appeal.

The labels read as follows:

100
Sulphate
QUININE
PILLS.
2 Gr's.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

100
Sulphate
QUININE
PILLS.
2 Gr's.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The record shows that these exhibits were at first marked for identification only, but at a later state of the trial they were treated as exhibits, were certified by the police justice to the County Court, went up to the County Court with the papers in the case, and are now in the possession of the clerk of this Court. Some question having arisen as to the identity of the bottles, counsel for both parties, at a date subsequent to the argument of the appeal, were requested by the Court to appear before it, and it was then conceded by both counsel that the bottles were the ones used at the trial.

It was also conceded on the trial "that the defendants are not registered pharmacists, and that these articles were not sold under the immediate supervision of a registered pharmacist." The prosecution admitted that the bottles were sold by the defendants in the original packages of the manufacturer, and on the argument it was further conceded that these bottles were original packages, not put up by Abraham & Straus. It is not claimed that the defendants "dispensed or compounded any medicine," and the question arising on this appeal is whether the defendants conducted a store for the retailing of medicines, or sold or retailed medicines within the meaning and purpose of the statute.

NOT A CRIME AT COMMON LAW.

At common law the retailing of medicines was not a crime, and, so far as the city of Brooklyn is concerned, only the statute in question makes the action of the defendants criminal.

The general rule for the construction of penal statutes is that they should be construed strictly, and not extended by implication, but where the statute is made for the public good, although it be penal, it should receive an equitable construction. (9 Bac. br. 254.) In the case of *The People v. Bartow* (6 Cowen, 290), the act to prevent unlicensed bankers from conducting business was considered, and the Court at p. 293

said, among other things: "It is well settled that a statute which is made for the good of the public ought, although it be penal, to receive an equitable construction. When it is considered that this statute was intended to strike at an existing evil, deemed to be of serious injury to the community, it cannot well be doubted that its enactment was to promote the public good."

The case of *Sickles v. Sharp* (13 John., 497) involved the violation of an act to protect the fishing in Hudson River, which forbade fishing between sunset on Saturday and sunrise on Monday, and the Court held: "The rule that penal statutes are to be construed strictly, when they act on the offender, and inflict a penalty, admits of some qualification. In the construction of statutes of this description, it has been often held that the plain and manifest intention of the Legislature ought to be regarded. A statute which is penal to some persons, provided it is beneficial generally, may be equitably construed." In both these cases the indictment was sustained by an equitable, and not by a strict construction of the act.

THE CASE OF RONTHEY.

The New York City Consolidation Act of 1882 uses almost the same language as the statute in question, embodying the words, "retailing, dispensing or compounding of medicines or poisons." The case of *The People v. Rontey* (21, p. 6, 5 Rep., 173) was an appeal from a conviction under that act, and the Court, at p. 177, in affirming the conviction, said: "The statute was in the nature of a police regulation aimed at greater safety to the people by requiring that drugs should be dispensed only by experienced persons, to whom alone that duty should be assigned, and who alone should be permitted to discharge it. The appellants, therefore, were not justified in openly disregarding the provisions of the statute which required important and substantial forms to be observed before attempting to sell drugs and medicines. Public safety must be regarded as superior to any private rights, and his business must yield to the necessities recognized by legislation."

It makes little difference, under these decisions, whether the statute be construed strictly or equitably, because, under either construction the defendants were conducting a store for, and were selling or retailing medicines, not under the supervision of a licensed or registered pharmacist, although the medicines were in the "original packages of the manufacturer." It is to be observed that this exception in the sixth section relates only to sales by registered pharmacists, and not to those by general merchants. The appellants contend that the words "retailing" involves the opening of the ultimate original package and the dividing of its contents in connection with the ordinary dispensing or compounding of medicines, and that this word must be interpreted in connection with the words "dispensing and compounding" on the principle of "*noscitur sociis*." The three words have three separate meanings. At least the word "retailing" differs radically in meaning from the other two words of the collocation, and has additional meaning. "To retail" is differentiated from "to wholesale," and there can be no doubt that the selling of one bottle is a clear sale at retail. The defendants contend that, while dispensing and compounding requires the experience and skill of a registered pharmacist, the retailing of medicines in original packages within the meaning of the whole statute implies no necessity for the exercise of similar skill; that the statute does not relate to such a sale; that Section 8 of the statute provides that it does not apply to or interfere with the business of wholesale dealers, and that if any other construction of the act is to be made we shall be compelled to the logical conclusion that it is a crime to sell a single bottle of paregoric or quinine in its original package, although it is no crime to wholesale a hundred bottles of the same medicine.

THE SALE OF QUININE AND PAREGORIC BY DRY GOODS STORES ILLEGAL.

We cannot agree with this contention. The manufacture of well-known and authenticated remedies, prepared under the sanction of a chemist and physician, is not likely to work any injury to the public; and the eighth section of the statute was intended to except such manufactures from the operation of the act. The general purpose of the act was to prevent the conducting of stores for sale of drugs and medicines, except under the supervision of a registered pharmacist who had passed an examination as to skill and capacity, although even a registered pharmacist was not to be held responsible for the quality of "drugs, chemicals and medicines in the original packages of the manufacturers," and this is the extent of the exception in that respect. But the sale of medicines under the circumstances in question is not within either of the exceptions to the statute. The bottle of paregoric had upon it the different amounts of a single dose for infants of one to three months

of age, for those of six months and a year, respectively. Surely, this is one of the very practices which the statute had in view, and the Legislature intended to prevent such sales, except by registered pharmacists. An ignorant person purchasing the paregoric might well rely, as it was intended he should rely, upon these directions, and administer the medicine accordingly. While the particular directions are probably correct and safe, other medicines of a more dangerous character might be put up and sold in the same manner with directions not safe and not approved by a pharmacist, and thus the statutory province of the pharmacist be usurped to the detriment of the public.

A Clear Violation of the Statute.

We are, therefore, forced to the inevitable conclusion that the act of the defendants was a clear violation of the statute, and that the judgment of the County Court must be affirmed.

The decision has been received with many expressions of satisfaction by the members of the Board, and Brooklyn druggists generally. The Kings County Pharmacy Law is, however, exceptional in its provisions regarding the sale of domestic remedies by unregistered persons, and similar success could hardly be attained by the New York Board, for instance, if they decided to carry a case to the higher courts.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

Opposing Department Stores.

BUFFALO, June 5.—The Erie County Pharmaceutical Association met this week for the purpose of selecting candidates for the vacancy in the county board made vacant by the expiration of the term of C. O. Rano. It is expected that the county judge will appoint J. A. Lockie.

An important conference was held at the meeting with J. F. Kerns, who attended as a delegate of the Single-Line Dealers' Association. This body is at work on lines suggested by its name, and is doing what it can to oppose the department stores. The druggists are, of course, in sympathy with the movement, and nearly every member present, and the attendance was large, joined the Single-Line Dealers' Association. It is felt that there is a heavy task before the new body, but it is already quite strong in the city, if members count for anything. President Smither, of the State Pharmaceutical Association, has already been in conference with the new body and practically assured it of the co-operation of the druggists.

The first outgoing of the season was given by the druggists on the 3d. Since the meeting of the State Association here last summer it had been promised that something should be done to show the appreciation of the local druggists of the unusually effective co-operation rendered by the ladies, and the picnic was given for their benefit. A special trolley party was made up and the cars were taken to Ebenezer, where there is a fine grove. There were the usual outing sports during the day, followed by a supper and a dance at the hotel in the village. Seldom have the druggists of the city enjoyed a more pleasant outing, and considering the generally disagreeable weather they were very fortunate in that regard also. The travels of

A Patent Medicine Peddler

in the country hereabouts have afforded some amusement to those not in sympathy with his mission. He sells a sar-

saparilla, the name of which is the same as a well-known brand, with the exception of a single letter, and is careful not to mention the difference unless questioned about it. He then confesses that there is a slight difference, but it is of no consequence. To offset this small matter he sells dollar bottles for 25 cents, assuring his customers that the reduction is merely to introduce it and that the full dollar will be charged at all drug stores. On this plan he does a rattling business.

Buffalo Notes.

The patent medicine firm of S. C. Wells & Co., of LeRoy, has been incorporated for a term of fifty years, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The stock is all held by members of the Wells family.

Harry Harrington, chemist at the Buffalo General Hospital, is an expert in X-ray work, and will do a large amount of this style of photography during the coming season. It appears that the hospital physicians expect to use the discovery extensively hereafter.

A meeting of the Erie County Pharmaceutical Association has been called to select three names of pharmacists from which the County Judge may select a successor to C. O. Rano, of the County Board of Pharmacy. Mr. Rano has been a member and the secretary of the Board since its organization, but is not a candidate for reappointment.

The new soda fountain firm of W. J. McCall & Co. is now well established at No. 895 Main street, and has already sold a number of its new fountains. Both marble and onyx patterns are turned out. The firm has the lead over competitors in this one regard at least—that it has an arrangement with Lautz & Co., which is one of the heaviest handlers and workers of onyx in the country.

The Executive Committee of the Buffalo College of Pharmacy is at work on a new term schedule, and will be ready to announce the result in a few days. It is expected that the year will be lengthened somewhat, and that the opening will be at or near the time of the opening of the other branches of the university. It might not be very reverent to add that the boys are anxious for the change, so that they can get some place on the football team, and, of course, the faculty is not thinking of the point either.

As the season for sour milk approaches there is considerable interest in the new city ordinance forbidding the use of long-stemmed nursing bottles. They are forbidden, on the ground that they cannot be kept clean. A doctor, who was ordering a supply of these bottles for a hospital the other day, was asked if he wanted the "fixtures" along with them, so he infers that the dealers are anxious to work off their stock, but he declined to help them out.

There is an effort on foot to introduce the new illuminant, acetilene, into the city drug stores, but so far the insurance companies are afraid of it and will not permit its use. Those who have looked into the matter say that the objection is merely on account of its novelty. All illuminants are dangerous and most of them are very explosive, but they are not dangerous when understood. Dr. Gregory was asked to make a test of Long's patent generator, but has been brought to a standstill by the action of the insurance companies. With calcium carbide, the base of this light, down from ninety-seven to four cents a pound and still declining, there is prospect of the light going in soon.

Rochester Druggists Doing Well.

ROCHESTER, June 6.—That dispensing health-giving material is a lucrative business is shown by the fact that nearly all the druggists in Rochester are remodeling and refitting their pharmacies. The old Newman Drug Store, now owned by The High Drug Co., is being refitted with new glass counters and fixtures, a handsome soda fountain, tile floor, etc., and promises to be one of the most modern and up-to-date pharmacies in the city.

Nelson Barrowclough, who has conducted business at 130 Eighth street for the last twenty years, has moved his stock to the corner of State and Ex-

change Place. This stand is a new location of the drug store, but promises to be one of the best in the city. Mr. Barrowclough has added new fixtures and a new onyx fountain, which are a great improvement over the fixtures at the old store.

H. B. Gilford has taken possession of the old place, 130 Eighth street, recently vacated by Nelson Barrowclough, and added wall cases, and by a little use of plate glass modernized the store to a degree which is somewhat startling to citizens who had been in the habit of buying their drugs at the old stand. Mr. Gilford at one time conducted a pharmacy on Monroe avenue which he sold, and purchased the Dr. Lung pharmacy on Lake avenue. We now understand that he has now re-sold this to Dr. Lung, who will continue the business. George Hahn, who conducts a pharmacy at the corner of State and Vincens Place, has purchased the pharmacy of the Merriman estate, across the way. He intends enlarging this and is now getting new fixtures, which are said to range between five and six thousand dollars. He also has a new soda fountain, which will be in the neighborhood of \$4,000. The plans which Mr. Hahn showed the writer, for the store of the laboratory dispensing department, are very complete, and Mr. Hahn is certainly to be congratulated on securing this valuable stand, which is one of the best on the North Side.

Retirement of a St. Louis Drug Firm.

For some time past rumors have been current as to the probability of one of the local wholesale drug houses going out of business. The expected has at last occurred. Monday morning, June 7, the papers were duly signed which transferred the entire stock of the Collins Bros. Drug Co. to the J. S. Merrell Drug Co. Many of the employees of the former house, including traveling salesmen, etc., have been retained by this firm, and every effort will be used to hold the old customers. The reason assigned for selling out was that the investment was not paying as it should. The stockholders claim they were losing money. It is pretty generally known that they have been endeavoring to make a deal ever since the first of the year, and it has at last been consummated.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, May 6.—March, April and May is a busy period for the Board of Registration in Pharmacy. Much extra labor devolves upon the members during this time in considering the applications of pharmacists for certificates, which it is necessary for each druggist to possess in order to secure sixth-class licenses from the various local licensing boards. The members are now in the midst of this laborious work, which consumes two or three days of each week during the interval above named, but it is hoped that it will be completed by the end of the present month. Already about 980 certificates have been granted and the refusals number about eighty. In connection with these applications many hearings have been held and the results have been favorable to the petitioners in cases where the facts justified that finding. These hearings will be continued throughout May.

Boston Paint Dealers Angry.

The members of the paint and oil trade do not take kindly to the Governor's veto of the bill granting them the privilege of selling alcohol. The application for this law and subsequent hearings were engineered by a committee from the Boston Associated Board of Trade. When the Governor's action became known, this committee at a meeting of the board, asked that the board's previous action be re-affirmed. The report was adopted, and action re-affirmed.

Strangely enough this measure was not opposed by the drug trade, but the paint and oil dealers were not aware of this fact and so when the bill was vetoed the druggists were generally blamed for bringing about its defeat. No action has yet been taken on the vetoed bill, but the committee on liquor law has just reported a new measure which is aimed to overcome the objections to the first bill as stated in the Governor's message. The new bill contains a registration clause which is a well-known feature of the sixth-class license law.

Moving Against the Sale of Adulterated Liquors.

For several years past an annual attempt has been made by interested parties to have a law adopted to prevent the sale of adulterated liquors. The present year was no exception to the rule and the old bill with a \$5,000 salary and \$15,000 appropriation appeared. The drug trade has always opposed the measure and perhaps more strenuously each year. To overcome some of the objections to the original bill a new draft was recently reported which provides for an inspector and assayer of liquors, who shall be appointed by the Governor for a term of three years, instead of five, who shall receive a salary of \$2,000 and traveling expenses, with privilege of appointing an assistant, with a salary of \$1,500. The police are authorized to make seizures of liquors to enforce the law. The inspector shall have free access to any place or vehicle in which liquors are sold, and prosecute violators of any of the provisions in the act.

Massachusetts Mention.

T. J. Stevens, of Portland, Me., has gone out of business and T. Hilton is to open a drug store at the same stand.

President C. A. Stover, of the M. C. P. Club, has handled the affairs of that organization with much energy. The club's annual banquet occurred at the Hotel Thorndyke, May 6th.

A fine new drug store will be opened shortly in Mallet Bay avenue, Winooski, Vt., by J. Henry McGreevy. His prescription clerk will be C. A. W. DeNoel, Ph. G. The store will be 23 by 50 feet in dimensions, and finished in white wood, carved and polished.

Frank A. Davidson, Ph. G., so well known from his long service with the T. Metcalf Co., is to take a well-earned vacation this year. It is to be a European trip of several months. He will leave July 3d, and if he is patriotic on the 4th, it will have to be on the deck of a Cunarder.

THE EXAMINER OF DRUGS AT BOSTON.

Erastus Hopkins, special examiner of drugs, medicines and chemicals, took charge of the office on May 1st, succeeding J. Thomas Leary, Ph. G., one of the leading sugar experts in this country. Mr. Leary's full four-years' term in office would not have expired for two years yet, and considerable surprise is expressed that it should be cut in half by the appointment of his successor at this time.

The Cambridge Co-operative Drug Company, Cambridge, has recently filed its annual report at the State House. The last annual meeting was held April 6th; certificate filed May 15th. Treasurer, A. A. Laing; fixed capital, \$1,200; assets, cash and debts receivable, \$881; manufactures and merchandise, \$641; total, \$1,522; liabilities, capital stock, \$1,200; debts, \$215; reserve for depreciation, \$107; total, \$1,512.

CO-OPERATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The first annual meeting of the Cambridge Co-operative Drug Company, of Cambridgeport, Mass., was held on May 6th, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: E. C. Gore, president; A. A. Laing, treasurer; directors, Geo. M. Olive, W. A. Chaplin, C. A. Bass, A. E. Lynch, E. C. Gore. This company, while yet young, has a bright future before it. Wide-awake druggists from all over the State are becoming more interested in the co-operative plan of doing business. As a prominent druggist remarked, "If we do not help ourselves, who will?"

A Commissioner in Pharmacy Appointed.

The Governor of Connecticut recently appointed Frederick S. Stevens, of Bridgeport, a member of the Pharmaceutical Commission to succeed Samuel W. Smith, of Ansonia, whose term will expire on June 1, 1897.

MR. SMITH'S RECORD.

Commenting on the retirement of Mr. Smith, one of the local newspapers says:

When Samuel W. Smith, of Ansonia, goes out of office next June, as a member of the Board of Pharmacy Commissioners, he can retire with the proud consciousness that he has labored earnestly and conscientiously for the interests of his profession during his term of three years. He has been active, attending all the meetings, and has done all in his power to advance the standard of the pharmacists of the State—a very important matter when we come to consider that a prescription clerk has our lives in his hands. Ansonia regrets that Mr. Smith did not succeed himself, but Gov. Cooke saw fit to honor a gold Democrat; that is, if politics entered into the matter at all.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Business continues dull, but payments are being more regularly made and customers are only purchasing such goods as they require and in some instances are paying cash for them. The retail druggists report business better, which is owing to the increase in the number of cases of sickness, principally colds and pneumonia.

Generally about this time of the year many of the retail druggists begin to make changes in their stores. There is not as much new work going on this year as has been the case for some time past. Many of the druggists have had plans prepared for extensive alterations, but do not care about making them until business is on a better paying basis. The soda water business has begun and this, with the sale of root beer, is helping many of them to meet expenses. On Girard avenue and other streets which lead to the park the druggists located on them are doing a thriving business in dispensing "soft" drinks to the thirsty.

Anxious About the Pharmacy Law.

Considerable anxiety is being developed in this city in relation to the Pharmacy bill, which is now before the State Legislature. It has passed the House with a good majority, and it is believed that it will receive favorable treatment from the Senate. If this bill becomes a

law it will nip in the bud a scheme which has lately been formed in this city for forming a big retail drug store trust. It is understood that a number of capitalists have formed a pool with the intention of starting up stores in various sections of the city. While these stores will be managed by a regular graduate, he will only be the figurehead. Two, if not more of these stores have been started, and as the backers are after a good return for their investment, it is almost superfluous to say that quick sales are to be the order of the day, and prices will be generally cut. Notwithstanding the members of the N. W. D. A. as a body are against selling to the cutter, he has no trouble in laying in a stock. One of the cutters advertised as a feeler a few days ago a well-known make of soap, which retails from 18 to 25 cents a cake, for 11 cents.

Philadelphia Notes.

M. Goldsmith has bought out the store at Sixth and Division streets, Camden, N. J.

J. H. Mishkin has opened a new and attractive store at Eighth and Catherine streets.

A. Roidot, of 805 Vine street, has recently met with a great loss in the death of his wife.

Barret Bros have purchased from Dr. De Groff the store conducted by him in Camden, N. J.

B. Snyder has purchased the old-established drug store at Tenth and Locust street from the heirs of the late C. H. Tatem. This is one of the oldest stands in this city.

H. Wendell, Third and George streets, the well-known manufacturer of the Swiss lozenges, is now a devotee of the bicycle, and since he has become an expert he recommends the use of his lozenges as against all other kinds of gum.

The wholesale and retail druggists are doing all they can to secure the co-operation of their representatives at Harrisburg in getting the new pharmacy bill through the House. It is said it will have little if any opposition in the Senate.

Tess Bros., who recently bought out the store which has been conducted by C. E. Spencer, at Seventh and Master streets, have sold their other store on Frankford avenue, above Lehigh, so that they can devote all their time to their new store.

Alfred B. Wenrich, whose store, 18 North Thirteenth street, was burned out sometime ago, has opened a new one at 24 North Thirteenth street, where he has fitted it up with all the latest goods, and it is now one of the attractions of this part of the city.

On June 1 the regular meeting of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy was held, at which Professors Lowe and Kraemer were elected professors of materia medica and botany respectively. At this meeting there was a new prize offered by Mahlon N. Kline, which is to consist of a fine prescription balance, which is to be awarded to the one securing the highest mark in pharmacy.

The Wholesale Drug Company, Limited, of this city, which has a large show window in the front of its store on Arch street, above Sixth, has a very attractive display, consisting of a pyramid of bottles of Ritter's unfermented grape juice in the centre, with the inside windows and walls as a background, which are draped with the grape-vine and clusters of grapes. It attracts considerable attention, and the crowds have been so great that the police have been required to exercise their authority to keep the people moving.

Schandein & Linn have erected on the second floor of their building a large show room, in which the goods which they manufacture, as well as the various premiums they give, are set off to advantage. The room is lighted by a number of Welshbach lights, and the improvement is something that has been greatly needed for a long time. Mr. Lind was in Baltimore last week and did a fair business. By this time he is on his way South, where he will go as far as New Orleans. This house is well known in the South, and their trade there is one of the largest of the Northern perfumers.

Professor Remington has been appointed a delegate to attend the International Pharmaceutical Congress, which is to be held at Brussels.

He left the city on June 3 to attend the meeting of the Nebraska Pharmaceutical Association as their guest. After the meeting it is understood he will take a trip through the Yellowstone Park, but will return to this city about June 20 so as to be able to open the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, which is to be held at Delaware Water Gap, beginning June 22. Professor Moerk intends to ride on his bicycle from this city to the place of meeting. Mr. Stiles, president of the Alumni Association, and D. Weidemann and Professors Trimble and Lowe will also attend.

A BRAVE DRUGGIST GETS HIS REWARD.

There is balm in Gilead even in the drug business, and while a mixer of medicines does not often pose as a hero, once in a while there is a case of this kind in which the druggist achieves fame without solicitation. It appears that during the last summer Mr. Collins, who is clerk in one of the drug stores at Atlantic City, happened to be walking along the beach and saw a young lady and her escort struggling in the water, and in danger of being drowned. The escort, evidently believing self-preservation the first law of nature, for he left the lady to battle with the waves. Mr. Collins took this in at a glance, and, without changing his clothing, went to her assistance and succeeded in saving her from a watery grave. When brought ashore she was unconscious, and when she came to, Collins had departed. No one knew who her preserver was, and for several days she was in ignorance, until going into a drug store to get her customary soda and cream, she spied him fixing up a prescription. She was very profuse in her thanks, and a few days later her father called on Mr. Collins and importuned him to accept a thousand dollars in appreciation of his bravery. This Mr. Collins refused to do, which action caused him to be held in high esteem by the lady and her parents. It appears that this impromptu acquaintance has ripened into something stronger, and within a short time he is to take the place of the young man who took the lady in bathing. The marriage is to be consummated shortly, and in the meantime Mr. Collins is making preparations for opening a drug store of his own in this city.

OHIO.

The College and the University.

Ever since the absorption of the College of Pharmacy by the Cincinnati University has been discussed the former institution has been in endless correspondence with the latter, looking toward a favorable settlement by which the interests of the college might not suffer. Overtures were made and committees appointed to confer with the trustees of the university to that end. At the January meeting of the members of the college an Appraisal Committee was even appointed to appraise the property of the institution, so that the trustees of the university might be able to act intelligently upon the proposition of the absorption.

To all these proceedings obstacles presented themselves time and again, until the negotiations have practically come to a standstill. The directors of the college finally came to the conclusion that the university would proceed to establish a college of pharmacy of its own, without consulting with the institution with which they were once allied, or deeming it necessary to purchase its paraphernalia and acting independently of it. A scheme is now on foot, however, which will greatly change the aspect of affairs, and if carried to a successful issue will interfere with the plans of the university. The scheme is to consolidate with the Academy of Pharmacy, which counts among its members some of the most prominent druggists of the city. With a membership of nearly 100 pharmacists, its influence upon the university would be enormous. A meeting will be held in the near future, at which the situation will be more fully discussed and steps taken to carry the plan into immediate execution.

Cincinnati News Notes.

Business is picking up.

There is a good demand for soda.

Fennel's Pharmacy is very pretty.

Cora Dow expects to move about July 1.

George Bydde has returned from a trip up the C.H. and D.

Dr. Daniel W. McCarthy, once well known here in drug and medical circles, died recently at the home of relatives, in St. Louis, Mo. He was buried here.

Assistant Food and Dairy Commissioner Adler, of this city, is collecting samples of beer, which he will have put to a test, and if they are found impure, arrests will be made.

Professor Adolph Lue, of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, is laid up at the Cincinnati Hospital with two fractured ribs. He was injured while botanizing in the woods near College Hill.

Philip W. Drackett, who was formerly in the drug business in Chattanooga, Tenn., is now traveling in Ohio and Kentucky for the Stein-Vogeler Drug Company. Philip is very popular with the trade.

Colonel Fred Herbst, a well-known druggist, of Columbus, Ohio, has been appointed State Drug Inspector by Dairy and Food Commissioner Joseph Blackburn. Herbst will assume his duties at once.

George W. Kylius is more than pleased with his new drug store at Woodburn and Fairfax avenues, Walnut Hills. He has purchased a fine soda fountain, which will soon be placed in position. The store will be remodeled.

Werner & Simonson, the well-known chemists of this city, are now making large quantities of hydrogen dioxide, which they are supplying to jobbers and retailers. Prof. Simonson is fast becoming one of the best-known chemists in the State.

At the solicitation of his many friends and former students of the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, Prof. Adolph Lue has arranged for a series of botanical excursions for druggists. Various places of interest near this city will be visited.

B. George & Co. have opened a new drug store at Winchester, Ky. This firm purchased the goods for their new store from the Stein, Vogeler Company, of this city. The same wholesale house fitted up a new drug store at Lexington, Ky., for Childs Brothers recently.

Strange as it may seem, none of the local drug houses have as yet arranged for displays at the Tennessee Centennial and International Exposition. There are a number of local manufacturing concerns that could make a most creditable display in the drug line at the Tennessee exhibition.

Edward Bryson, who is a candidate for the Postmastership of Covington, Ky., has sold out his interest in the drug store at Fourth and York streets. D. J. Leahy, who was connected with the Joseph R. Peebles Company for a number of years, is now selling cigars for the Stein, Vogeler Drug Company.

Henry Sicking, who conducts a number of retail groceries in various parts of the city, was recently arrested on a charge of selling adulterated sugar. Mrs. Lillian Burlew bought some sugar at one of Sicking's places, and when she boiled it at home it turned blue. Constable Williams arrested Sicking, and he was released on bail bond for his appearance next Monday.

Cleveland Items.

Joe D. Coblenz, formerly of Springfield, O., and now in the drug business in Washington, D. C., was married there on April 7 to Miss Lillian B. Shalkop of Washington.

Dr. G. Stoskopf, who has conducted various enterprises in this city in the past, has purchased a drug store on Pearl street. He has placed the store in charge of William O'Brian.

George Zirker, who formerly conducted a pharmacy on St. Clair street, has purchased the store formerly owned by Zantiny Bros., on the corner of Lexington and Dunham avenues, and is making a big hit.

The friends of S. E. Strong, of Strong, Cobb & Co., were greatly disappointed when that gentleman returned to this city alone recently. It had been rumored that he had taken unto himself a wife, but it appears that the rumor was unfounded.

DRUGGISTS STOOD FIRM.

Fire Director's Hechler's name appeared in a batch of suits brought before Justice Bauder a few days ago. Hechler owns two or three drug stores around town. Some time ago the director and about 80 other druggists accepted an offer from agents representing a Chicago firm.

The offer was to the effect that if the druggists would purchase \$25 worth of medicine their business would be extensively advertised throughout the city. Each druggist claims that the agent assured him that he would have the exclusive sale of the medicine. About 80 druggists were in the deal. They clubbed together and refused to pay for the medicine. Several suits were begun. They were dismissed without trial.

MICHIGAN.

Geo. B. Honeywell, druggist at Akron, has opened a store at Ogray.

Vic. Roussin, of Ludington, has opened a bazaar in connection with his drug store.

The Lester & Newton Drug Co., at Marine City, has bought the drug store of Wm. E. Hunt.

Frank C. Payne has been succeeded by Frank C. Payne & Co., in the drug and grocery business at Watersmeet.

Cynthia Meyers, druggist at 448 Dix avenue, Detroit, has sold the stock to C. E. Coffron, who will continue the business at the above number.

F. T. Woolston, a registered pharmacist of Grand Rapids, has gone to Eaton Rapids, and taken the management of J. A. Balcom's store.

In a fire that destroyed half the business portion of Bloomington, the drug store of Noble Whalen was burned, the loss on stock being \$300.

Dr. Beebe's drug store, at Wixom, was burglarized on the night of May 10th, and a considerable amount of cash, drugs and cigars taken.

A. A. Goodsell, druggist at Jasper, will be a banker, as well as druggist, and is preparing to build a bank, which will be opened about July 1st.

F. G. Thiers, of the drug firm of Fox & Thiers, at Mt. Pleasant, was elected an alderman on the Republican ticket at the recent spring election.

Koon & Hopperstead, of the Central drug store, Muskegon, are having their store remodeled, and will have a handsome place when it is completed.

Dr. E. C. Delevan is opening a drug store on Broad street, Hillsdale, having fitted up a place in good style, and installed a set of handsome fixtures.

Jas. N. Hill, of Otsego, has sold a half interest in his drug store at that place, and removed to Plainwell, where he formerly resided.

F. J. Ellenburg has opened his elegant new drug store in the Downey block with a fine display and good music, and is now doing a stirring business.

Elmer Crittenden, who has been in the employ of L. A. Goodrich, at Hillsdale, will be a partner with Dr. Delevan in his new drug store on Broad street.

The Hazeltine & Perkins Drug Co., of Grand Rapids, Mich., has enlarged and improved its quarters, and the office and salesroom now occupies the front portion of three stores.

The new firm of Davis & Maurer, of Cadillac, Mich., have been rushing things at a lively rate to get their new store in readiness to open June 1, and their efforts have been crowned with success.

John De Boe and F. D. Vos, Jr., of Grand Rapids, have formed a partnership, under the style of John De Boe & Co., and engaged in the manufacture of druggists' supplies at 21 Fountain street.

Ed. Robinson, the Bellevue (Mich.) baseball druggist, has taken the management of the Lansing State league team for the season, and in his absence the store is under the charge of Dr. E. C. Waltersdorf.

M. A. Jones, who has been for some time in the employ of Alsdorf & Son, at South Haven, has purchased the drug store of Dr. K. W. Culver, and moved it into the building formerly occupied by the Citizens' bank.

White & Beebe, from Eaton Rapids, who recently purchased the Collins drug store at Albion, Mich., are both old hands in the business. L. T. White, of the new firm, has been in the trade 31 years, and Mr. Beebe 14 years.

A burglar, who said his name was Lyon, was found dead drunk in Dan Meseroll's drug store, at Jackson, on the morning of May 12th. He had loaded himself with packages of drugs and cigars and then loaded up with whisky.

Detectives Tucker and Newberry, of Detroit, bought liquor of Druggist Joseph Lohrstofer, of Port Huron, and this resulted in his arrest. Prosecuting Attorney Walsh, of the latter city, has given notice that he will strictly enforce every part of the law with regard to the sale of liquors.

The creditors of the late Farnham drug store at Marquette, Mich., which was closed by the savings bank and Williams, Davis, Brooks & Co., of Detroit, have leased a store and will open it with the stock of the defunct concern. A man from the Detroit house will take charge for the new company.

L. H. Patterson, formerly with E. T. Webb, and of late manager of the Brooks Drug Co., Detroit, has purchased the entire stock of the latter company, and will continue the business under the name of the Patterson Drug Co. Mr. Patterson is a well-known and popular young man, and will have a liberal patronage.

L. C. Goodrich, a druggist at Kalkaska, has discontinued the business, and the stock has been removed to South Boardman, where a store will be conducted under the management of O. C. Goodrich, who formerly owned the outfit. The Goodrich store was operated at Kalkaska for eighteen years, and was the first drug store located in the village.

Fred Burn & Co., of Center avenue, Bay City, have completed extensive improvements and enlargements in their store, and greatly increased their facilities for taking care of the trade. They have also made an addition to their staff by employing E. Anschutz, an expert chemist, who has been of late in the service of F. H. J. Van Emster, of Bay City.

The committee of the Michigan Legislature, which is considering the anti-vivisection bill, paid a visit to the laboratory of Parke, Davis & Co. recently for the purpose of investigating the experiments there on animals in the bacteriological department, and witnessed the extraction of anti-toxin from horses. They then went to Ann Arbor to investigate experiments at the university.

C. L. Davis and L. L. Maurer have formed a partnership under the firm name of Davis & Maurer, and entered the drug business at Cadillac. Mr. Davis was in the business at Cadillac for thirteen years, and his stock was then destroyed by fire. Mr. Maurer was formerly prescription clerk for H. L. Van Vranken at Cadillac. The new firm have temporary quarters in the old postoffice building, but will move into a new place September 1st.

A year ago last March John P. Benson, an iron molder, sent to the drug store of William A. Dohany, 693 Michigan avenue, Detroit, for a strengthening plaster. He claims that he sent for a capsicum plaster, but that he received a plaster of cantharides instead, which produced disastrous results, and that he was unable to work for a long time. He therefore sued for \$1,000 damages, and, after a trial, which lasted nearly a week, received a verdict of \$500.

F. N. Chapel, a druggist, of Charlevoix, Mich., has bought the Ingleside Hotel property on the corner of Bridge and Clinton streets, that city, and has a force of men at work reconstructing it. The building has to be lowered to the level of the sidewalk and moved out to the street line and a flat roof put on it. In the fall he expects to build an addition to it and make a new brick front to the whole structure. When this is done he will have one of the most extensive drug establishments in the State.

The Shott drug store in the Tower block, Saginaw, is to be extensively remodeled, according to the most modern ideas. The block stands in such position that it has a frontage on three streets. A large bay show window will be made on Jefferson avenue, with an entrance on each side, one on Genesee avenue and one on Lapeer street. The Genesee avenue side, with the exception of the entrance, will be made into plate glass windows. The interior will be fitted up in elaborate style and heated by steam.

CHANGES IN THE DRUG TARIFF SCHEDULE

The Bill in the Senate.

In taking up the drug schedule, Mr. Vest, of Missouri, moved an amendment to paragraph 10, so as to fix the rate of crude borax at 1 1-2 cents and refined borax at 2 cents per pound. After brief debate, the amendment was disagreed to without a division.

When paragraph 19, relating to barks, beans and like drugs, was reached, Mr. Aldrich moved an amendment of 1-4 cent per pound, in addition to the 10 per cent provided by the bill. Mr. Aldrich said the foreigners were securing the trade on these poorer classes of drugs under the present arrangement.

Mr. Vest questioned this, saying the Americans controlled the market, and exported \$900,000 last year. He demanded a roll-call, on which the Aldrich amendment was agreed to—35 to 21. The vote was a party one, except that Jones and Stewart, of Nevada, and Pettigrew, of South Dakota, voted in the affirmative.

Committee amendments were agreed to on liquorice extract, chicle, magnesia, alizarine assistant, cotton seed oil, poppy seed oil, fusil oil, peppermint oil.

Mr. Aldrich withdrew the committee amendment on opium prepared for smoking, leaving it at \$6 per pound.

Mr. Jones, of Arkansas, resisted the other features of the opium paragraph, saying great increase had been made on a drug of universal use. He moved to amend the rate on morphine from \$1 to 50 cents per ounce, and said he would later move to place crude and unmanufactured opium on the free list. Mr. Jones' amendment was disagreed to—yeas 24, nays 39.

The paint paragraph led to some debate. Mr. Aldrich stated that the increase was justified as a measure of protection to the American paint makers. Mr. Vest answered that the export of \$880,000 worth of paint refuted the claim that the producers needed more protection. The paragraph was agreed to, however, with a vote.

On lead, litharge, Mr. Vest moved an amendment to reduce the duty from 2 1-2 to 1 1-2 cents, which was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Aldrich offered a committee amendment to increase chlorate of potash from 2 to 2 1-2 cents. This was resisted by Mr. Vest, who said the article was required in manufacturing cotton goods. He made a general plea against taxing raw material.

Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, said the change was designed to free the United States from dependence on the United Alkali Trust of England, and to encourage an American company, which proposes to utilize the power of Niagara Falls.

"I am too much of an American," remarked Mr. Vest, "to think that Niagara Falls needs any protection to permit competition with foreign producers."

Senators Caffery, Chilton and Gray spoke against the proposed rate, and Messrs. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Gear, of Iowa, for it. Mr. Gallinger stated that this started a new American industry, just as protection had started the tin plate industry.

"You can build up anything, if you only give subsidy enough," declared Mr. Gray. "You can grow oranges under glass in New Hampshire."

The Aldrich amendment increasing the rate on chlorate of potash to 2 1-2 cents was agreed to—yeas 33, nays 27.

The committee amendments were agreed to on ochre, orange mineral, red lead, varnishes, vermilion red, white lead, oxide of zinc paints, acetate of lead, caustic potash and prussiate of potash.

ILLINOIS.

Anti - Department Store Bill De- feated.

Vote Stood 77 to 66.

CHICAGO, June 4.—The Anti-Department Store Bill has been defeated, so far as the present session of the General Assembly is concerned. This was the last day of the session, and the bill came up on the order of final passage in the House this afternoon. It was called up by Gus Nohe, and was read amid an outburst of hand-clapping. A short and hot debate followed, old issues being rehashed, the principal point dwelt upon being the alleged unconstitutionality of the measure. The roll-call sent the bill to defeat by a vote of 77 to 66. Louis Lehman, of Chicago, telegraphed Albert E. Ebert, who was at the Champaign meeting, that money was used so freely last evening that the country members changed their opinions right and left. One hundred and seventeen had given faithful promises to support the bill, but there was a remarkable diminution in their number last night. Their inability to have their side of the case freely printed here is largely set down by the druggists and others as a cause of their defeat. The machine men were also lukewarm. In spite of the setback, the proprietors of the smaller stores are not disheartened.

Condition of Trade.

CHICAGO, June 5.—There have been few changes in the Chicago drug market during the last week. This has surprised many, as it was expected that proposed changes in the tariff would have considerable effect. Trade is apparently more easily affected in Chicago by the price of corn than it is by the probable action of Congress on the tariff. There is considerable depression throughout the corn belt, and some of the drug houses say they do not look for any material change until the price of the grain is raised. The idea is that if the farmer is thriving all lines of business in his locality will also do well.

CHICAGO DRUG BOWLERS.

The official averages of the Chicago Drug Trade Bowling League have been compiled. The gold medal for the highest score goes to Mr. Armstrong, who won it in a roll-off with Messrs. Matthews and Bauer. In addition to being able to point back to a large number of most enjoyable evenings, the members have made the following showing:

Games. Average.		Games. Average.	
Matthews	40 141 25-40	Cobb	10 118 7-10
Baker	44 156 36-44	Medbery	28 118 15-28
Armstrong	56 140 3-56	Waldron	32 118 1-32
Lyon	24 136 22-44	Blocki	56 117 17-26
Kasbaum	26 132 1-26	Black	10 112 9-10
Langenhahn	42 128 6-42	Hevenar	8 111 2-8
Stanbury	42 127 12-42	Mathes	42 106 3-42
Bauer	56 123 22-56	Fechter	42 100 19-42
Gaul	18 121 11-18	Walker	6 93 2-6
Stimmings	18 121 2-18	Stover	52 113 4-52

Baker, Lyons, Stimmings and Stover each won the medal on two nights.

Notes.

Arthur L. Besse of St. Anne, Ill., has sold out to Godfrey Allain.

John P. Coffee, of Freeport, Ill., will engage in other business. His successor is P. Hamgaard.

A. B. Cochran, of St. Joseph, Mich., has sold his stock to Clarence N. Menold, formerly at Fenville, Mich.

R. Ricoby, who, in the past, has been identified with the drug trade of St. Joseph, Mich., has re-engaged in the same line of business.

N. Morper, of Evanston, Ill., has been succeeded by Perley Burritt. The latter is well known socially in Chicago's university suburb.

The A. J. Keller drug stock at Fort Wayne, recently owned by Grimm & Gocke, has been sold by J. E. Graft, formerly of Sigourney, Ia.

Hixon & Eppley, of Grand Ledge, Mich., have been succeeded by Hixon & Bromley, Mr. Bromley having purchased Mr. Eppley's interest in the business.

G. F. Gardiner, of the Violet Manufacturing Company, is on a trip to New York and Boston on business connected with the Violet Manufacturing Company.

C. H. Patterson, of Jackson, Mich., has purchased the stock of the Brooks Drug Company, and will continue the business under the title of the Patterson pharmacy.

The Allegretti Chocolate Cream Company has secured an injunction against B. F. Rubel, F. A. Rubel and Giacomo Allegretti enjoining them from the use of the name Allegretti.

The pepsin works of Armour & Co., at the Union stockyards, have been destroyed by fire. There was a loud explosion during the fire, and this was attributed by some to the pepsin.

Bert Gage has purchased a one-half interest in the store of S. C. Butterfield at Hampshire, Ill. The firm will continue business at the same stand under the name of Butterfield & Gage.

Denver Doings.

Chris Van Zant has recently purchased the store corner of Twenty-seventh and Champa streets, and reports business good.

C. S. Prowitt has removed from the Masonic Temple, and consolidated with The Prowitt Pharmacy Co., corner of Seventeenth and Glenarm streets.

The Scholtz Drug Company and The Hunter Drug Company, doing business on opposite corners of Sixteenth and Curtis streets, have leased the Tabour Opera House, corner of Sixteenth and Curtis streets, and will have one of the finest stores in the United States.

M. Perkins has disposed of the store corner of Fourteenth and Alta streets, to Mr. Ira D. Inman, who has been with John Anglum for a long time. Mr. Inman is well equipped for the drug business, and has the best wishes of a large number of friends for his success in business.

C. E. Ward has retired as business manager of the "Rocky Mountain Druggist," and will be succeeded by C. S. Kline. The journal will be enlarged and improved. Mr. C. M. Ford is still editor. C. S. Kline is well known to the drug trade as secretary of the Colorado Pharmaceutical Society and vice-president of the Denver Pharmaceutical Association.

Charles F. Woehner, of Great Falls, Mont., died at Leavenworth, Kas., on May 4. The deceased was well known to the drug trade of the Northwest. He served his apprenticeship with Theodore Eggersdorf, in Leavenworth, and was in the employ of the Richardson Drug Co., of St. Louis, for two years. In 1881 he went to Atchison, Kan., where he was foreman for the wholesale drug house of McPike & Fox until 1885, when he went to Indianola, Neb., and opened a pharmacy, which he conducted until he removed to Great Falls, in the fall of 1890.

MISSOURI.

Dell Bergen has purchased the drug store at High and Morgan streets. Mr. Bergen has long been one of the leading druggists of the city.

Dr. Smith, the well-known druggist, at 4100 Chateau avenue, has just got nicely settled in his new store building, and added a sub-station post office to his stand.

H. J. Meyer, a former member of the Meyer Bros. Drug Co., is a candidate for the U. S. Consulship at Cape Town, South Africa, where he is now engaged in business.

C. V. Coelln, one of the old-time druggists of St. Louis, at 2401 South Broadway, is making arrangements to take an extended trip through the Mediterranean this summer.

John Guttman, clerk for S. L. Pickett, Jefferson avenue and Chestnut street, has won the bicycle offered by the Hood's Sarsaparilla Co. to the clerk securing the most testimonials from customers to whom they had sold this remedy.

Theo. F. Hagenow, the popular druggist at Fifteenth street and Chateau avenue, came home a few nights ago to find three men endeavoring to crack his safe. They took Mr. Hagenow behind the prescription counter, and bade him watch the operation. They discovered him first, and as he was unarmed, he could do nothing but obey orders. They finally took fright, and departed with but a small amount of booty.

Western News Notes.

Mr. H. M. Thompson is again at the prescription case of P. H. Tinsdles, of Kirwin.

Mrs. W. F. Kent, wife of the Beloit druggist, has returned from an extended trip East.

W. H. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & Neitzel, of Concordia, is spending a few weeks at Eureka Springs, Mo., for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. W. B. Welsh, the wife of the manager of the Parchen D'Aschud Drug Co., of Butte, is a very accomplished artiste in porcelain painting and kiln burning.

We had the pleasure of meeting at the Knutsford Hotel, Salt Lake, while on their wedding tour, Mr. Julius Crapser and bride from Colorado Springs. Mr. C. holds a prominent position with the old and reliable house of F. E. Robinson, of Colorado Springs, a house of almost national fame and reputation.

F. H. Paxson, of Paxson & Rockefeller, also of Butte, of the same type of men, is about to take a trip to Central America which will extend over a couple of months.

A Traveler in Wyoming.

N. E. Wyoming has no more beautifully located town or site than that of the famous general's name, Sheridan, and no more genial, enterprising business man than W. H. Edelman (Billy). The first thing that strikes the visitor's eye as he descends from the vestibule train of the Burlington, is a most inviting-looking building, named after the famous "Sheridan Sun," and he is informed that W. F. Cody (Buffalo Bill) and others are the proprietors, so that the Eastern "tenderfoot" is at once impressed with the fact that he "is West," sure enough. The writer of this can conscientiously advise any of the DRUGGIST's readers who may be visiting in the West not to fail to take in that famous resort in South Dakota called the Hot Springs, as did the writer of this with two other commercial evangelists from Chicago, representing Dr. Price's famous goods by Mr. Hart, and the large house of Sprague, Warner & Co., represented by Mr. Pitzer, and the writer, who, I am glad to say, all attended church on Easter Sunday, and took a plunge in the large plunge bath in the afternoon. Visitors will find extremely courteous attention and consideration from Host Clark, of the Evans Hostelry, a building which cost half a million dollars. It is certainly one of the most delightful spots for health, enjoyment and real comfort that the writer knows of.



AMONG THE TRAVELING SALESMEN.



G. C. HEALY,
Western Traveler for Johnson & Johnson.

G. C. Healy, or Grover Cleveland Healy as he is known to the traveling profession, first saw the light of day at Connersville, Ind. We are not told what his early training was, or how he endeared himself to his nurse and those in charge of his education, but since he has been an electric light of commerce, his record surpasses that of many who have been members of the profession for a quarter of a century. He started on the road selling Greene's August Flower, covering N. Y. State, and we believe at that time he traveled in a golden chariot, during the summer, making small towns, doing the large ones by rail in the winter months. After several years of this life, his record became known to Johnson & Johnson, who immediately closed a contract with the gentleman, and for the past five years he has been selling absorbent cotton and surgical dressings. Mr. Healy always carries samples of his ware concealed about his person which he exhibits at every opportunity in concert halls and in all places of amusement where he spends his evenings. He says his motto is "Treat, Trade and Travel," and he travels in Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee. He is an ardent admirer of the National game, and can always tell you the score and standing of any of the league teams. In his earlier days, he took some little interest in horse races and always had the faculty of picking the winner, but we believe since he has devoted himself absolutely to Johnson & Johnson's lines, he no longer poses as a sport. A distinguishing feature of his attire is a red cross button, which he was never known to take off—not even in a Turkish bath.

George M. Smyth, who has been on a trip West for John M. Maris & Co., has returned to his home in Philadelphia. Mr. Smyth is taking good care of himself now and has again taken up athletic exercise to keep down his avoirdupois.

George L. Page, who was formerly a member of the well-known firm of Hyde & Page,

of Rochester, has lately engaged with the Upjohn Pill & Granule Co., of Kalamazoo, and New York, and is engaged in canvassing Rochester and Buffalo for the company. He is a good salesman and reports a promising business in both cities. At present he is covering Buffalo and makes the Riggs drug store, in the Iroquois Hotel, his headquarters while in the city. There is complaint of late that the drug trade is dropping off. Even druggists who have enjoyed a good winter trade are feeling blue, but Mr. Page is smiling over his neat sales and appears to be as nearly independent of the ups and downs of the trade as is possible in this poor world. All of which goes further to prove that he was born to his business.

Irving S. Wood, Buffalo College class of '97, who has for some time been a clerk in Gregory's Genesee Pharmacy, has taken a position as traveling salesman for the Empire State Drug Company, and will soon be doing the State in the interest of the new and stirring company. He has been succeeded by F. H. Coon, of Eldred, Pa.

Lance Pays No Fares on the New York Central.

P. R. Lance, who travels the country for Wm. R. Warner & Co., bears a singular resemblance to Chauncey M. Depew. Recently, while going from Albany to New York, and while in a New York Central Pullman smoking compartment, he noticed the conductor taking up the tickets. The conductor bowed politely and said "Howdy," and passed on. Mr. Lance had evidently been taken for the New York Central's President. At the World's Fair Mr. Lance mingled with the throng gathered to hear an address by Mr. Depew. While promenading Denew's double was surrounded by admirers, who insisted on shaking his hands. Col. Lance took the honors with as much grace as possible.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Harry Fox has succeeded J. B. Clay in the Hutchinson territory for McPike & Fox.

W. H. Gallenkamp, of this city, was best man at the Green-Seabury wedding at Orange, N. J., June 2d.

Dr. W. H. Harrison has lately purchased the drug store and practice of Dr. A. B. Sellards, at Scranton, Kan.

H. B. Woolston, city salesman for Whitall, Tatum & Co., is spending his vacation in New York and Philadelphia.

J. E. Rice has opened a new drug store at Mt. Carroll, Ill. The entire stock was furnished by Morrisson, Plummer & Co.

J. E. Matthes, Chicago, manager for Whitall, Tatum & Co., has purchased a handsome residence at 5307 Washington Boulevard, and will move into it about June 11.

C. A. Gifford, the Iowa representative for Morrisson, Plummer & Co., is ill at his home, at Boone, Iowa. The territory is now being covered by their former representative, W. H. Mannard.

Frank S. Hereth, of the Searle Hereth Co., is doing the firm proud at the State meeting at Champaign, this week. He will also represent the company at the Iowa meeting at Waterloo, Monday and Tuesday, and the St. Louis convention, Wednesday and Thursday of next week.

FROM NEW YORK STATE.

A well-known traveling representative, who calls on the drug trade in the northwestern part of New York State, writes to Drummerdom, complaining of the scarcity of news. He says the traveling men of the State are a unit in booming the meeting of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, at Manhattan Beach, next July. Business is generally quiet, and the dull season is approaching.

M. L. Bennett & Son, who have a store in Watkins, N. Y., have established another at Penn Yan, N. Y. There have been more new soda fountains placed this season than was ever known before. The bicycle and fountain seem to have the call up here. The Bright Chemical Co. (Bright's Kidney Bean), are doing quite a business, and are extensive advertisers. Their address is Little Falls, N. Y. When you want to give L. A. McGraw a shot, ask if he still loves the Erie road. Jones' phrase now, as you know, is "He still pays it." Bob Service has had one copyrighted; it is "And the blow almost killed father." He is working it for all he is worth.

PHILADELPHIA ITEMS.

Frank Henry, of the Henry Drug Company of Louisville, Ky., was in Philadelphia last week, looking after the interests of his house amongst the doctors there.

James M. Whitecar, one of Smith, Kline & French Co.'s local representatives, attended a meeting of the G. A. R. of Pennsylvania at Johnstown, last week.

Major H. C. Chambers, who represents the house of John M. Maris & Co., has just returned to Philadelphia from a trip to the West and South. He reports that he did a fair business, but there is no improvement in trade.

A Massachusetts Judge on the Right to Dispense.

BOSTON, June 7.—An important case has developed from a police raid upon the store of Frank M. Proctor, of Somerville. Several sealed earthen jugs of whisky and a quantity of empty beer bottles, jugs and glasses were seized by the officials. At the trial the important fact was brought out that the officers were provided with keys to the church and that they watched the store from within this edifice by peering through the windows. The officers testified to the number of men entering and leaving the store, stating that some of them went behind the prescription counter and upon leaving the place a few appeared to be intoxicated.

Mr. Proctor testified that only physicians and employees were permitted to

pass behind the show-cases and that it would be impossible for the officers to have observed what they claimed because of the elevation of the church and the awnings on his store. This latter evidence was verified by two witnesses who had tested the matter. He claimed that the whisky was to be used in prescriptions and that the empty bottles had contained beer, which had been used by his wife, who is ill. Mr. Proctor also produced between twenty and thirty prescriptions from Somerville physicians calling for whisky. Two of these physicians testified for the defence, and stated that any druggist who desired to be equipped to fill physician's prescriptions must keep whisky and other liquors in stock. The judge, during the trial, gave it as his opinion that druggists were entitled to keep liquors for prescription uses. Despite this fact, the defendant was found guilty and fined on the first charge \$150, and on the second \$75. The case was appealed.

Tax-Free Alcohol.

[From the New York Evening Post, May 11, 1897.]

The tax on distilled spirits forms so large a part of the total sum of the national revenue that any contemplated change in it is a matter of wide interest. The present rate of tax is \$1.10 per gallon, in place of the former rate of 90 cents. This is the rate fixed in the Wilson bill. It was supposed that this addition of 20 cents per gallon would not stimulate illicit distillation, but it seems to have done so. The number of illicit stills found and suppressed has largely increased since the new rate went into effect, and the revenue collected from that source has declined 16 per cent. Accordingly, Secretary Gage recommends that the rate be reduced again to 90 cents.

It was provided, also, in the Wilson bill that any manufacturer desiring to use alcohol in the arts, or in any medicinal or like compound, might use the same under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and receive a rebate from the Treasury equal to the amount of the tax paid on it. This clause of the bill was enacted against the remonstrances of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and of the Secretary of the Treasury, who declared that no regulations could be made in this country which would protect the Government against fraud. The bill was passed in a slap-dash manner, but the Secretary framed no regulations on the subject, and consequently no rebate was paid. The following year Congress repealed the provision. The reasons why the plan would not work were referred to in Mr. David A. Wells' recent article in the *Popular Science Monthly*, thus:

"The circumstance that some of the countries of Europe, especially Great Britain, allow alcohol mixed exclusively with naphtha (methyl), and in very large stipulated quantities, to be exempt from taxation, but the use of which, from the nauseous smell and taste thereby imparted, is exceedingly limited, has no bearing on the situation in the United States. In Europe the process of methylation is conducted under the supervision of revenue officials, as it must be in the United States. In the former countries the number of grain distilleries, with bonded warehouses attached, where the process must be mainly conducted, is comparatively small. In the United States it is comparatively large; the number operated in the single State of North Carolina in 1895 being largely in excess of the number in the whole of Great Britain. If, in addition to the number of inspectors and gaugers required at the distilleries for an honest administration of the exemption, the

number of druggists who use alcohol in medicinal preparations (which has been officially estimated as at least 32,000) and manufacturers of patent medicines are taken into account, the problem confronting the administration of the internal revenue department of the Government might be well characterized as appalling."

In connection with this matter a recent report made by the Massachusetts Board of Health touching the composition of certain popular and well-advertised medicines, and showing the percentage of alcohol contained in them, becomes interesting, viz:

	Per ct. alcohol.
Ayer's sarsaparilla.....	26.2
Thayer's compound extract of sarsaparilla.....	21.5
Paine's celery compound.....	21.0
Hood's sarsaparilla.....	18.3
Greene's nervura.....	17.2
Allen's sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Dana's sarsaparilla.....	13.5
Corbett's Shaker sarsaparilla.....	8.3
Radway's resolvent.....	7.9

The project to exempt alcohol used in the arts has been again brought forward. Indeed, it seems to have perennial vitality, and is no sooner killed than it starts into fresh life. Claims have been filed against the Government for non-execution of the law of 1894, amounting to more than \$10,000,000. These are largely made by patent-medicine manufacturers, who are now pushing to have this clause of the Wilson bill re-enacted. "If the exact truth were known," says Mr. Wells, "it would probably appear that the people most interested in securing this exemption are the patent-medicine manufacturers, who see a great extension of their business in manufacturing cheap intoxicants without the compulsory use of methyl, under the name of medicinal preparations, and selling them by the bottle from the apothecary's shelf, rather than from the bars of hotels and restaurants." Country druggists report a special demand for these so-called "blood purifiers" and "nerve tonics" in towns which have voted no license and in which liquor cannot be obtained in the ordinary way. The amount of possible fraud to which the door would be opened by the proposed exemption would be a very large percentage of the revenue now obtained from the tax on distilled spirits.

Very plausible reasons can be given for exempting from tax alcohol used in the arts, or for granting a rebate on the alcohol so used, yet the argument is equally valid for granting rebates on lumber, coal, iron and other raw materials used in manufacturing industry. If anybody should propose an amendment to the wool schedule to grant a rebate from the Treasury on all cloth manufactured from wool that has paid a duty, he would be considered "out of his head." Yet the two cases are not to be distinguished from each other in principle.

Don't try to make a fortune all at once. To make the fortune at once means to have an excess of profit over cost. An excess of profit means fewer customers, and fewer customers means failure. Better with a fair profit gain a fortune slowly.

If your business will allow, make a specialty of one thing. No matter how many other articles you may sell, let there be one distinctive one with which your name may be identified. It can't do your business much harm, and is more likely to do a great deal of good in recalling your name to intending buyers at the proper time.



Review of the Wholesale Drug Market.

NEW YORK, JUNE 9, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid on retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

Condition of Trade.

THERE has been no change in the situation since our last. Jobbers report a fair, steady inquiry, but dealers are covering their requirements with small assorted orders, and there is yet a total absence of inquiry for speculative account. Prices on many of the staple goods are low and they are regarded as safe to buy, but the demand continues of limited proportions, the volume of business showing no increase over the corresponding period of previous years. Such fluctuations as have occurred in the interval are mainly in the direction of lower values. Important among these are declines in tartaric acid, cream tartar, citric acid and wood alcohol, and advances in ipecac, hellebore, oil anise and rhatany root.

DRUGS.

Alcohol, wood, has declined, competition between producers having become very keen again; extra refined quoted 65c. and special refined, 97 per cent, 70c.

Arnica Flowers continue held at former prices, or say 6½ to 7c., with jobbing sales at this range.

Balsams continue in good demand, with prices firm for the different varieties. *Copaiba*, Central American, is finding a fair outlet for consumptive account, and the prices are steady at 35c. to 40c. *Para* quoted 37½c. to 45c. *Canada Fir* continues dull, though prices are without quotable change.

Buchu Leaves, short, are being taken by the trade in limited quantities at 8c. to 11c.

Cantharides are meeting with about the usual attention, several lots changing hands recently at 30c. to 35c. and 50c. to 55c. for Chinese and Russian respectively.

Castor Oil continues in fair jobbing demand at the previous range of 12½c. to 13c. for cases.

Cubeb Berries are offered with more freedom, but buyers and holders are yet apart in their views, and only a jobbing business is passing, for which 6c. to 6½c. and 8c. to 8½c. for natural and stemless are the figures quoted.

Ergot offers freely from both importers and jobbers, but no sales of consequence transpire. We quote the range at 11c. to 13c. for German and 16c. to 18c. for Spanish.

Guarana is offered quite freely from importers' hands in view of the present abundant supply, and low prices are quoted as acceptable, 40c. being named in some instances for round lots, with smaller parcels offering at 45c. or less.

Manna is firmer on account of slight scarcity, and 28c. to 30c. is asked for small flakes.

Opium continues dull and featureless, with orders few in number and invariably for small lots. Buyers are inclined to pursue a cautious policy, many being under the impression that prices will go lower. Case lots offer at \$2.30, but little business results at this figure, and there are rumors of quiet shading and sales at \$2.25. Powdered is quoted \$3 to \$3.30.

Quinine has continued quiet during the fortnight, but prices are as last quoted, with manufacturers maintaining the market at 17c. to 19c. for domestic bulk, and foreign agents accepting orders at 15c. to 17c.

DYESTUFFS.

There is little new or important to report in the general line of dyestuffs. Aniline salt and oil both continue weak, and values are easier. Nutgalls, blue Aleppo, are firmer and sales are making from 12c. to 13½c.

CHEMICALS.

Acetanilid continues in steady, moderate request, with sales at 30c. to 32c. as to quantity.

Arsenic, white, offers more freely from second hands, and a weaker tone prevails, with English offered at 5c. and bids of 4½c. solicited.

Bleaching Powder is held with more firmness, but prices are without material change, or say, \$1.60 to \$1.75 for English and \$1.55 to \$1.57½ for German.

Borax is held at previous prices, but the distributive demand at the moment is light.

Citric Acid has been reduced by the manufacturers to 33c. in barrels and 33½c. in kegs, with a fair business passing at this range.

Cream Tartar is weaker, and quoted by manufacturers at 22½c. in lots of 5 barrels

or more, which brings the range on a par with the figures of outside holders.

Chlorate Potash is not taken with any spirit by the trade, and the market is easier, with crystals and powdered quoted 10c.

Tartaric Acid is offered more freely at a reduction from previous prices. Manufacturers now quote 28½c. to 29c. for crystals and powdered respectively.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise has been firmly held during the interval at \$1.70 to \$1.75, and a fair jobbing business has been completed. The stock is somewhat restricted and under control.

Cassia is in fair supply, and offered freely from \$1.35 to \$1.65.

Clove, Cubeb and Lemon remain quiet at nominally unchanged prices.

Citronella is less firm, and values have declined 2c., or say to 29c.

Peppermint is weaker and selling at a lower range in some instances, but it is not thought likely that prices will go lower.

Sassafras, natural, has improved to some extent, though values are not quotably higher, and 38c. to 40c. will buy.

GUMS.

With the exception of some price revisions in the list of shellacs, nothing new has developed in the general line of druggists' gums, and both price and demand are as noted in the preceding review. Manufacturers of camphor continue to quote 39c. to 40c. for American refined in barrels and cases, and 40c. to 42c. for English and Japan. *Tragacanth* continues quiet, with prices maintained steadily throughout.

ROOTS.

Aconite is steady and in moderate request at 14c. to 15c. for German.

Gentian is in moderate request, with sales at 6½c.

Hellebore, powdered, is less firm; offerings made at 10c. finding only moderate sale.

Ipecac is held at higher range, few, if any, sales making at less than \$1.60, with \$1.60 to 1.65 quoted.

Rhatany has been marked up to 12c. to 12½c., owing to light spot supplies and demand.

SEEDS.

Canary is less firm, with true Smyrna easily procurable at 1½c. in ordinary lots. Other seeds are without change of importance in price and sell slowly.

Chemicals.

The Roessler & Hasslach Chemical Company, in their monthly circular, refer to the trade of the month as follows:

After the rush of orders for articles which were affected by the new tariff as framed by the House, we, in the past month, had a reaction causing slow business, particularly for such articles, which by the Senate's amendments were put back again to the position they hold under the present Tariff law.

There has been a further reduction in acetanilid since our last report, and the price now is 31 cents per pound for barrels, with usual advance for the smaller containers. Aniline Oils and Salts—The market continues depressed, and prices have declined further. Caustic Potash—

Our "Electron" brand, with a commercial test of 98-99 per cent purity, representing 90 per cent potassium hydrate (K. O. H.), and the equivalent of 111 per cent carbonate of potassium (K. CO₃), is gradually being recognized by the consumers of the article. Although the price may seem higher than users generally are accustomed to pay, the exceptional purity of our "Electron" caustic potash makes it relatively cheaper than other makes not as high in test. Chloride of Lime—We are now in position to fill all orders, and look forward to your kind inquiry for our "Electron" brand, which comes put up in iron drums. This package assures to the buyer a test very near to that determined at factory at time of shipment. The test at factory shows 36 per cent and over. Peroxide of Sodium—We would ask you not to overlook peroxide of sodium—if there is a question of bleaching any organic coloring matter, whether the same is in a dry state or in a solution. We would mention as an example that various kinds of seeds and shell-fruit are bleached with it, the color of which being thereby reduced and equalized, thus materially facilitating their sale. The readiness of peroxide of sodium to part with its oxygen has been taken advantage of for the purpose of furnishing that element to substances which would otherwise acquire it, but very slowly, from the air, such as linseed oil, logwood, etc. One of the newest directions in which it has proven useful is for the oxidization of sizes. We do not here touch upon the field of its principal use, i. e., the bleaching of textiles, straw, bone, feathers, etc., etc. Yellow Prussiate of Potash—The market continues depressed and without much inquiry. Quinine—Our price of 15 cents per oz., owing to lack of supply, is still without offer.

For Formaldehyde Disinfection.

Trillat's autoclave is an apparatus for the application of formaldehyde vapor to disinfecting purposes. The powerful germicidal properties of formaldehyde have long been recognized. Indeed it has obtained a limited application for antiseptic purposes in the form of a 40 per cent aqueous solution; that such application can be but limited is, however, obvious, and many efforts have been made to produce the vapor for use as a disinfectant. The main difficulty in the way, and one which, for a long time prevented an extensive use of the agent, was that when heated formaldehyde passes largely into inactive solid polymers. Trillat's autoclave, however, overcomes that difficulty; the formaldehyde solution is heated under a pressure of three to four atmospheres, with a hygroscopic substance, such as calcic chloride, when the vapor is given off without polymerization taking place. The autoclave itself is of solid metal, and is illustrated on advertising page 25 of this issue.

The method of procedure is to place the materials in the digester, clamp down the cover and then light the lamp. The formaldehyde vapor issues from a thin copper delivery tube, which can be inserted through the keyhole into the room to be disinfected when the vapor issues in a fine stream. From twenty minutes to one hour is necessary for complete disinfection, according to the size of the

room. In addition to perfect germicidal properties, formaldehyde possesses an advantage, the importance of which can scarcely be overestimated. It does not affect metals or colors, and, therefore, nothing need be disturbed before applying the vapor.

Fries Bros., 92 Reade street, New York City, are the sole agents for this apparatus in this country, and will promptly furnish any desired information to our readers.

Diseases of the Upper Air Passages.

Dr. H. L. Armstrong (N. Y. Med. Jour.) states that a large proportion of the patients afflicted with atrophic rhinitis eventually succumb to tuberculosis, those who escape doing so on account of faithful and careful cleansing of the parts, which keeps the physiological action of the nose in as perfect a condition as possible.

The best method of doing this is the daily use of the syringe with pure hot water. Not only is this plan of treatment beneficial in removing putrid secretion, but the warmth, irrigation and massage have an influence in equalizing the circulation and restoring the lost nerve power. As a means of giving rest to these overwrought, worn and exhausted parts, after such cleansing, it is desirable to find some remedy that will physiologically put the parts in splints. This the author thinks he has found in the following prescription:

Powdered thiol.....	gr. x
Menthol	gr. v
Liquid biancolin	oz. j

Apply three or four times a day by means of an oil atomizer.

This proves of still greater benefit if it can be used as hot as possible consistent with the comfort of the patient.

Do You Make Your Own Tablets?

The popularity of the compressed tablet and triturate appears to increase as this method of medication becomes better known. Pro. Virgil Coblenz, of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New York, is the author of a forty-page treatise upon "Tablets, tablet triturates and compressed suppositories," which impresses us as a booklet of particular utility to the retail druggist. General directions are given for the manipulation of difficult masses, and the book is altogether very practical in its scope. Formulas for the combinations of ingredients which require special treatment are included. Whitall, Tatum & Co. are distributing copies of this treatise to their customers, and those of our readers who have not been favored with a copy would do well to make application to Whitall, Tatum & Co. at any one of the principal offices in New York, Philadelphia or Boston.

Monnet's Auto-Sprays.

These are for the application of various medicaments in a new form. Remedial agents, such as phenol, thymol, iodoform, etc., are dissolved in various liquids of low boiling point, methyl and ethyl chlorides being largely used. The solution is enclosed in a glass or metal tube, with a capillary outlet; when not in use the outlet is secured by an India-rubber-fitted metal cap, which effectually

prevents evaporation; on removing the cap and holding the auto-spray in the hand the heat expands the liquid and vaporous contents, and a fine spray issues from the orifice. The solvent quickly volatilizes, leaving the medication in a perfectly uniform layer on the skin against which the spray has been directed. The advantages of cleanliness and convenience which the auto-spray possesses over the older lotions and ointments will be readily appreciated, and it may be anticipated that this method of medication will be largely adopted. It may be mentioned that there is no danger of the spray igniting and causing an explosion. The idea, too, has been adapted for perfumes, and has been found well suited for this use. Fries Bros., 92 Reade street, New York City, will forward further information to inquirers, as they are the sole U. S. agents for the Auto-Sprays.

The East and the West.

We print below copies of only two letters from among many telling the same story:

EAST.

New York, April 23, 1897.

Messrs. Neidlinger Bros., New York City:

Gentlemen:—We have sold a large quantity of Sterling nipples during the past few months, and have no hesitation in saying that they are going as fast or faster than some of the older established lines, which for so many years have had full sway. As yet, we have had none returned to us, so think they must be "a good thing."

Yours truly,

BRUEN, RITCHEY & CO.

WEST.

San Francisco, March 4, 1897.

Messrs. Neidlinger Bros., New York City:

Gentlemen:—Sterling nipples have so much to commend them over the old-style collapsible nipple that we well understand the satisfaction which they are giving to the trade. They are in active demand, there being a steady increase in orders.

We will also state that the advantages of the Sterling Graduate are at once apparent. The hard rubber detachable base, which is practically unbreakable, makes the Graduate superior to, and more economical than, any heretofore manufactured. Sterling Graduates are having a good sale with us, and we anticipate increasing demands, as the merits are known to trade.

Yours truly,

REDINGTON & CO.

A Good State Paper.

The May number of the *Wisconsin Druggists' Exchange* is an exceptionally good issue. It contains a report of the Board of Pharmacy and extended notes on laws interesting to both pharmacists and patent medicine proprietors. The programme of the forthcoming meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association is given prominence, as well as the work of the year of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Company, which appears to be a success. The aim of the publishers of the *Wisconsin Druggists' Exchange* is evidently to publish a good State drug newspaper giving the local news, etc., and in this they seem to have been fully successful. The official organ of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association, it is ably edited by E. H. Heimstreet, and published the 10th of each month from Janesville, Wis.

Fix on a certain date for the payment of bills due, and try to pay promptly on that date. A business firm, no matter how well established, loses some prestige with every payment delayed.

ECONOMY IN SODA WATER.

An Automatic Carbonator that
Cheapens Cost.

The Bishop & Babcock Company, of Chicago, with offices at Cleveland, O., and 47 Great Jones street, New York, are the proprietors of a new Automatic Carbonating Apparatus which is likely to create a revolution in the soda water business. A representative of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST witnessed one day last week the workings of the first plant installed in a New York city pharmacy.

The enterprising pharmacist who has broken loose from traditional methods and adopted the new and more economical system of charging soda water is William J. Quencer, of 400 West 57th street, corner of 9th avenue. A representative of the Bishop & Babcock Co. explained the workings of the new invention. The apparatus provides, of course, for the use of liquid carbonic acid

The carbonator consists of a long brass cylinder lined with block-tin and nickel-plated on the outside. The tube is filled with flint gravel, over which the water passes in descending from top to bottom of the tube. The process of dissolving the carbonic acid gas in the water, or charging it, as the process is commonly expressed, is really a process of percolation, since reference to the engraving will show that the liquid carbonic acid is introduced at the bottom of the carbonator, and fills both carbonator A and fountain G at the same time.

The gas is allowed to pass in at a pressure of about seven atmospheres, and in its passage up the tube it is met by the descending water, which trickles down through the gravel and passes out thoroughly charged with carbonic acid through the tube I into the fountain G, which has a capacity of fifteen gallons, and is a sort of reservoir for emergencies (in the event of any accident to the machinery, for example). This fountain is, however, not a necessity, as the

A fountain of seltzer can be made by the Bishop & Babcock apparatus in about five minutes. All that is necessary is to pour into the injector the required amount of seltzer salts in solution, open the stopcock, and in five minutes' time the indicator will show that the fountain has been fully charged. The inlet cock to the mineral fountain is then closed, and the outlet cock to the fountain upstairs is opened, putting the mineral water immediately on tap. As many kinds of mineral can be drawn at one time as may be required.

While the cost of the Bishop & Babcock apparatus seems a trifle high in comparison with other machines, its simplicity of operation and economy of space quite outweigh the consideration of comparative cost.

OPERATIVES IN ASEPSIS.*

Realizing the importance of skilled operatives in the making of surgical dressings, the Johnson & Johnson Aseptic Laboratories, New Brunswick, N. J., have selected their operatives from among those who have successfully passed a course of training in the principles as well as the details of the work. Such a course consists in daily manual training under experienced operatives and additional attendance upon stated instructions.

In the course of instruction, demonstration of the processes, with an explanation of the principles involved, are made. The course is made thorough by the use of text and reference books, questions and experiments. Among the subjects treated are:

1. The work of preparing surgical materials; its importance, its requirements.
2. Definition and meaning of terms.
3. Nature of the materials used in surgical dressings (fibres, cloth, ligatures, etc.).
4. Preparation of materials, rendering absorbent, bleaching, etc.
5. Kinds of dressings used in modern surgical practice.
6. Uses to which dressings are put in surgery.
7. Bacteria: Their nature, condition of growth, multiplication, products of their activity, with demonstrations of the means by which they may be transferred to and from persons and things.
8. Wound infection.
9. Infection of dressings.
10. Disinfection. Chemical and physical agents.
11. Exclusion of bacteria.
12. Sterilization.
13. Disinfection of persons and things.
14. Asepsis and aseptic technique in the preparation of dressings.

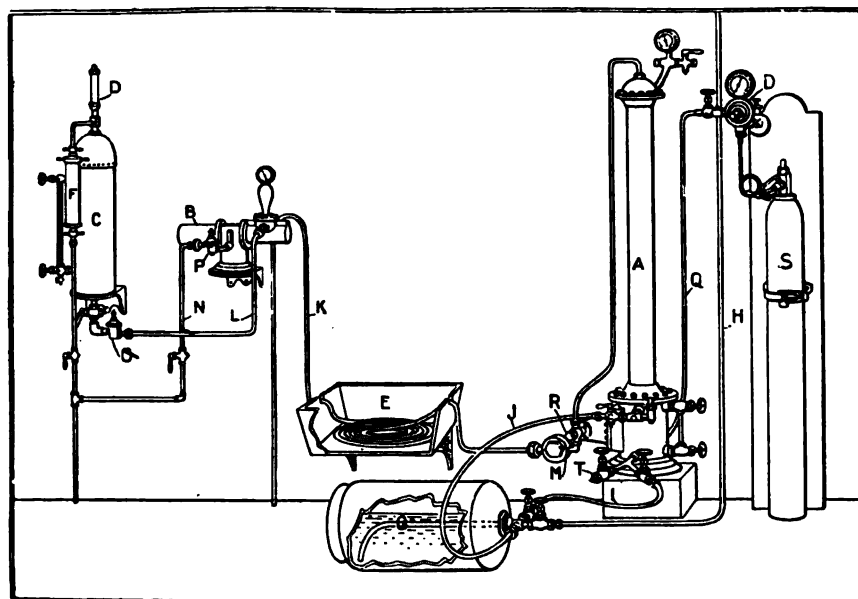
In addition, the operatives are taken at stated periods to hospitals, in order to become familiar with the requirements of the surgeon.

The following books are used for reading and reference:

Gauze Dressings in Surgery, Johnson & Johnson; Textbook of Nursing, Weeks Shaw; Modern Methods of Wound Treatment, Johnson & Johnson; The Rules of Aseptic and Antiseptic Surgery, Gerster; Antisepsis and Antiseptics, Buchanan; The Aseptic Treatment of Wounds, Schimmelbusch; Manual of Bacteriology, Crookshank; Manual of Bacteriology, Sternberg; Surgical Asepsis, Beck.

The operatives who have to do with the handling and preparation of surgical material in Johnson & Johnson's laboratories are skilled in the value and conditions of asepsis. In addition, they are at all times under the direct supervision of graduate surgical nurses.

*From "Asepsis, Secundum Artem—The Practical Application of the Art of Asepsis to the Preparation of Surgical Dressings." By Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J.—Copyright, 1897.



BISHOP & BABCOCK AUTOMATIC CARBONATOR.

gas, which in itself is neither new nor novel. It is the automatic principle of the apparatus which is most likely to command for it the attention of up-to-date druggists, and secure for it a wide sale. All of the carbonating apparatus that we are acquainted with require the use of a water pump, operated either by hand or gas, to force the water through the carbonator, but nothing of this kind is required in the Bishop & Babcock machine.

Our engraving conveys a good idea of the workings of the apparatus. B is an automatic water pump, which operates much like the piston of a steam engine. The water enters from the main N and operates a piston which moves backward and forward, drawing filtered water from the filter C and passing it through the pipe K, which consists of a 100-foot coil of lead tubing arranged within an ice box. The cooled water passes up through the pipe R, from which it is forced into the carbonator A, through a fine spray at the top.

charged water may be conducted by pipes directly to the soda fountain upstairs.

If the reader will remember that the pump which draws the water from the filter and forces it into the carbonator is subject to a constant pressure of 25 to 40 pounds—depending upon the pressure at the main, and that for every glass of soda drawn upstairs an equal amount of filtered water is supplied to the carbonator, the beauty of this new automatic principle will be better understood.

The economy of the system is another important recommendation. The old plan of buying fountains of ready-charged water, besides being expensive in comparison with the new system, required a considerable expenditure of both muscular energy and floor space. The cost of charging a cylinder by the Bishop & Babcock process is estimated at about 10 cents per fountain of 15 gallons, which means an average saving of nearly \$2.00 on every cylinder, including, of course, the different mineral waters, like seltzer, vichy and geyser.

ASEPTIC HANDLING—HERMETIC SEALING.

In these laboratories the work of handling dressings and packing in their containers is performed in the aseptic room. Before beginning the work, all tables and such apparatus as may come in contact with the dressings are thoroughly washed in antiseptic solutions and wiped with sterilized cloths. Movable apparatus, tools, etc., are sterilized in the sterilizing chambers. The operation of cleaning the room is required to be completed before aseptic clothing is put on, and hands made aseptic before handling or exposing to the dressings.

The work of handling, folding and packing is performed as quickly as possible. Immediately upon being packed the dressings are covered and placed in the sterilizing chamber for re-sterilization.

This re-sterilization effectually secures absolute safety against the remote possibility of infection by handling. After this final re-sterilization, the jar seals are locked. In the case of dressings packed in glass jars, this process is one of hermetic sealing, a partial vacuum having been formed within the jars during the heating and cooling. It is made an inviolable rule that no container is to be opened for any purpose during or after this re-sterilization process, the following being the working rule in this respect:

All finished dressings, after being packed in their containers and covered, must be placed in the sterilizing chambers to be re-sterilized and sealed.

After such final sterilization, no container must be opened or exposed under any circumstances.

(If accidentally opened or exposed, the package must at once be marked "Not sterile," and passed back for re-sterilization.)

HINTS TO BUYERS.

This is your last chance to obtain the American Typewriter for \$8. If you order before July 1st the manufacturers will ship a machine in a handsome metal case for \$8, the price of which will be \$11 after the above date. Remember the address, American Typewriter Co., 265 Broadway, New York city.

The Ammonol Chemical Co., N. Y. City, will cheerfully supply our readers with literature on the therapeutics of am-

monol, which is a distinctly American product, and one which has had abundant success.

The announcement of the Albany College of Pharmacy will soon be ready for distribution, and students who have not yet determined where they will take up their course of study should file their applications for a copy of this announcement with the secretary of this college, Dr. Baun Van Aken, Albany, N. Y.

Much good advertising is being done for the retailer by the Bronx Chemical Co., Yonkers, N. Y. Enterprising druggists who want to get advertising in the local papers free of charge should address this company for details as to their methods of advertising, which are striking and sure to prove profitable to those druggists who take advantage of their offer.

"Surgical Hints" is the title of a very interesting little pamphlet recently published by the International Journal of Surgery, of New York. The book is from the pen of Dr. Howard Lillenthal, and embraces a large number of practical points which are of real value, but many of which are overlooked in the larger and more pretentious works on surgery.

The druggist is frequently consulted concerning the ailments of horses, and should be posted as to the treatment of ordinary complaints of horses and domestic animals. Some valuable suggestions in this direction are contained in a little pamphlet issued by the Lawrence-Williams Co., of Cleveland, Ohio., who will send a copy free to correspondents mentioning the AMERICAN DRUGGIST.

"Sterling" nipples cost more than some other kind, but to judge from the steady growth in the sales, the drug trade believe that they are worth the difference in cost. This nipple is made of high-grade rubber and is non-collapsible, a very important item in determining the life of a nipple. A free sample may be had by writing to Neidlinger Bros., 20 Warren street, New York city.

The tasteful and elegant finish which the use of tinfoil capsules gives to pharmaceutical preparations has commended the use of these capsules to all of the more enterprising manufacturers. The John J. Crooke Co., 186 Grand street, make a line of these foil capsules which

have been approved by many manufacturers. They will be pleased to quote prices and furnish samples to applicants mentioning this journal when writing them.

Visitors to the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville will find a visit to Asheville or vicinity most delightful and valuable. The Southern Railway now has in press its annual "Summer Homes and Resorts" folder, containing a full list of the many delightful resorts, hotels and summer homes on its line, which will be mailed by the General Passenger Agent, New York office, 271 Broadway, upon receipt of postage—two cents.

The therapeutic value of mineral waters is being more and more appreciated each year, and the preference given to waters of established merit like the Deep Rock natural mineral water is an outcome of extended experience by large numbers of physicians all over the United States. An interesting little brochure on the Deep Rock mineral spring water can be obtained by writing to the Deep Rock Spring Co., Oswego, N. Y., who can point out the very material advantages possessed by this water.

One of the most popular soda-water beverages, when rightly made, is chocolate. To get good results, however, in the manufacture of chocolate soda it is absolutely necessary that the best material be used. Experience has taught that one of the best materials to start with in making chocolate syrup is the soluble chocolate made by Walter Baker & Co., Chelsea, Mass., who would be pleased to send directions for making chocolate syrup for the soda-fountain to all druggists, mentioning this journal when writing them.

We hear that the physicians of Australia, who are prescribing Junket for their patients with very weak stomachs, state that this delicious food (made from milk) can be retained when everything else fails. The Junket Tablets are made in Denmark, by Chr. Hansen's Laboratory, which also has a large factory at Little Falls, N. Y. When writing for samples, literature, etc., which will gladly be forwarded on application, kindly mention the AMERICAN DRUGGIST. Also see their advertisement in this issue, in which other preparations of the laboratory find mention.



Ask your Jobber for these goods.

36 5c. pkgs. in box; certificate in each box; (the manufacturers offer one box free when 10 certificates are returned to the jobber). Per box, \$1.00; 5 boxes, 95c.; 10 boxes, 90c. Write for samples.

C. S. MATHER & SONS CO., Chicago, Ill.

We Are Pioneers

in the manufacture of CONCENTRATED SYRUPS for the Soda Fountain. The exclusive process we use retains the NATURAL DELICATE FLAVOR OF THE FRESH, RIPE FRUIT, and has placed

"True Fruit" Syrups

IN THE LEAD, and they are to-day THE BEST to be obtained.—No finer fruits are grown than those of Central New York, and our location gives us UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES. Try these syrups and you will USE NO OTHER. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. HUNGERFORD SMITH CO.,

Manufacturing Chemists,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Manufacturers of SURE CATCH STICKY and POISON FLY-PAPER. Quality greatly improved for 1897.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

American Druggist

and Pharmaceutical Record.
"America's Leading Drug Journal." Founded
1871

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THOMAS J. KEENAN, - - - Associate Editor.
IRVING J. BENJAMIN, - - - Business Manager.

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LIQUOR SALES IN THE BAY STATE.

BAY STATE pharmacists are using more care in the registration of liquor sales. There has been a gradual improvement since the existence of the present law and the liquor books examined by the board this year show a much better state of affairs than ever before found. The intention as shown by this examination to more carefully comply with this portion of the law is gratifying to the board.

There is a diversity of opinion over the registration of sales of alcohol and the board has devoted much attention to this subject and it is the unanimous opinion that such sales should be registered. Few druggists sell lager beer and the board believes that it should not be sold excepting upon a prescription. The board is especially pleased that a large majority of pharmacists have shown a willingness to respect the law and to aid the members in its enforcement.

FOR THE SUMMER TRADE.

VACATION days mean dull days for the city druggist, though his country brother, and more particularly he of the seaside and the mountain resort, reaps a rich but brief harvest. While the city druggist must resign himself to a certain diminishing of his trade and his profits during July and August, he can restrain that loss very sensibly by taking active steps to ward it off.

First let him prepare a circular of vacation suggestions, embracing hints on what to do in emergencies or "what to do till the doctor comes." The article on the "Common Accidents of Summer Tourists," which appears on another page, will furnish suggestions as to the character of the contents of such a circular.

Incorporated in this summer booklet should be suggestions as to what tourists should carry with them, which natu-

aturally leads up to the statement that the publisher of the booklet makes a specialty of preparing handy medicine chests for summer tourists, the chests ranging in price from three dollars to thirty.

Another feature which may be specially dwelt on in this booklet is the filling of prescriptions by mail. While it is rather expensive to send liquids by mail, it will pay the city druggist to keep in touch with his regular patrons by offering to deliver prescriptions free of cost. It must be borne in mind, however, that not more than four ounces of liquid may be mailed in one package, and that this must be enclosed in a wooden case of the form approved of by the postal authorities. Where prescriptions are ordered by mail there is every probability that other goods will also be ordered. A little special activity along this line just now may prove of material aid in helping the city druggist bridge over the dull months of July and August.

FAULTY PHARMACY LAW.

THE majority of the pharmacy laws in force in the United States were prepared by enthusiastic pharmacists who have been compelled for taste of public interest in the matter to both draft and secure the passage of pharmacy laws in their respective States. These pharmacists, being novices at law-making, it is naturally to be expected that their handiwork would bear the imprint of the amateur.

One of the features which has been incorporated into many of the pharmacy laws of the United States is an exception to the pharmacy law in favor of the widow or administrator of the estate of deceased pharmacists. This exception, while highly creditable to the humanitarian instincts which prompted it, is another evidence of the amateur hand in legislative matters.

As was reported at the time in these columns, the decision rendered by Judge Williams, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the case of the Common-

wealth of Pennsylvania against Zacharias, has practically left that State without any pharmacy law. As the exception to the provisions of the law upon which this judgment hinges is found in many other pharmacy laws, we publish below the full text of the decision, which may possibly be followed by like decisions in other States, the laws of which make a similar exception in favor of widows and administrators of deceased pharmacists:

This was a proceeding by indictment in the Quarter Sessions. The defendant was charged with misdemeanor. The duty of proving the guilt of the defendant under the provisions of the Act of June 16, 1891, was on the Commonwealth, and the defendant entered upon his trial clothed with the presumption of innocence. In criminal proceedings, the presumptions continue to favor the defendant, while guilt must be shown by competent evidence. What was shown in this case appears by the special verdict, which presents the facts on which the defendant was held guilty. By turning to the statute, we can at once determine the sufficiency of the special verdict. The statute forbids any person to "open or carry on, as manager," in the State of Pennsylvania, any retail drug or chemical store, or to be engaged in the business of compounding or dispensing medicines, without having obtained a certificate of competency and qualification so to do from "the State Pharmaceutical Examining Board, and having been duly registered as herein provided." The special finding of facts is defective in at least two particulars. It does not find that the defendant was engaged in carrying on any retail drug store in any capacity. It is the retail drug store alone that the statute is directed against. Again, the verdict does not ascertain that the defendant was conducting a drug store "as manager." Yet it is the "management" of the drug store that the statute seeks to regulate. The obvious purpose of the statute is to protect the public by requiring of one who manages such a business an adequate knowledge of the powerful medicines he deals out to customers. All that the special verdict finds against the defendant to justify his conviction is that he was a part owner in three drug stores, and received part of the profits made by them; that he employed registered pharmacists to sell the drugs and put up the prescriptions, and that he, who was not a registered pharmacist or assistant, sold no drugs and compounded no prescriptions. Whether he had any actual contact with the business, exercised any control as manager over it, or any supervision over the purchaser made for it does not appear. In the absence of proof, the contrary is to be assumed. It is thus apparent that the verdict of guilty cannot be supported by the special verdict, and must fall. This case is ruled by *Commonwealth vs. Johnson*, 144 Pa., 377. The Constitutional question raised over the exception in behalf of the widows, administrators and executors of registered pharmacists is not necessarily involved in this case. The general scope and provisions of the act of June 16, 1891, are within a proper exercise of the police power. Their object is the protection of the public health. The requirement that one conducting such a trade should have such chemical and pharmaceutical knowledge as to qualify him to handle intelligently the dangerous commodities in which he deals, is reasonable. It can be supported without regard to the exception, which is a repeal pro tanto of the prohibition which it was the purpose of the statute to make. The exception makes a discrimination between equally unqualified parties, giving to one exemption from the operation of a rule enforced against the other. This is not protection to the public, but rank injustice to individuals. There is no more reason why the administrator or widow of a

pharmacist should be permitted to manage a business of which he or she knows nothing, than why any other administrator or widow should be allowed to do so. If the reason of the exception is sympathy for a widow, then all widows are *facia* equally entitled to sympathy, and have the same reason to claim exemption from the operation of the law. The exception would seem to fall under the rule laid down in *Sayre Borough vs. Phillips*, 148 Pa., 488. It is a discrimination made between those who are equal under the law. It is an arbitrary gift to one and an arbitrary denial to another, which cannot be held. It declares that all widows, except the widow of a pharmacist, shall be subject to the prohibition of the statute. All administrators and executors, except they represent the estate of a deceased registered pharmacist, shall be within the prohibition. They must show their qualification to conduct the trade, or retire from it. If, however, the deceased proprietor was competent under the law, his widow, administrator or executor may conduct the business, no matter how grossly incompetent he or she may be. But this question is not before us in this case. The assignments of error to the judgment of the Superior Court are not sustained, and the judgment of the Court is now affirmed.

We reprint this decision in full, for it is highly important that in such States as make similar exceptions, the laws be amended so as to avoid the unfortunate result of the decision cited above, for this decision has left Pennsylvania practically without a pharmacy law, and, as reported in our news columns, unexpected, but strenuous opposition has developed in the Legislature of that State to the passage of amendments which will re-habilitate this statute.

The leaders in pharmacy and more particularly the members of the Boards of Pharmacy in States where this exception obtains, should profit by the example of Pennsylvania, and secure the necessary modifications of the law without waiting to have it overthrown in the courts when they would be placed at a most serious disadvantage before the Legislature in asking for any amendment.

UNIFICATION OF THE NEW YORK BOARDS.

THERE is a merry war in prospect over the unification of the boards of pharmacy in this State. The State Board has issued a circular designed to draw out an expression of opinion on the subject from the licensees of that board. A kind of caucus was held on the subject at Buffalo recently, the results of which are kept ominously quiet, and the Buffalonians will probably oppose unification. The Kings County people and the German Apothecaries' Society keep quiet, but seem well contented with the amendment which they secured to the charter in spite of wicked Mr. Mac-Mahan (nee Dieffenbacher), while that gentleman has nothing to say, and is probably happy with three-fifths of a loaf where he could not get a whole one. Altogether, we think the chances for unifica-

tion of the boards are noticeably poorer than at the time of the last annual meeting of the State Association. This condition of affairs will lend special interest to the transactions of the association at the meeting, which will begin at the Manhattan Beach Hotel on July 13, and should insure a large attendance of members.

Such as do attend the meeting may be sure of enjoying the social features, as the programme which has been arranged is a varied and most interesting one. Those desiring accommodations should write at once to the local secretary, Adrian Paradis, Brooklyn, stating exactly the character of accommodation required and the price to be paid.

OPPOSITION TO THE TELEPHONE MONOPOLY.

STEPS toward the formation of a powerful alliance to oppose the Bell Telephone Co. have been taken lately in Chicago. The following are the main things contemplated: A national association of the 1,000 operating telephone exchanges of the United States, independent of the Bell company, for mutual protection and development. Long distance toll line connections by the combination of various independent telephone exchanges of the country. The establishment of an independent long distance service connecting the great commercial centres in a field now occupied exclusively by the Bell company. The completion in the near future of an opposition telephone exchange in the city of Chicago, for which purpose a company composed of capitalists with experience in large enterprises has already been organized. Co-operation for resisting any action the Bell company may take in the courts in reference to the Berliner decision. The main objects of the company are given in order to show that the opposition means to fight. If the threat regarding the rival telephone exchange for Chicago is fulfilled it will undoubtedly be followed by a telephone war and cheap instruments for the druggists.

Said by Many.

THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST has been a source of pleasure and profit to me.

T. GURNEY PRYTHERCH,
263 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.
June 14, 1897.

Best of All.

I am still of the opinion that your journal is the best of them all.

ALBERT W. FOX, Ph.G.
Atlanta, Ga., May 15, 1897.

Always have seasonable goods in season.

[Written for the American Druggist.]

THE PREPARATION OF "HUMANIZED" MILK.

BY HAROLD STACEY, PH.G.

In view of the fact that it has of late frequently been suggested that the pharmacist might with advantage prepare an artificial humanized milk for infants, it seems advisable to briefly review the literature on the subject and suggest working formulae for those pharmacists who care to take up this subject.

Constituents of Cow's and Human Milk.

In the first place, it is necessary to know the average composition of human milk and that of the cow, the latter of which is to be "humanized." The following table, based on analyses by J. König, shows the average composition of the two fluids:

	Human.	Cow.
Water.....	87.41	87.17
Casein.....	1.03	3.02
Albumen.....	1.26	0.53
Fat.....	3.78	3.69
Milk sugar.....	6.21	4.88
Ash.....	0.31	0.71

The table shows that in order to humanize cow's milk it is necessary to increase the amount of milk sugar, decrease that of the casein and albumen (these two bodies being usually tabulated together as "casein" or "albuminous constituents") and at the same time maintain the amount of fat in statu quo.

The Process.

This may be accomplished in two ways, either by removing the casein by means of rennet and adding milk-sugar, or by diluting the milk with water and adding the requisite amount of fat and sugar to the diluted milk. The first method, while yielding a finer product, is not adapted to commercial ends, owing to the length of time necessary for preparation and to the expense attendant. The process is briefly as follows:

Take one pint of milk, from which the cream has been removed, and add sufficient rennet to precipitate the casein. Remove the curd and in the whey dissolve 280 grains of milk-sugar, and add this solution to two pints of new milk, subsequently adding the cream which had been removed. In this way a milk is obtained which has the following composition:

Water.....	87.17
Casein and Albumen.....	2.37
Fat.....	3.69
Milk sugar.....	6.21
Ash.....	0.71

It will be noticed that this resembles very closely human milk in composition, the casein having been reduced one-third and the milk-sugar increased from 4.88 to 6.21 per cent, while the amount of fat has remained unchanged. A simpler and in some ways more satisfactory method of reducing the percentage of casein is by dilution of the milk with water, the diminution in the percentage of fat being afterwards made up by addition of fresh cream or butter. It is claimed that by diluting the milk with water it is altered in such a way that the casein coagulates in a similar manner to human milk, the coagulum of the latter being looser and more flocculent than that formed from cow's milk, under ordinary conditions.

Working Formulas.

To reduce the content of casein in cow's milk to the same percentage as that of human milk it is necessary to add three

parts of water to every five parts of milk. The fat and milk-sugar are naturally diminished, and the requisite percentage must be made up by addition of more milk-sugar and fat. The latter is added either in the form of cream or butter, preferably the latter, owing to its more constant composition. It is readily emulsified by the milk. The following forms a good working formula:

New milk.....	2 pints
Fresh butter.....	3 drs.
Milk sugar.....	500 grs.
Water.....	19 ozs.

Dissolve the milk-sugar in the water and add to the milk and butter previously emulsified. If cream be used the following formula, given by Clague, will be found to work well:

New milk.....	3 ozs.
Cream.....	1½ ozs.
Milk sugar.....	1½ ozs.
Water.....	18 ozs.

Mix secundum artem.

To Make Up the Deficiency in Fat.

Soxhlet objects to the addition of fat to the diluted milk, and suggests that additional milk-sugar be added to make up for the deficiency in fat. He states that milk containing an abnormal amount of fat cannot be sterilized without the fat becoming partially separated, and the state of emulsion so necessary to assimilation being disturbed. All the functions performed by fat are equally well performed by carbohydrate material, and to make up the deficiency in fat an isodynamic amount of milk-sugar must be added to the diluted milk. According to Rubners, 243 parts of milk-sugar are isodynamic with 100 parts of fat, consequently, a deficiency of 1.32 per cent of fat may be made good by an addition of 3.19 per cent milk-sugar. Soxhlet, therefore, advocates a milk prepared as follows: Prepare a solution of milk-sugar in water of the strength of 12.3 per cent, and to every two parts of milk add one part of this solution. The resulting fluid will have this composition:

Water.....	85.30
Casein.....	2.37
Fat.....	2.46
Milk sugar.....	9.41
Ash.....	0.47

Such a milk possesses all the nutritive properties of human milk, is readily prepared, and does away with all troublesome additions. Moreover, it coagulates in a very similar manner to human milk, a matter of the very greatest importance in infant feeding.

Mineral Constituents of Humanized Milk.

In the preparation of all of these "humanized milks" no mention has yet been made of the mineral constituents. This is of sufficient importance to warrant special attention. Human milk is alkaline to litmus, contains only 1-6 of the amount of lime present in cow's milk and only about 1-3 of the amount of acid phosphates. It is very important to correct this excess of acidity and mineral salts in preparing humanized from cows' milk. This may be best accomplished by addition of sodium bicarbonate. This alkali is preferable to lime water, as cow's milk already contains an excess of lime salts. The amount necessary for neutralization of the excess of acid salts is six grains to the pint. This addition should be made after the process of sterilization. Dr. A. E. Wright has advocated removal of part of the excess of lime salts present in cow's milk on the ground that the coagulum formed is less dense in proportion to the diminution in lime salts pres-

ent. He advocated the addition to the milk of a small amount of sodium citrate. In the proportion of one part to 200 parts of milk he finds that sodium citrate prevents any coagulation by rennet, and the addition cannot be readily detected by the palate. A much smaller proportion is sufficient to "humanize" cow's milk.

The Objection to Starch.

Attention may be directed here to the fact that certain writers on this subject have advised the addition to these artificial milks of various forms of carbohydrate food, such as oatmeal, flour or decoction, arrow-root, barley water, and even meat broths of various kinds. Such additions can only be deprecated, seeing that the saliva of infants does not contain any ferment capable of converting starch into sugar or other assimilable form. Milk-sugar is the only carbohydrate found in the milk of any animal, and if additional carbohydrate food is needed it can best be supplied by increasing the amount of this constituent.

Condensed Milk as Infants' Food.

A word must be said as to the use of condensed milks for infants' food. For many reasons these milks are not to be recommended. The processes which they are put through in their manufacture leads to considerable alteration in the character of the fluid. The casein becomes less readily precipitable and is less readily digested. Changes also occur in the character of the albumen, which is generally coagulated; the percentage of milk-sugar is somewhat reduced, and the fat is thrown out of its emulsified state to a greater or less extent in various brands. As a rule a portion of the fat is removed before concentration. More important than this are probably the destruction of the natural germicidal properties of the fresh milk and of its natural ferment.

The Variation in Composition

is well shown by comparing the results here given of analyses of various brands:

Water.	Casein.	Fat.	Sugar.	Ash.
56.71	13.18	14.13	13.98	2.00
55.43	14.00	13.16	14.84	2.53
56.01	13.90	14.02	14.06	2.01
52.07	14.26	15.06	16.97	2.80
57.96	8.50	18.02	16.32	2.20
51.72	11.09	14.33	19.51	2.75

(These brands were all unsweetened.) It is impossible where such variation in composition exists to give working formulae for humanizing the commercial condensed milk.

The Question of Sterilization.

Of considerable importance in connection with the preparation of humanized milks is the question of sterilization. So much has been written on this subject that more than a summary of the result arrived at is unnecessary. A valuable paper on this subject is that by Dr. Albert Leeds and Prof. Conn in the report of the Dairy Commission of the State of New Jersey for 1892 on the "Preservation of Milk," to which those interested are referred. After what has been said on the subject of condensed milks it will suffice to say that a boiling temperature for sterilizing milk is highly undesirable, and experiments have shown that the most satisfactory method of preserving such milks is by the method of Pasteurization. By keeping the temperature below 70° C. (158° F.), the natural properties of the milk are but little affected, while the above temperature or a few

degrees below will suffice to kill all pathogenic organisms likely to be present in milk. Preservatives are not recommended for addition to humanized milk, and in particular the use of formaldehyde to preserve milks intended for infant use should be condemned. This agent, even in minute amounts, has a most injurious action on the mucous membranes, converting them, if the action is constant, into a substance closely resembling leather and setting up severe irritation. Given to infants in milk, its action on the coats of the stomach cannot be other than injurious, even in the minutest amounts, and when used for this purpose may possibly prove to be the forerunner of lifelong dyspepsia.

Will It Pay the Pharmacist?

And now as to the question: Does it pay the pharmacist to take up the preparation of humanized milks? With regret we are compelled to answer in the negative. Unless the pharmacist could secure a large and wealthy clientele, the price at which he would be forced to retail the milk would not compensate for the trouble and time involved. In many cases it has, however, been found advantageous to supply families with working formulae for the preparation of such a food, so that indirectly the reader of these notes may reap some reward for the time spent in their perusal.

Bicycle Sundries.

CEMENT FOR TIRES.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| (1) Isinglass | 1/2 oz. av. |
| Gutta percha | 1/2 oz. av. |
| Caoutchouc | 1 oz. av. |
| Carbon bisulphide | 4 fl. ozs. |

Mix and dissolve.

- | | |
|--------------------|------------|
| (2) Shellac | 2 ozs. av. |
| Gutta-percha | 2 ozs. av. |
| Red lead | 90 grs. |
| Sulphur | 90 grs. |

Melt the shellac and gutta-percha, and add, with constant stirring, the red lead and sulphur, melted. Use while hot.

- | | |
|----------------------|------------|
| (3) Caoutchouc | 2 ozs. av. |
| Resin | 140 grs. |
| Shellac | 100 grs. |

Carbon disulphide, a sufficient quantity to dissolve the other ingredients.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| (4) Crude rubber | 1/2 oz. |
| Carbon disulphide | 4 ozs. |

Macerate twenty-four hours, and then add a solution of

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------|
| Resin | 1 oz. |
| Beeswax | 1/4 oz. |
| Carbon disulphide | 4 ozs. |

PUNCTURE CEMENT.

A recent patented preparation for the automatic repairing of punctures in bicycle tires consists of glycerin holding gelatinous silica or aluminum hydrate in suspension. Three volumes of glycerin are mixed with one volume of liquid water-glass, and an acid is stirred in. The resulting jelly is diluted with three additional volumes of glycerin, and from 4 to 6 ounces of this fluid are placed in each tire. In case of puncture, the internal pressure of the air forces the fluid into the hole, which it closes.

Valuable and Helpful Information.

I am pleased to say that in every copy of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST I find valuable and helpful information relating to the drug business. D. N. MACLEAN.
Attica, N. Y.

Written for the American Druggist.

THE DRUGGIST AND THE PURE DRUG LAWS.

BY F. T. ASCHMAN, PH.B.

Pittsburg College of Pharmacy.

THE question of laws regarding pure foods and drugs has of late attracted considerable attention. Until recently these laws have in our country been very inadequately enforced, principally owing to lack of funds. But in the last year or two there has been an awakening in a few of our States; appropriations have been provided for carrying out the provisions of the various statutes, and considerable activity has been noticeable in many quarters. That the necessity for State or Government control over the purity of our food products and drugs does exist, is acknowledged by all unprejudiced observers. Wherever such control has been properly exercised, the most beneficial results have been experienced, and it is not to be doubted that the lengthening of the average period of human life, as recorded by European statistics, has in part been brought about by the enactment and enforcement of laws tending to purge the market of impure and injurious foods and drugs.

How Pure Drug Laws Affect Pharmacists.

However, the object of these lines is not to dwell upon these truisms, but to show that not only are these laws, if properly enforced, of great advantage to the general public, but that they are of special benefit to the druggist. This, in spite of the fact that some seem to have taken the stand that the measures in question should be resisted and their repeal sought for; and in spite of the fact that a portion of this opposition is due to the manner in which the laws have been carried out, especially in one of our States.

The public has always looked to the druggist to furnish drugs and medicines of a standard quality. It feels, for instance, that all the skill and insight of the physician goes for naught if the prescription furnished the patient is not filled with pure medicines of proper strength. But the publications of the committees on adulterations of the various pharmaceutical associations and of the different State food and dairy commissioners, which reports have frequently been quoted in the daily press with exaggerated embellishments, have undermined this confidence. It has become known to the public that not only have a good many of the spices and the cruder drugs handled in pharmacies been found to be adulterated, but even standard medicines, tinctures and extracts were not up to the requirements of the Pharmacopoeia, or even of common honesty. This has created a grave doubt in the minds of men, and wrought great injury to the profession.

That such distrust has become greatly exaggerated, is true; but, on the other hand, has it not some foundation in fact? Keen competition and the demand on the part of this same critical public for cheaper drugs has led to many abuses.

Not to elaborate upon the above-mentioned reports, much equally damaging evidence will occur to us. We all know, for example, how difficult it is to obtain pure lots of the higher-priced essential

oils, even when we are willing to pay the full market price of the best article. And what shall we say when we can personally testify to the fact that a wholesaler has been known to deliberately send out oil of sandalwood with a "compound" label on the container, and that his customer, the retailer, has dispensed this article to his unsuspecting client, of course without the discriminating label? Or, take the cases we hear of, where filtered hydrant water was dispensed for distilled water. While it may seem a petty affair to prosecute a man for such an offense; while it may appear to be drawing too fine a point as long as so many grosser adulterations exist; while a jury may see fit to acquit the defendants in such a case, does not the whole matter leave something of an unpleasant flavor in our mouths? It is just such petty delinquencies as these that cause the critical world to inquire whether a man who is not to be trusted in little things may be trusted in greater ones. This mistrust is very far-reaching and detrimental, and has much to do with the gradual decline of the druggist's trade in many specialties that were formerly his own, such as the spices, condiments and others.

How to Regain the Public Confidence.

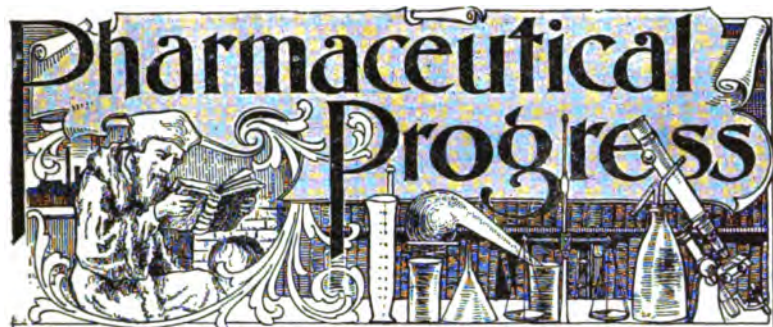
Now, what must the druggist do to regain the former confidence of the public? The only possible way out of the difficulty will be to root out this cancer of sophistication by bringing the druggists' wares up to the standard of recognized authorities. That this operation will be attended with much trouble and some loss is to be expected. And, moreover, it will require the co-operation of every one concerned, from the importer and manufacturer down to the dispenser. But the result will be equal to that following the removal, by the sharp knife of the surgeon, of the malignant growth that threatens the life of a patient. And then, all that will be needed to completely restore the great measure of confidence which the druggist formerly enjoyed will be to have this purification of his stock certified to by the proper authorities. The mere announcement on his part or on the part of his associates that this great improvement has taken place will not be sufficient to satisfy the public, but will of necessity have to be verified by a disinterested State officer. In other words, the druggist will now welcome the inspector and court his examination of his drugs and spices, and we will hear less and less of prosecutions against him for selling impure articles. The general public will not be long in noting this and regaining its pristine belief in the purity of the druggist's goods.

Thus, it will be seen that the rigid and honest enforcement of the pure drug laws, the need of which is known to the public, as well as to all druggists, cannot but be of benefit to all concerned. They should, therefore, not be resisted or nullified, but should have the hearty co-operation and intelligent assistance of the druggists in their proper and honest enforcement.

To sum up: The necessity for pure drug laws is acknowledged by all; the general public is aware of this necessity, and has consequently lost much of its former confidence in the druggist; the only way to regain this confidence is to purge the trade of its impure stock, and having done so, to call in and welcome

the official representative of the Commonwealth, in order that he may make

known to all the now irreproachable condition of the drug store.



Collaform is formaldehyde-gelatin in powder form, and is intended for use in dressing wounds.

Haemotropin is the name given by a Swiss pharmacist to his fluid haemoglobin preparation.

A New Styptic.—Antipyrin and tannin rubbed together produce a sticky compound very useful as a styptic. It may be applied with a sponge.

Huminal is the name given to a fluid alkaline concentration or extract prepared from the baths of Alt Heide. It is to be used in the treatment of rheumatism, gout, etc.

Sanoform is the trade name for diiodosalicyl-methyl-ether. It occurs as a white odorless powder. It is not decomposed by light, even after long standing. It is proposed as a substitute for iodoform. It is highly commended as a local application in syphilitic affections of the eyes.

Essence of Cedar Wood.—L. Rousset has observed that absolutely pure essence of cedar wood, free from any adulteration, was obtained from the pencil works at St. Paul-en-Jarez and fractionated *in vacuo*. Four-fifths of the essence consists of a hydrocarbon, boiling at 125° to 130°, at 9 Mm. pressure. This hydrocarbon is cedrene, $C_{15}H_{24}$. It is a sesquiterpene, and acts on polarized light.

Dextroform is another addition to the numerous formaldehyde compounds, and is composed of dextrin and formaldehyde. It is readily soluble in water and glycerin, and has been recommended by Dr. Bougatz (*Munch. Med. Woch.* 1897, No. 22) as an antiseptic, particularly in the treatment of gonorrhoea. It resembles amyloform closely in its action.

Steriform Chloride and Steriform Iodide are two formaldehyde preparations which have just been launched in Europe. The first is said (*Pharm. Post.* 1897, 283) to consist of a mixture of 5 parts of formaldehyde, 10 parts of ammonium chloride, 20 parts of pepsin and 65 parts of milk-sugar. The iodide contains ammonium iodide in place of ammonium chloride. The chloride is recommended as a "tasteless, non-toxic remedy in infectious diseases," while the iodide is commended for use as an "odorless and easily absorbable dusting-powder for the formation of a good protection to wounds."

Iodized Fats.—Merck has patented a process for preparing a series of iodine addition compounds with fats of constant composition. These fats are proposed by Winternitz as a substitute for cod liver oil. The iodized fats have no distinguishable taste or odor.

To Preserve Aluminum Acetate Solution.—Lallemand recommends adding one-tenth per cent of tartaric acid to solution of aluminum acetate, and states that by means of such addition he has preserved the preparation for seven months without any alumina being precipitated.

Ichthalbin, or ichthyol albuminate, is a compound somewhat resembling tannalbin, which has been recommended by Dr. A. Sack (*D. Med. Woch.* 1897, No. 23) instead of ichthyol itself for internal administration. It is said to have the same therapeutic effect as ichthyol itself, but without any of the deleterious effects sometimes produced by pure ichthyol. Ichthyol solutions yield a precipitate with albumen. When fresh the precipitate retains the characteristic taste and odor of ichthyol, but lose these objectionable characteristics after heating for several hours or by continued washing with alcohol or water. This treatment yields a very fine grayish brown, odorless, tasteless powder. Experiment shows that it is not soluble in acid solutions (pepsin and hydrochloric acid), but is completely soluble in alkaline liquids. The addition of acids to the alkaline solution causes a voluminous precipitation.

Microbial Cure for Rabbit Pest.—The use of the microbes of chicken cholera is, according to *Nature*, after all likely to be resorted to in dealing with the rabbit pest in New South Wales. When this plan was originally suggested by Pasteur, reluctance was felt to introduce a new disease into the colony. But the Government bacteriologist has recently shown that chicken cholera does exist both in New South Wales and Queensland, and he described in detail various scientific investigations, the results of which place the matter beyond doubt. Extensive experiments prove the efficacy of this method of destroying rabbits to be very great, and the Government has, therefore, been recommended to grant permissions to persons who suffer from the depredations of the animals to utilize this novel means of suppressing them. It has been calculated that two gallons of broth infected with

chicken cholera microbe is sufficient to destroy at least 20,000 rabbits irrespective of infection induced by contagion.

Vaccination to Counteract the Poisonous Effects of Ricin.—The poisonous effects of ricin contained in the marc of *Ricinus communis* is well known. Cornevin finds that by heating ricin to 100° for two hours it is converted into a body which, injected hypodermically, serves as an antitoxin to the poison. The susceptibility of various species of domestic animals to ricin is very unequal. Ruminants are much more easily affected by it than pigs or fowls. Animals vaccinated with modified ricin were tested eight or ten days after the operation, and were able to take, with perfect immunity, a larger quantity of marc or seeds of *Ricinus* than would have proved fatal to unvaccinated animals. To two small pigs of the same litter, one vaccinated and the other not, equal quantities of castor oil presscake were given, adjusted to their respective body-weight; the unvaccinated animal died in twenty-four hours; the other showed no signs even of discomfort. Other vaccinated animals have been fed for two or three months without interruption with daily doses of castor oil seeds four or five times greater than the lethal amount for uninoculated animals.

THE COMMON ACCIDENTS OF SUMMER TOURISTS.*

By JAMES E. PILCHER, M.D.,

Captain in the Medical Department of the United States Army.

Foreign Bodies.

In camping parties particularly, insects are liable to find their way into the auditory meatus and produce great annoyance and sometimes no little pain. It will do no harm to hold a bright light to the ear in the hope that the intruder may be attracted to emerge, but it is better that every person should know how readily foreign bodies can be floated out of the ear by injections of warm water.

The eye is even more subject to travel accidents of this kind than the ear, and unless the body be imbedded in the cornea or conjunctiva, which is comparatively unusual, no emergency is more readily relieved. There is no reason why the laity should not understand the simple manoeuvre of exposing the lining of the lower lid by looking up, while gentle pressure is made just below the eyelid. The drawing of the upper lid down over the lower is equally easy and often effective in removing the foreign body. In case of failure, the removal may be attained by drawing across the eye, under the upper lid, a little corner of a very soft linen handkerchief moistened with the patient's saliva. Sufferers from this accident should be informed that a slight conjunctival abrasion, produced by a foreign body which has been removed, will continue the sensation of the presence of the body even after it has disappeared.

Cutaneous Accidents.

The burns of the stage of rubefaction and sometimes of slight vesication, produced by the exposure to the rays of the sun, of persons unaccustomed to out-

* From an article in the *Medical Record*.

door life, are common to summer tourists. The recognition of the fact that this accident is a genuine burn renders its treatment readily understood. The numerous cold creams and other unguents sold in the apothecary shops serve well enough, but nothing can be better for general use in these cases than the carbolated petrolatum everywhere available.

The same may be said of the lichen tropicus or "prickly heat," to which delicate skins are subject in hot weather. The intense itching of this trifling but exceedingly annoying affection is also usually readily brought within the limits of endurance by carbolated applications. The little jar of carbolated petrolatum is a most advantageous constituent of every tourist's summer outfit.

The more severe inflammation produced by contact with the various species of rhus, the "poison ivy," the "poison oak" and the "poison sumach" is often temporarily treated with advantage in the same manner. These injuries, however, pre-eminently come under the category of matters in which the "ounce of prevention" is particularly applicable, and it is well for persons going into the country for an outing to be able to distinguish them from the harmless growths which they resemble. The beautiful woodbine or Virginia creeper is distinguished from the venomous "poison vine" by the fact that the leaf of the harmless growth consists of five leaflets given off from a common stem, while that of the toxiferous plant has but three leaflets upon the main stem. The "poison oak," or rhus toxicodendron, may be detected by the same conformation of leaf. The "poison sumach," or rhus venenata, which produces a cuticular inflammation similar to those already mentioned, may be distinguished from the ordinary harmless sumach by the fact that, instead of bearing close bunches of red berries at the ends of its branches, its fruit consists of slender clusters of small white berries given off from the axils of the leaves.

Wounds.

It is difficult to realize that in this day and generation any person can be so ignorant as to treat slight wounds with anything but cleanliness and gentle pressure. But the cobwebs, tobacco-quin and filthy-mud heresies all still have enthusiastic partisans, and slight wounds are exceedingly liable to be transformed into poisoned wounds of considerable extent by the employment of such agents. It is well then to impress upon the traveler the fact that in the wounds of no severity simple cleanliness and gentle pressure, maintained by a clean compress held by a clean bandage, comprise all the requisite treatment. It is worth while indeed to go farther and explain that filthy agents should be eschewed in any kind of wound. Why fresh cow dung or dust-permeated cobwebs should be considered to possess healing qualities is a question that the wisest cannot answer. But, with the predilection for those dressings which possess the bucolic mind, it is a most wise precaution to warn contemplating travelers against them and in favor of clean applications, and to explain that anything contaminated with animal secretions is dangerous, from the mucus-laden handkerchief to the sweat-saturated shirt—clean paper being better than soiled linen, the ink of the printed sheet being rather an

advantage than otherwise. The removal of a barbed fishhook by thrusting the point out through the skin, and then, after breaking off the barb, easily withdrawing it, is so simple a procedure that it seems hardly necessary to mention it, but experience has shown how few of the uninitiated bethink themselves of this very natural manoeuvre. It should also be understood that the temporary treatment for severe wounds, after checking hemorrhage and placing the parts in a comfortable position, is identical with that for slight ones.

Bleeding.

The most alarming feature of the more severe wounds is the bleeding, which, in case of an injury to an artery, may be dangerous to life. Every person should understand the difference between arterial, venous and capillary bleeding. The bright red hue and spurting flow of the wounded artery should be recognized as an indication of danger promptly to be treated. The fact that pressure between the wound and the heart will control such bleeding should be impressed on every mind. The simple construction of a tourniquet from a large handkerchief, a bit of a garment, a suspender, or any simple article which can be bound firmly about a limb, and the method of tightening the bandage thus created by thrusting under it a rod of any kind and twisting it until the pressure exerted checks the bleeding, should be a part of the elementary knowledge of every one. To this should be added the fact that firm pressure directly upon the wound, in other than arterial bleeding, is the proper method of restraining the hemorrhage. The laity should be cautioned, however, to immediately apply pressure with the hands directly upon the wound, even in case of an arterial injury, until the extemporized tourniquet can be put in place. Death has been known to occur from an arterial wound while the amateur surgeon was so much interested in manufacturing his tourniquet that he neglected to control the bleeding in the meantime.

Fractures.

Some points with regard to fractures may be of the greatest value to the summer tourist—the main point being aptly expressed in the Scottish motto, *noli me tangere*. Fractures and dislocations are so frequently aggravated by meddlesome handling that the dictum to do nothing more than place the injured part in the most comfortable position possible for the patient and retain it there, should be most emphatically impressed upon the lay mind. Extemporized methods of immobilizing the parts in the easiest position should be generally understood, including the utilization of canes, umbrellas, sticks and the like as temporary splints to prevent the accentuation of the pain and the aggravation of the injury by motion at the point of fracture.

Sprains

Are sometimes fully as painful and disabling as fractures, and like fractures they should not be made the object of unnecessary meddling. No injury is more frequent with the summer tourist than the sprain, particularly of the ankle. The mode of vacation life, with its admixture of athletic sports and unaccustomed exercise, particularly predisposes to this accident. The laity should learn to avoid arnica, turpentine, and other abominations in favor of immediate immersion in

hot water for a considerable period, followed by elevation of the extremity and gentle retention of the parts by a bandage, the material for which may well consist of elastic flannel.

Heat Stroke,

Or heat prostration is one of the more frequent results of exposure to unexpected exercise in summer traveling. It is well for tourists to understand the danger of prolonged exposure to the sun in very hot weather. The use of alcoholic stimulants or the drinking of water in excess should be avoided before going out, and the advantages of applications of cold water to the head in these cases should be well understood.

Drowning.

As the water enters largely into the plans of summer excursionists, the list of summer casualties naturally presents a large number of cases of drowning. While the great majority of these cases are beyond recovery before the body is taken from the water, there are still many in which artificial respiration, persistently and effectively applied, may restore the pulmonary and cardiac action. The Sylvester method is the most popular, consisting—the patient lying upon his back—of alternate contraction and expansion of the chest, by alternately pressing the arms upon the chest and raising them strongly over the head, from twelve to fifteen times a minute, all this of course after the water in the air passages has been emptied by gravitation. The best authorities believe that artificial respiration is often too soon discontinued, and advise that it be persisted in for from thirty minutes to an hour. It should be remembered that the body, until the lungs become filled with water, is buoyant and will float, not high up, but still with its upper surface above the water; and the addition of the merest trifle of assistance, such as is afforded by a small board, not to speak of an oar or larger floating body, will enable the head to be kept well out of the waves. If, then, one can have self-possession in the very disconcerting moment of submersion, he may be able to keep himself afloat until aid can arrive, or possibly until he can reach the shore unaided.

There are many other points in first aid, easily acquired and readily remembered, the application of which may not only contribute greatly to the comfort and ease of the ill and injured, but will also materially assist the practitioner in his future treatment of the case, should the accident require the ultimate action of a physician: but those here mentioned are perhaps of the greatest importance to the summer tourist. The whole subject is an important one, however, and the question of general instruction in connection with it is coming to be recognized as of steadily increasing consequence, while the number of persons qualified to stand in the breach in emergency is constantly growing, all of which is destined to result in a great saving of suffering in future injuries and a vast diminution in the mortality of future accidents.

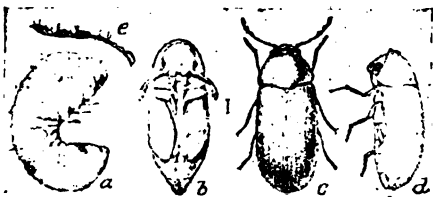
Give your business your personal attention. Nothing so quickly runs an established trade into the ground as to leave its entire charge in the hands of employees, no matter how high in authority. The public don't know them, and know only those whose names appear on the business card or sign.

Drug-Store Beetle Causes a Sensation.

The silly season has come upon us a little earlier this year. For lack of more interesting news material, the New York newspapers have been devoting considerable space to articles of a humorous nature dealing with the drug-store beetle. Stallman & Fulton, the well-known drug brokers of this city, recently imported a large lot of coriander seed, to which the beetle is very partial. Having been stored away in bags for several months the seeds became buggy, and South street, in the vicinity of the warehouse, fairly swarmed with the insects, until the seeds were carted away and burned up.

At Stallman & Fulton's it was said that the Health Board had ordered the removal of the seeds, and that they were burning them as fuel. Permission to unload the seeds at the public dump had been denied. Mr. Stallman was said to know what the coriander bug is called, but he had just been having a session with a Prohibitionist legislator of Coldwater (Kalamazoo?), Mich., who is well-known in the drug trade, when the reporter called, and he was not in a humor to discuss bugs.

The bug was identified by William Beutenmueller, curator of the Department of Entomology at the American Museum of Natural History, to whom several specimens were taken. It is a beetle, one of the family Ptinidae and one



The Drug Store Beetle in different stages of growth.

of several varieties commonly known as the "death watch." The specific name is *Sitodrepa panicea*. It is a naturalized American, having come over from Europe, like most of our destructive insects, but it became acclimatized readily, and flourishes here as at home. Mr. Beutenmueller says that it attacks almost anything in the line of grain or drugs, and that he has no doubt it might be found in almost any drug store in the city, although it would have done no particular harm in small numbers. It is only when it has multiplied to swarms that it becomes an annoyance and a menace.

"It will eat anything in a drug store, from liquorice to slippery elm," Mr. Beutenmueller said, "and is very common. Its rapid increase in numbers may be readily comprehended when one recalls that one beetle lays 100 or more eggs, and that if there were 500 female beetles in one lot of seeds, there would be 50,000 eggs to hatch. I don't know whether the life history of this beetle is known or not, but the bug itself is a familiar one. It is closely allied to another beetle which is here in the city now and which, I have heard from several quarters, is the tobacco beetle, which eats into leaf tobacco and cigars just as this one does into the seeds. I have in the Museum now a fine Havana cigar which the beetle has spoiled. Some cigars attacked by it are smokable, and I know a man who goes

around and buys the fine quality of cigars it has entered, but of course their sale at the original prices is impossible."

The tobacco beetle is of the same general shape as the *Sitodrepa panicea*, but is larger and broader, and is described as having smooth instead of striated wing coverings, and a humped form.

The description of the coriander seed bug, given in a book on "Economic Entomology," edited by John B. Smith, says:

"In the family Ptinidae we have an aggregation of oddities difficult of general definition, save that as a rule the species are small, with retracted heads, more or less cylindrical, firm body, and firm wing coverings. They feed in the larval as well as adult condition on dry animal or vegetable matter, though some species attack green vegetation. Many live in dead branches or twigs, and only a few are of sufficient interest to be especially noted. Of these is the 'death watch,' *Sitodrepa panicea*, so named from the ticking sound frequently made by the beetle when working in wood, which superstition has interpreted as a warning of approaching death. It works also in a great variety of other substances, ranging from gun wads to roots of hellebore and old books, as a fleshy, white, grublike larva, with brown head and surface covered with short, brown, bristlelike hairs.

"Where the nature of the article admits of such treatment, exposure to the fumes of bisulphide of carbon is a good remedy, as is also saturating with gasoline or benzene. A liberal use of paint with plenty of turpentine is indicated in other cases, and sometimes mere cleanliness following the destruction of hopelessly infested material will answer every purpose."

Insect Powder of Commerce.

The literature of insect powder is so filled with contradictions and incongruities, that its study throws but little light upon the subject, and the results of the experimental works recently carried out by George R. Durrant upon it will be studied with special interest.

Mr. Durrant finds (*Pharm. Jour.*, 1897, p. 505) that its toxic properties are due to—

(a) A volatile oil amounting to 0.5 per cent in picked specimens of closed flowers and much less in open flowers.

(b) A soft acid resinous body, this is the principal source of the toxic effect. It is found to the amount of 4.8 per cent in selected closed flowers, less than 4 per cent in half-open flowers, and still less in flowers that are fully open; the whole plant apart from the flowers contains mere traces of resin.

The fine dry powder, after exhaustion with ether, has no decided toxic properties, but numerous experiments on beetles convince me that this exceedingly fine powder contributes something to the insecticidal properties by its physical action, perhaps by its effect on respiration, reducing the vitality of the insect, and also by impeding locomotion and preventing a speedy retreat from noxious surroundings and a safe return to the customary lodgings. The toxic properties of the volatile oil and resin may be proved by isolating them and mixing them with an inert powder whose physically deterrent equation has been ascertained by experiment on beetles. I believe no vivisection license is required for this.

Having referred to the toxic consti-

tuents of, and the proportions in which they exist in, genuine powder of the flowers of *C. cinerariaefolium*, it is very important to mention the fact that chlorophyll, in its green unchanged form, is not found in selected dried, closed insect flowers, as this fact has an important bearing on one (and I think the most prevalent) form of sophistication to be found in the present insect powders of commerce. I cannot fully explain why it is that insect powder from half-open and from flowers that are fully developed should show a certain amount of chlorophyll coloring in the ether extract, but it may possibly be that less care is taken in collection of these than is the case with the more valuable closed flowers. But whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that insect powder ground from selected closed flowers is sensibly free from chlorophyll, whereas traces of it (less than 5 per cent) will be found in powders prepared from mixed and half-open flowers, and in the foreign ground insect powders it often amounts to from 50 to 80 per cent of the total ether extract. Samples have been recently examined by me yielding 6 per cent of ether extract, of which more than two-thirds was owing to chlorophyll. It will, therefore, be seen that any estimate of the value of insect powder based upon the percentage of ether extract would be quite fallacious unless the chlorophyll be also determined and deducted from the total. Microscopical examination is useful in distinguishing the grosser forms of admixture, such as powdered quassia and the woody tissue of the leaves and stems of the plant, but this latter form of sophistication can be determined by the method given further on. [For full particulars of the microscopical appearance of true insect flowers, the reader is referred to the paper by Mr. William Kirkby, F.R.M.S. ("Proc. Brit. Pharm. Conf.," 1888).]

Adulterants.

In using the term adulterants as applied to our subject, it is intended to imply the presence in insect powder of anything but the flowers of *C. cinerariaefolium*. Adulterators of insect powder have for their first object the cheapening of the article sold, and occasionally they have a second object, i. e., to improve its color.

The first object has been achieved in the past by the addition of powder of quassia, aloes, senna and Hungarian daisy, and the artistic eye of the ignorant buyer has been satisfied by the addition of the powder of fustic, turmeric and chrome-yellow. The presence of quassia, fustic and turmeric may be detected by the aid of the microscope, and chrome-yellow (salt of lead) chemically. The presence of the powder of Hungarian daisy is more difficult to detect microscopically, but it yields 10 per cent of ash, whereas true insect powder yields but 6.5 per cent. On this point the reader is referred to an extract from a paper by J. Schrenk *American Journal of Pharmacy*, 1889, in the "Year Book," 1890.

It is hoped that it will not be difficult to accept my contention that by the term insect powder it is intended by both buyers and sellers that powder of the flowers of the *C. cinerariaefolium* is understood, at least so far as transactions in the open market are concerned. Owners of proprietary insect powders have a right to compound them as they please, and this right has been freely exercised by the use of powdered quassia, colocyath, etc., as well as by the addition of

various coloring agents. Although powdered quassia mixed with powdered insect flowers must be considered to fall under our definition of adulteration, it is quite possible that a small proportion is useful in insect powder, increasing or broadening the base of its usefulness. The same remarks apply to other admixtures, such as powdered bitter apple, and the only criticism to be made on this point is that if powdered quassia or other powders having insecticidal properties be added to insect powder, let it be done with the knowledge of buyers and at the proper price.

The adulterants just referred to are for the most part things of the past, with the exception of added coloring matters, which are still very commonly used to meet the too general want of knowledge of the proper appearance of true insect powder.

Classes of Insect Flowers.

At the present time the insect powders of commerce may be divided into the following classes:

1. Ground from closed, (a) wild, or (b) cultivated flowers of *C. cinerariaefolium*.
2. Ground from half open or mixed half open and open flowers.
3. Ground from damaged flowers.
4. Foreign ground, divided into grades of badness under the meaningless terms: "Closed flowers," "half open flowers," etc., etc. Of these sorts there appears to be as many as there are of hen's eggs, which embrace all the kinds between "new laid" at the top of the list, and "political" at the bottom. The English ground insect powders do not always justify the description given, but, in my experience, the foreign-ground specimens never do, and it is with much satisfaction that it is noted that a ready method of distinguishing "foreign ground" is to hand.

It will be seen from the remarks made on the toxic constituents of the flowers of *C. cinerariaefolium* that the following statement embraces the results of my own experience as well as that of the majority of laborers in the same field:

That the value of insect powder is in direct proportion to the combined amount of essential oil and soft acid resin, and in inverse proportion to the amount of chlorophyll—both statements to be read together.

It has not been my good fortune up to the time of writing this to have met with one sample of "foreign-ground" insect powder that was not grossly sophisticated.

A perfect sample of insect powder should pass a sieve having at least eighty meshes to the linear inch; the particles would be, therefore, approximately 1-160 of an inch in greatest magnitude. (The powder has been passed through a sieve with 100 meshes to the linear inch, but 90 is the more usual number.) The powder should yield 5.25 per cent of combined essential oil and soft resin; chlorophyll should be absent, or present in the merest trace.

Method for Testing.

The following simple method of testing the value of insect powder should be adopted by all chemists who wish to sell a genuine powder, or, to put the matter on lower grounds, who wish to increase their sale of this really important commercial product. Place 100 grains of the powder to be tested in the cylinder of a glass syringe (1 oz.). The powder should

be pressed down compactly onto a piece of absorbent cotton, to act as a filter. Moisten with ether .735. Close the top of the syringe, and macerate for 30 minutes; percolation may then proceed; the powder being re-percolated with the same fluid four times, and finally washed through with sufficient ether to make up one fluid ounce. The resulting percolate should be of a rich yellow color; if a pronounced green color be the result the sample may be discarded at once.

In the absence of much green coloring matter, the fluid may be carefully evaporated (temperature not exceeding 200 degrees Fahrenheit), and the residue weighed in a tared watch-glass. The resulting soft mass should not weigh less than 3.75 grains, and in the finest samples reaches 5.5 grains, and should have the pleasant and characteristic odor of the flowers.* At the present time the price of insect powder varies between 8d. and 2s. 2d. per lb., the highest price representing the value of English-ground powder from closed flowers and the lowest powder "foreign-ground" from the whole plant. This ground-whole plant appears to be the principal sophistication, apart from coloring matter, found in commerce at the present time.

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Charles Umney for very fine specimens of the dry flowers of *C. cinerariaefolium*.

Effect of Etherization on Plant Growth.

Prof. Johannsen, lecturer at the Agricultural High School, in Copenhagen, delivered a lecture on February 10th, on the results so far obtained by the etherizing method, which consists in developing plants earlier than is normal to them by exposing them to the influence of ether fumes. We give below the principal points of the lecture.

By exposing dormant plants to the influence of ether and chloroform, the result is obtained that each plant, after the treatment with ether, begins to shoot; they have thus probably been awakened from their previous condition of sleep or inactivity. This sleep is due to a regular stoppage of activity, which causes the growth to cease.

It is on this cessation of activity that the ether has effect. The questions now arise, Has this discovery any practical interest for our gardeners? Can the ether dispel the condition of sleep from all plants? Can the plants, awakened before their proper time, develop in a normal manner and become useful and salable? The last question Mr. Johannsen has not yet succeeded in solving. The preceding (Can the ether dispel the condition of sleep from all plants?) is, however, theoretically the most important.

Forces Blooms in Tulips.

Mr. Johannsen's first experiment was made with willow plants, and next with bulbs and hyacinths. In the fall of 1894 he experimented with lilacs. As a result

*Exactness may require the determination of the chlorophyll. If an appreciable amount be present this may be done by boiling the residue in dilute sulphuric acid and volumetrically determining the converted chlorophyll as glucose with a suitable copper solution. For my own purposes I should unhesitatingly reject the sample rather than take this unnecessary trouble, unless a fee were attached to the operation.

of these experiments, it was proved that the etherizing of the bulbs has no effect before the formation of the roots; the condition produced by the ether passed before the formation of the roots had advanced sufficiently to cause budding. Mr. Johannsen has also made some experiments with *La Reine* tulips; the growth was considerable, and the development of the bulb was in every respect satisfactory. The experiment was commenced on November 20th, and on December 19th a part of the tulips was salable. The problem was solved as regards tulips. It would, however, be of greater interest to produce lilies of the valley. The experiment in this direction in 1895 was promising, but the results this year were very poor.

Experiments with Ligneous Plants.

Interesting and important are the experiments with ligneous plants. Lilacs grow splendidly when placed in an air-tight compartment and exposed forty-eight hours to the effect of 500 or 600 cubic centimeters of ether, and then placed in a hothouse. Just before Christmas the plants had developed splendidly. The etherizing of the plants will cost 4 to 5 ore (1 to 1-2 cents) each. The main point is to get the plants to shoot at any time before Christmas, even in September and October. Mr. Johannsen has had blooming lilacs on the 10th of September, but the plants did not develop regularly. It has, on the whole, been proved that the ether is not beneficial if applied before the middle of November.

How the Ether Acts.

The ether causes a derangement in the independence which should characterize each of the different stages of the plant. The development is not harmonious, owing to the too strong or too weak action of the ether. Mr. Johannsen will now try to gradually bring the plants to stand the action of the ether by giving them larger and larger doses. Experiments were made with certain seeds; for instance, the lupine grass and barley; and it was at once demonstrated that increasing doses of ether had a powerful effect. It is not so much the repetition of the ether which is the important point in the treatment, but its increasing application. The small and light doses of ether have a harmonizing and equalizing influence on the growth of germinating plants.

With these results as a guide, the experiments will be continued next year with more expensive potted plants. Mr. Johannsen received about the middle of December, twelve good specimens of beech trees, and before the end of the month they were all budding, and the development was satisfactory.

It can be said that some progress has undoubtedly been made, but no one can tell to what astonishing results this discovery may lead. Tulips, lilacs, etc., can be developed much earlier and have a pretty color and great durability, as the ether frees the plant of decomposable matter.

To etherize the plants, they are placed in an air-tight receptacle and exposed from twenty-four to ninety-six hours (generally forty-eight hours) to the influence of the ether. Cylindrical glasses are used for small plants, and for large plants an oil-painted box, the interior of which

is lined with tin foil, 4 feet high and long and 2 1-2 feet broad. On the lid a small hole is made, which is closed with a cork and the ether is conducted through this hole. As ether is very inflammable, great care must be taken not to bring candles or matches near it. The ether is dissolved at from 15° to 20° C.

Study of the Medicinal Flora.

The Sub-Commission of the Pan-American Medical Congress, appointed to study the medicinal plants of the United States, has entered into an association with the Smithsonian Institution for that purpose. The attention of our readers is called to the respective circulars issued by these organizations, which we print below:

Smithsonian Institution,
Washington, D. C., May 28, 1897.

Dear Sir:—The Smithsonian Institution has undertaken to bring together all possible material bearing on the medicinal uses of plants in the United States. Arrangements have been made with a body representing the Pan-American Medical Congress, the Sub-Commission on Medicinal Flora of the United States, to elaborate a report on this subject, and the material when received will be turned over to them for investigation.

The accompanying detailed instructions relative to specimens and notes have been prepared by the Sub-Commission.

All packages and correspondence should be addressed to the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and marked on the outside "Medicinal Plants for the U. S. National Museum."

Franks which will carry specimens, when of suitable size, together with descriptions and notes, free of postage through the mails, will be forwarded upon application. Should an object be too large for transmission by mail, the sender is requested, before shipping it, to notify the Institution, in order that a proper authorization for its shipment may be made out.

Respectfully,
(Signed) S. P. LANGLEY,
Secretary.

Instructions Relative to Medicinal Plants.

The Pan-American Medical Congress, at its meeting held in the City of Mexico in November, 1896, took steps to institute a systematic study of the American medicinal flora, through the medium of a General Commission and of special sub-commissions, the latter to be organized in the several countries. The Sub-Commission for the United States has been formed and consists of Dr. Valery Havard, U. S. A., chairman; Mr. Frederick V. Coville, botanist of the United States Department of Agriculture; Dr. C. F. Millspaugh, curator of the Botanical Department of the Field Columbian Museum, Chicago; Dr. Charles Mohr, State Botanist of Alabama; Dr. W. P. Wilson, director of the Philadelphia Commercial Museums, and Prof. H. H. Rusby, of the New York College of Pharmacy. This Sub-Commission solicits information concerning the medicinal plants of the United States from every one in a position to accord it. The principal points of study are as follows:

1. Local names.
2. Local uses, together with historical facts.
3. Geographical distribution and degree of abundance in the wild state.
4. Is the plant collected for market, and if so,
 - (a) At what season of the year?
 - (b) To how great an extent?
 - (c) How prepared for market?
 - (d) What is the effect of such collection upon the wild supply?
 - (e) What price does it bring?
 - (f) Is the industry profitable?
5. Is the plant, or has it ever been, cultivated, and if so, give all information

on the subject, particularly as to whether such supplies are of superior quality, and whether the industry has proved profitable.

6. If not cultivated, present facts concerning the life history of the plant, which might aid in determining methods of cultivation.

7. Is the drug subjected to substitution or adulteration, and if so, give information as to the plants used for this purpose.

While it is not expected that many persons will be able to contribute information on all these points concerning any plant, it is hoped that a large number of persons will be willing to communicate such partial knowledge as they possess.

It is not the important or standard drugs alone concerning which information is sought. The Sub-Commission desires to compile a complete list of the plants which have been used medicinally, however trivial such use may be. It also desires to collect all obtainable information, historical, scientific and economic, concerning our native and naturalized plants of this class, and, to that end, invites the co-operation of all persons interested. Poisonous plants of all kinds come within the scope of our inquiry, whether producing dangerous symptoms in man, or simply skin inflammation, or, as "loco-weeds," deleterious to horses, cattle and sheep. In this respect, the general reputation of a plant is not so much desired as the particulars of cases of poisoning actually seen, or heard from reliable observers. It is believed that much interesting knowledge can be obtained from Indians, Mexicans and half-breeds, and that, consequently, Indian agencies and reservations are particularly favorable fields for our investigation. Such knowledge will be most acceptable when based upon known facts or experiments.

In order to assist in the study of the habits, properties and uses of medicinal plants, the Sub-Commission undertakes to furnish the name of any plant-specimen received, together with any desired information available.

Owing to the diversity in the common names of many plants it will be necessary for reports, when not furnished by botanists or others qualified to state the botanical names with certainty, to accompany the same with some specimen of the plant sufficient for its identification. While the Sub-Commission will endeavor to determine the plant from any portion of it which may be sent, it should be appreciated that the labor of identification is very greatly decreased, and its usefulness increased, by the possession of complete material, that is, leaf, flower and fruit, and in the case of small plants, the underground portion also. It is best to dry such specimens thoroughly, in a flat condition under pressure, before mailing. While any convenient means for accomplishing this result may be employed, the following procedure is recommended: Select a flowering or fruiting branch, as the case may be, which when pressed shall not exceed sixteen inches in length by ten inches in width. If the plant be an herb two or three feet high, it may be doubled to bring it within these measurements. If it possess root leaves, some of these should be included. Lay the specimen flat in a fold of newspaper and place this in a pile of newspapers, carpet-felting, or some other form of paper which readily absorbs moisture, and place the pile in a dry place under

a pressure of about twenty or thirty pounds, sufficient to keep the leaves from wrinkling as they dry. If a number of specimens are pressed at the same time, each is to be separated from the others by three or four folded newspapers or an equivalent in other kinds of paper. In twelve to twenty-four hours these papers will be found saturated with the absorbed moisture and the fold containing the specimen should be transferred to dry ones. This change should be repeated for from two to five days, according to the state of the weather, the place where the drying is done, the freshness of the specimens, etc. The best way to secure the required pressure is by means of a pair of strong straps, though weights will do. The best place for drying is beside a hot kitchen range. When dry the specimens should be mailed between cardboard or some other light but stiff materials which will not bend in transit.

It is a most important matter that the name and address of the sender should be attached to the package and that the specimens, if more than one, should be numbered, the sender retaining also specimens bearing the same number, to facilitate any correspondence which may follow. The Sub-Commission requests that, so far as practicable, all plants sent be represented by at least four specimens.

H. H. RUSBY, M.D.,

Chairman of the General Commission, New York College of Pharmacy.

VALERY HAVARD, M.D.,

Chairman of the Sub-Commission, Fort Slocum, David's Island, New York.

WONDERS OF THE HUMAN BODY.

Nature's Cunning Devices.

Few people are aware, says a writer in *Answers*, of the wonderful engineering skill and ingenuity with which their bodies are constructed. If patents were taken out for all the clever contrivances to be found there, they would probably keep the staff of the Patent Office going for three months.

Who would think that in his eye there is a block and pulley, or "tackle," as the sailor calls it, as complete and efficient as that with which a ship hoists her mainsail. There it is, however; and whenever you look at the tip of your nose the muscle that moves your eyeball works in it. There are several of these pulleys in the body.

Another clever dodge in nature is shown in the bones of the face. Accomplished engineer that she is, she always uses the smallest quantity of material sufficient for strength. In making the bones of the face, she wanted a large surface to which to attach the muscles; but, as she didn't wish to encumber us with heads as heavy as an elephant's, she burrowed hundreds of little holes in the bones, called air cells, and thus secured strength, large surface and lightness.

In the same way she made the long bones of the legs and arms hollow in the middle. What a saving this is may be

understood from the fact that a hollow shaft of bone or iron—or any other substance—is about twice as strong as a solid shaft containing the same quantity of material.

When you get a severe cold you are apprised of the presence of another cunning device—the Eustachian tube. This tube is two inches long, and passes from the inside of the ear to the back of the mouth. It was put there to keep the air at the same pressure inside the drum as outside. Otherwise there would be no vibration of the drum, and you would be almost stone deaf. When you get a bad cold this tube sometimes becomes inflamed and blocked, and you are made quite deaf.

Adam's apple, if it was that fruit that brought into the world all our woe, is now a useful organ. It serves as a sort of storage cistern of the blood for the supply of the brain. When the heart sends up too much blood, Adam's apple intercepts it, or part of it; and when the direct supply from the heart temporarily runs short, Adam's apple gives up its store.

The liver is a most wonderful organ, containing facilities of several kinds. But perhaps the most wonderful thing in it is that part set aside to look out for and arrest poisons.

All the food that you eat, except the fat, has to pass through the liver, before going to the heart and body generally; and in the liver there appears to be stationed something in the nature of customs officers, who examine every bit of food and remove from it all substances dangerous to the body. But they are only capable of dealing with the small quantities in ordinary food, and when you are so foolish as to eat poisonous mushrooms or mussels they are quite overpowered.

Another protection from danger is afforded you by the supply of a small quantity of hydrochloric acid to the stomach. There are little machines in the stomach specially designed for the manufacture of this acid from the salt you eat, and they are so regulated that they produce a quantity equal to one-fifth of one per cent of the contents of the stomach. Experiment shows that this is exactly the percentage required to destroy the microbes that we swallow in thousands in our food. But for this thoughtful provision of nature we would probably get a new disease with every meal.

Most people know the use of the epiglottis, which saves us from imminent death every time we swallow a bit of food. At the back of the mouth the air passage and the food passage cross each other; and, whenever we swallow food, it would inevitably go into the windpipe and choke us, only that this little body pops down and covers the entrance. It is like the policeman who regulates the traffic where streets cross.

The semicircular canals, for centuries a physiological puzzle, are an extraordinary device for enabling us to keep our balance. They are little channels, hollowed out, in connection with the ear, in the bones of the head, and partly filled with fluid lymph. As our head or body sways, the fluid moves, acting like a spirit level, and informing the brain whether we are standing on the perpendicular or at a dangerous angle.

One of the most valuable of all the inventions made for our comfort and safety is the perspirative gland. It acts like the safety valve of a boiler, letting off heat

when we are becoming dangerously warm. If our temperature rose seven or eight degrees, we would not have twenty-four hours to live. The value of the sweat-gland is therefore obvious. In fact, without it, a football or cricket or rowing match would be out of the question, and we could not safely walk at a speed more than a quarter of a mile an hour. Nature has taken good care, however, that we should not run short of these useful organs, and has given us no less than 2,500,000 of them.

So inventive was Nature when constructing our body that the difficulty is to stop enumerating her clever ideas. She saw that we would very soon grow tired if we had to hold up two heavy legs by means of muscular effort, so she made the hip joint airtight, and the pressure of the air alone keeps the leg in its place.

At the same time, although she has not discovered ball bearings, she made the ball of the leg bone and the socket of the hip so smooth, and oiled the joint so well, that the friction is practically nothing.

When the spinal canal in the backbone was made, great pains had to be taken, for, while it consists of many pieces and is freely movable, it contains the precious spinal cord, one nip of which would be fatal. The measurements are so accurate that there is no danger of such an event. Wherever there is much and free motion, as in the neck, the canal is large and open, and a nip is impossible.

Again, the heart and lungs are, of course, the very basis of our life. They are in constant motion, and if allowed to rub against the chest walls around them they would either get inflamed or wear away by friction. Nature has therefore, surrounded them with a double sac, and between the outer and inner layers of it she has placed a quantity of lubricating fluid.

But the most remarkable of all devices is that for splicing broken bones. The moment a bone is broken, a surgical genius is at once dispatched from the brain to the spot. He proceeds to surround the broken ends with a ferule of cartilage. This is large and strong, and takes quite a month to complete. When the two ends are held firmly and immovably in place by the ferule, this mysterious surgeon begins to place a layer of bone between them and solder them together.

And when the layer is complete and the bone securely welded he removes the ferule, or callus, just as the scaffolding is removed from a finished building. Often a bone does not get broken for two or three generations, and yet this power to form the callus, and knowledge of how to do it, is never lost.

Is Saccharin a Failure?

Saccharin, which, soon after its introduction was highly vaunted as a substitute for cane sugar, being represented as possessing from 300 to 600 times the sweetness of the natural sugar, is beginning to disappoint its friends. The confectioners complain of the disagreeable behavior of the substance when combined with fruit flavors to form soda syrups. It is claimed that saccharin has a nasty trick of decomposing into a sulphur compound which communicates to the solution the well-known odor of sulphuretted hydrogen, something not far removed from the odor of rotten eggs.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

PTOMAINS, LEUCOMAINS, TOKINS, AND ANTITOKINS: or *The Chemical Factors in the Causation of Disease*. By VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, Ph.D., M.D., Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry, and FREDERICK G. NOVY, Sc.D., M.D., Junior Professor of Hygiene and Physiological Chemistry in the University of Michigan. THIRD EDITION, Revised and Enlarged. In one 12mo. volume of 603 pages. Lea Brothers & Co., 1896. Cloth, \$3.

In no department of medicine has greater advance been made in recent years than in that of the chemistry of disease. When the germ theory of disease first became established, the idea that the cause of diseases of this class was the pathogenic germs to be found in the blood and tissues became prevalent. It was soon found, however, that it is not the germs themselves but the specific chemical products produced by them that caused the symptoms of disease.

These specific chemical agents are now being more and more used in the treatment of the specific diseases. This book is based upon this new idea, and it is a most valuable presentation of what is known of these agents up to the present time. It is not merely a compilation, but contains a record of much original work done by the authors, as well. The book deals with the subject in 14 chapters, and a list of bibliographical references covering 37 pages. This latter feature is of especial value to all who may wish to inform themselves on any phase of the subject of bacterial poisons or the chemistry of disease. After dealing with the classification and history of the bacterial poisons, the authors devote 85 pages to the consideration of poisonous foods. They then consider the relations of the bacterial poisons to the infectious diseases, immunity, antitoxins and serum therapy. The remainder of the book is taken up with the chemistry of the toxins, ptomains and leucomains, with their isolation and properties. The book is intensely interesting to the physiological chemist and the pathologist, as well as to the physician.

The importance of the ptomains to the toxicologist is dwelt upon, and it is shown that putrefactive alkaloids are to be found in decomposing animal matters, closely resembling in reactions conine, nicotine, strychnine, morphine, atropine, digitaline, veratrine, delphinine and colchicine. The importance of this subject was brought out by one of the authors in a recent murder trial in this city, at which he demonstrated that it is not safe to trust to color reactions, for alkaloidal substances, in such cases.

The book is well written, and the typography well sustains the reputation of the publishers.

THE STANDARD MANUAL OF SODA AND OTHER BEVERAGES. A treatise especially adapted to the requirements of druggists and confectioners. By A. Emil Hiss, Ph.D. Chicago. G. P. Engelhardt & Company, 1897. pp. 11 242. (Cloth, \$4.00; sheep, \$5.00.)

At last we have a really creditable compilation of formulas for soda syrups and similar preparations. The past few years have seen the publication of a number of works variously described as "Formularies" and "Guides" to the soda fountain, which sell all the way from 25c. to \$6, but with the exception, perhaps, of some unpretentious circulars sent out at intervals by the manufacturers of soda fountains, none of these are worth more than the paper on which they are printed. Confectioners might find them useful, but for pharmacists who are expected to

know something of the art of compounding and the delicate operation of blending flavors, the works referred to are practically useless.

The development of the trade in carbonated beverages forms an interesting subject of study, well worth the attention of the pharmaceutical historian. In no country has it been brought to such perfection as in the United States, where soda water ranks as the national beverage and plays an important role in the lives of many of our citizens; often, indeed, as the concomitant of a successful courtship, if we are to believe the comic weeklies. Having its probable origin in the French seltzogene, the manufacture of carbonated beverages has been systemized, and well defined formulas have been elaborated for the production of the popular flavors and combinations. It is only within a recent period, however, that published treatises have appeared in which complete directions are given for the manufacture of the various syrups employed. The latest and best of these works comes from Chicago, where the art of the syrup mixer has apparently been developed to its highest pitch. A. Emil Hiss, Ph.G., is the editor, and G. P. Engelhard & Co. are the publishers. It is a work which we can commend most heartily as being compiled, arranged and edited by a pharmacist for pharmacists.

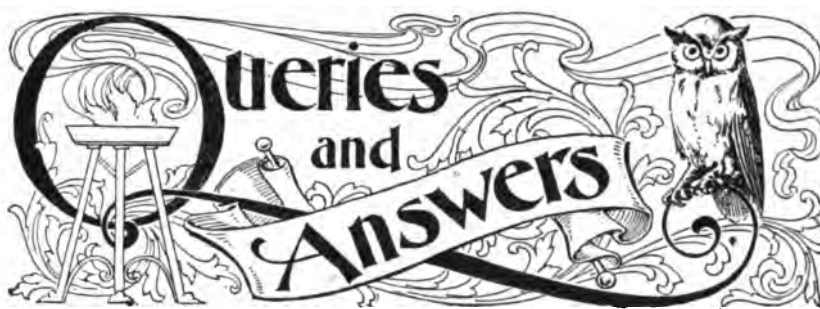
In addition to a most complete list of formulas for all kinds of soda-water drinks and requisites, it gives directions for the preparation of many of the cordials and liquors sold by pharmacists. Chapters are also devoted to mineral waters and "cold soda accessories," such as celery salt, crushed fruits, fruit preservatives, etc. Hot soda is fully treated in a chapter occupying nine and a half pages, formulas being given for all the popular drinks and instructions for the management of apparatus. The book closes with an excellent chapter on formulas and processes for the manufacture of miscellaneous dietetic articles. Thus we find formulas for salad dressing, rennet essence, matzoon, kumyss, curry powder and butter color. There are some general remarks on "How to advertise soda water," but these generally miss the mark, and were evidently evolved out of the inner consciousness of the author and not as the result of practical experience in the art. The arrangement of the book is excellent, the formulas being printed in clear type of a good readable size, and due regard is paid to system in the separation of formulas for complete syrups and the basic syrups and essences. The book is admirably suited for pharmacists, and it will doubtless have a wide sale.

Alphabetical catalogue of the duplicate specimens contained in the collection of the Biltmore Herbarium.

The list of specimens named in this catalogue represents mainly plants indigenous to Western North Carolina.

Attention is directed to the fac-simile labels which appear here and there in the list, among which are represented a few species not hitherto offered in plant exchanges, and a much smaller number which are yet quite unrepresented in many of the largest herbaria.

Copies of the catalogue and other information can be obtained from C. D. Beadle, curator, Biltmore, N. C.



We shall be glad, in this department, to respond to calls for information bearing on pharmacy or any of its allied topics, and cordially invite our friends to make use of this column.

The name and address of the inquirer must accompany the communication, not for publication, but to assure attention, as we make it a rule to pay no regard to anonymous correspondence.

When sending for the formula of any unusual compound, the query should be accompanied with information regarding the locality in which it is used, its uses and reputed effect.

When it can conveniently be done, a specimen of the labels used on packages of the compound should also be sent.

Anonymous Communications.—Communications are frequently received, to which the sender fails to affix his name and address, and these communications it is our custom to disregard entirely. Inquiries to receive attention should be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. This applies to A. G. D., T. L. S. and numerous others who have favored us with anonymous communications during the past month.

Removal of Aniline Ink Stains.—P. F.—Stains on paper from aniline ink may generally be removed by the cautious application of an alcoholic solution of oxalic or citric acids.

Manufacture of Oiled Silk.—I. W.—The process of manufacturing this article has been improved in many ways of late, and forms a trade secret. The books at our command give the following choice of formulas:

Linseed oil.....	2 gals.
Copperas	6 ozs.
Lead acetate.....	6 ozs.
Lead oxide (litharge).....	16 ozs.

Boil, with constant stirring, until the mixture strings well; thin, if necessary, with drying oil when cold.

Another authority states that oiled silk or muslin is prepared by stretching suitable pieces of colorless silk or muslin fabrics upon frames, and applying to them a varnish made from six parts of boiled linseed oil, one-fourth part of resin and one-eighth part of turpentine.

Trade-marks on Labels.—W. V.—Under a decision rendered several years since the United States Patent Office no longer registers labels, and the only protection that can now be obtained for a label under the patent laws is under the acts governing trade-marks. The life of a trade-mark is thirty years from the time of recording it, and it may be renewed for another thirty years withal. The Government fee for registering a trade-mark is \$25. This fee is deposited with the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C., and is returnable in

cases where the application for a trademark is disallowed. It is customary for the application to be made through an attorney or a patent bureau, such as that established by the AMERICAN DRUGGIST Publishing Company for the convenience of its patrons. Such attorneys are paid fees varying with the character of the work incurred in preparing the necessary papers and drawings in accordance with the specifications of the Patent Office. As a rule the patent attorney fees are also returned when the application is disallowed, with the exception of such a sum as may be required to cover the cost of making drawings and of clerical work involved in making the application. The Government instructions to applicants for trade-marks are issued in pamphlet form, and may be obtained by applying to the Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Detection of Fusel Oil in Spirits.—P. E. B.—Uffelmann's test is esteemed one of the best methods of determining qualitatively the presence of fusel oil in whisky.

Ether or chloroform is first added to the suspected liquid to dissolve out any fusel oil that may be present. The method of extraction with ether or chloroform is as follows: The liquid is evaporated at as low a temperature as possible, until only a watery residue or only a slight residue remains. This is then shaken several times with ether or chloroform, and the ethereal or chloroformic solutions evaporated in a porcelain capsule, until all the volatile solvent has escaped. Any fusel oil that has been present in the sample will now be contained in the residue. A test liquid is now freshly prepared by dissolving one part of methyl-violet in 100 parts of water, and adding enough of a two per cent hydrochloric acid to render the liquid decidedly green. Of this liquid about three or four times as much in volume as the residue in the capsule amounts to is allowed to run into the latter. If any fusel oil was present, there will appear immediately some reddish blue droplets, which will float upon the surface of the

still green or greenish liquid. This is due to the fact that the fusel oil has the property of extracting from the slightly acidulated green solution of methyl-violet some portion of the latter in its undecomposed form with its natural reddish blue color.

"Dry Shampoo" Fluids.—W. S.—We have published a number of desirable formulas for soap spirits of the kind indicated in your note. We comply with your request and give the following, which produce an abundant lather when applied to the hair:

Castile soap.....	2	ozs.
Rose water.....	8	fl. ozs.
Potassium carbonate.....	4	drs.
Ammonia water.....	4	fl. drs.
Water.....	10	fl. ozs.
Alcohol.....	6	ozs.

Dissolve the Castile soap in the water with the aid of heat; then add the other ingredients.

Saponin in solution with perfumes is effective, and for a soap bark solution use this:

Soap bark.....	2	ozs.
Water.....	16	ozs.

Make a decoction; allow to cool, then strain. Mix the strained liquid with

Alcohol.....	6	fl. ozs.
Rose water.....	6	fl. ozs.
Ammonia water.....	¼	fl. oz.

Lavender spirit may be added to perfume, if desired.

Photography in Natural Colors.—H. A. O. asks for particulars of the method of photographing in natural colors. The process is a secret one, and details have not been made public. Some particulars have, however, been given out, and the process may be briefly described as follows: An ordinary sensitized gelatin plate is first treated by immersion in a colorless solution of certain salts, the secret of which the inventor has not yet revealed. This plate being exposed in a camera, receives a negative impression, and is developed, fixed and finally finished in the ordinary manner, producing a monochromatic negative precisely similar in appearance to any other. That is to say, the treatment of the dry plate by the mysterious liquid entails no visible effect in the appearance of the negative which is produced therefrom.

From this negative there is then printed by the usual process of contact and exposure to light, a positive, which may be made on sensitized paper, or film, or glass gelatin plate, which has been likewise treated before printing with the same colorless and unexplained solution. Thus far all is monochromatic and does not differ in appearance from any ordinary negative, and the paper print or transparent positive made therefrom. The miracle now appears in the fact that the treatment of the negative plate and positive print with the liquid solution has imparted to the latter the occult instinct of selective absorption; in other words, the power to absorb and assimilate from solutions of the primary colors the exact quantity and proportion of each tint that is required to produce all the hues and gradations of nature.

The positive is now passed successively through three colored solutions—blue, red and green, and from these it takes up by absorption a proportionate amount of each color that is required to give the colors and gradations of tint which were present in the natural subject of

the photographer. If this photograph is a portrait, the flesh tints become warm and vital, the colors of the eyes, hair and every detail of hue and texture in the costume, jewelry, etc., are faithfully reproduced. If the subject is a landscape, the sky becomes blue or gray as in nature, the grass and all the elaborate gamut of green, brown and purple shadows, which occur, for instance, in a wood or group of trees of different species under strong sunlight, are brought out with marvelous fidelity. The process of using these liquids has been patented in all civilized countries where patents are granted,

but the composition of the liquids is thus far a secret, and is not described in the applications.

The George Washington Lamp.

Numerous requests have been received for the address of the inventor and manufacturer of the George Washington Lamp, described in the May 10 number of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST. Charles K. Munns, the author of the paper, is connected with the Geo. Washington Lighting Co., Mills Building, 35 Wall street, New York city.



ADVERTISING AID.

HOW, WHEN AND WHERE TO ADVERTISE.

Practical Hints and Suggestions. Construction and Criticism of Advertisements.

IN CHARGE OF ULYSSES G. MANNING.

The department editor will be pleased to criticize any advertisements submitted and to suggest improvements. Questions answered and advice given. Our readers are cordially invited to avail themselves of this help.

JUST NOW.

PUSH your soda.

There is little use in selling soda unless you avail yourself of all its advertising power.

Good soda is a good advertisement, and no one any longer doubts it, except the man who has never made good soda.

It is easy for you to tell whether your beverages are as good or better than your neighbor's—watch the crowd. There is usually one man in every town who has more than his apparent share of the soda business, and he has it because he deserves it, or because he has attracted trade by right advertising, or because both service and advertising have brought his fountain into favor.

If you deserve the trade and want it you can have it. Soda advertising is easy. All you have to do is to tell all about the little details of your service. If you make good soda there is plenty to say.

Tell about your drinks, your fountain, the ice, syrups, fruits, etc. Have special drinks, and push them. Tell people how much you sell, what customers say, how much your trade has grown, and what has made it grow.

Change your newspaper ads. just as often as you can, and put live, vital, everyday facts into them.

Use window signs, and change them every day. Have a booklet or folder at the fountain that will call attention to all the features of your service that deserve being told of, and in the booklet have a list of all your beverages, together with prices. Distribute the booklet over your town once or twice during the season.

Booklet, signs, newspaper ads.—this is a formula that seldom needs changing in soda advertising.



Criticism and Comment.

Janesville, Wis.

U. G. Manning:

Becoming interested in your department, I would like to have your opinion on my idea. For twenty years past I have issued, every other year, a receipt book (sample this mail). You will notice that every receipt has the name of the giver as a guarantee of its value, and I find that every lady who gets one of these books must have one for a friend, so they cannot help being read. I invite criticism, as I am getting material for a new edition, and shall be pleased to receive any hints. I issue ten thousand every other year.

Yours truly,

E. B. HEIMSTREET.

Mr. Heimstreet's book has failed to reach me. If another copy is furnished I will be pleased to make such criticism as inspection suggests.

I might say now, however, that I doubt if the money expended in this way is being employed to the best advantage. All methods of advertising must be judged by results, and I have never seen any marked results from the distribution of this sort of literature.

After twenty years' trial, an advertiser ought to be able to say positively whether a certain method has paid. But I doubt if Mr. Heimstreet can say, confidently, that this one has paid. He may feel reasonably sure of it, but cannot point to definite results. There is where the trouble lies. If after employing a method so long one cannot point to the actual dollars it has brought, it is time to drop it, for there are methods of advertising that bring tangible returns. The fact that there is a demand for the book proves nothing, except that it is valuable. Give people something worth something for nothing, and there is never any lack of demand. The more value it has the greater the rush. It would be easy to put out a book that everybody would want to keep, and yet it might have no real advertising value.

Gift Enterprises.

It is commonly urged, in regard to the distribution of gifts or novelties, that "this is something that will be kept." Suppose it is kept—there is little advantage in that. It will never be carefully examined or read more than once. In the case of a book of recipes, it is apt to be entombed in the drawer of the kitchen table shortly after its advent in the home. It will be taken out occasionally, the index referred to, the recipe scanned, and then be put back.

About all the value such a publication has is that it creates a certain amount of good-will, just as any other gift would. But it ought to be classed as a gift, and should always be supplemented by real advertising. If Mr. Heimstreet advertises regularly in his local papers, it may pay him to put out this book, otherwise it will not.

Careful arrangement of the book will increase the chances of its doing good. If advertising pages alternate with those bearing recipes, the ads. should be so brief as to be read almost at a glance, and care should be taken to use effective headlines. They should be striking in character, and set so boldly that no eye can get away from them. In this way there is an opportunity to divert attention to the ads. when the book is opened in search of a recipe.

There may also be a chance for a little ingenuity in compiling the recipes. For instance, if vanilla extract is ordered, and the advertiser is confident that his article is better than the grocery sort, he might say:

ONE TEASPOONFUL OF HEIMSTREET'S VANILLA,
OR TWO TEASPOONFULS OF GROCERY VANILLA.

In this manner he can occasionally get in other words for himself where they will do the most good.

I have devoted this amount of space to this matter because it will serve to call attention to a form of advertising much in vogue in past years, and one that has always been credited with more value than it really has. The most effective scheme of the kind I have ever seen was where a book of medical formulas was published with the directions omitted. People were requested to leave their books at home, as they might be lost or injured if carried about. The advertiser had a copy in his store, of course, and they could refer to it there; or, if they preferred, they could bring in the number of the formula. The recipe would be put up at a fair price, and the necessary directions added. This plan

served to bring the owners of the book direct to the advertiser's store. People could not well take the recipes elsewhere, because proper directions for using would be lacking. This brought quite a little business, but the last time I heard from it the scheme had not fully paid out.

Use of Common-Place Expressions.

Chas. W. Larrabee, address not given, sends a small folder entitled "What I am, Where I am, Who I am."

It announces the opening of a new store, and is very neatly gotten up. Mr. Larrabee has a liking for the phrase "well selected." It occurs frequently throughout the circular, and is emphasized by being put in bold-face type. The emphasis given a commonplace expression is apt to make it rather tiresome. If something of the kind is to be drilled into the public an original and more effective phrase had better be coined. I remember one advertiser, however, who turned his limitation as a phrase architect to good account.

It seemed impossible for him to write an ad. without working in "strictly" two or three times. People began to poke fun at him. He concluded that as he could not otherwise get rid of the adverb he would work it to death. "Strictly" blossomed out more frequently in his advertising, and people finally got to calling him "Strictly Pure Miller." This sobriquet stuck to him as long as he remained in business, and, as he lived up to the name, the appellation probably did him good.

Street-Car Advertising.

H. T. L. asks what I think of street-car advertising, and wants to know whether this form of publicity will do him any good. I think it will. He is a cutter in a medium-sized city, and states that the cars are well patronized, and that the two leading lines run past his store. He is the original cutter, and uses newspaper space liberally. His street-car signs will catch people when they are on their way down-town to buy, and will serve to recall what he has been telling them in the papers.

It will not be necessary to go to much expense in having cards printed. Use a black, readable type, something like the sample that follows, but in letters large enough to be easily read from any part of the car. A location over the door is the best position in a car. Signs something after the following style can be largely employed:

**Those drugs will cost you
but 75 cents instead of
a dollar if you get them
at----**

**Drugs have cost you too
much--you will learn
how much too much
by buying this time
at----**

Cash Prize for Drug-Store Name.

Chas. B. Shoemaker, Allentown, Pa., is advertising for an appropriate name for his drug store. He publishes a coupon in his local papers to be filled out by contestants, and to the lucky one he offers a prize of \$10 in gold. He has gone about it in the right way. Gold is a commodity that any one can use, and there will be plenty of contestants. A scheme of this kind awakens a good deal of public interest, and if this is a new store it will start with its name and location well known. A good many advertisers who inaugurate contests of this kind make the mistake of offering merchandise prizes. Give cash every time. There is no discount on that. Everybody has use for it, and most people need it right away. There are always more contestants, and interest is greater when hard cash is offered.

New and Ingenious.

A Western druggist, who has recently installed a new fountain, publishes an ad. in which he calls attention to his improved apparatus, and at the same time takes occasion to mention some of the distinctive features of his soda service. He offers a prize of \$5 to the boy or girl who will read this ad. aloud to the largest number of persons. Every person "held up" by the contesting kids is asked to sign his name to the youngster's list, so as to insure a fair count.

This is not a new scheme, but may be new in some places, and it works well when used on a suitable occasion.

Photo Groups of Children.

Norristown, Pa.

U. G. Manning:

The enclosed card has made a good advertisement for me. I had a photo taken of my three children, and had a plate made. I offer this as a suggestion to others.

Yours truly,

H. R. STALLMAN.

The photograph reveals the children seated against a wall, each giving undivided attention to a glass of soda. They are taking their beverage through a straw, and thus their faces can be seen, but owing to imperfection of the photo or half-tone, the expression is largely lost. The quiet happiness of the group is explained by the line "We drink Stallman's Soda."

I presume that a good many druggists would have to borrow of the neighbors in order to make up a group of this kind. But children are plenty, and folks are glad to lend.

The picture of a group of youngsters is always attractive, especially when the expression of the faces is right. There is chance for a good deal of originality in the grouping or selection of your subject, if point is to be given to some catch phrase. You might capture a couple of street Arabs—one black, the other white—then borrow a couple of dainty little girls of the bluestocking variety. Group them naturally, and let them forget caste in the enjoyment of your soda—then press the button. Under the picture write "Smiler's Soda makes the whole world kin."

The ad. reproduced here was clipped from a paper published in Charlottetown,

Prince Edward Island. It is a good ad. Every druggist ought to be willing to say something of the same import, and he ought to do smilingly what he agrees to do.

ONCE IN A WHILE

We sell something that doesn't wear as well as it ought to. Maybe it's a Syringe, or a Rubber Water Bottle, or Atomizer.

When that happens we want to know it.

We can make everything satisfactory as quick as a wink if we only have a chance.

When you spend a dollar here, you'll get the worth of it just as sure as if you'd put it in the bank.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

Graduates in Pharmacy.

Advertising for the Retailer.

The retail dealer is the arbiter of the fate of any product placed upon the market, and the manufacturer who ignores that fact will make a head-end collision with a disappointment as big as Pike's Peak. He comes in contact with the consumer every day, and possesses his confidence. You may advertise your article in the dailies until black in the face, but if the same retail dealer frown upon it and says to his customer that it is "snide," that settles it, and the customer relies absolutely upon the knowledge and honesty of his favorite dealer and denounces the daily paper ad. as "hog wash" to his neighbor.—"St. Louis Grocer and General Merchant."

Most large advertisers almost entirely dispense with advertising to the retail dealer, and find that such a course does not hurt them at all. A demand created among the public for an article will speedily cause the dealer to keep it in stock. On the other hand, of what avail is it to the manufacturer to have the dealer's shelves loaded up with his product if the public does not come to buy? Certainly the manufacturer will never sell the dealer a second order, no matter how largely he advertises in the dealer's trade papers.—"Printers' Ink."

Every method of advertising has its advantages, and all methods bring results. The advertiser who covers all points meets with greater success than those who strike for one or more. The retailers are the great distributors. Each one has just such a trade as he seeks. Retailers can and do educate or direct customers into the use of almost any article they recommend. Then why not advertise to reach retailers, who are more interested in a journal giving them special trade news than in any other? They prize it and closely read it, because they pay liberally for its support. For advertisers to ignore retailers is to disregard a large body of consumers as well as distributors. The 230,000 retail grocers in the United States represent over one million consumers who are just as much buyers of groceries, dry goods, pianos, bicycles, lawn mowers, furniture, jewelry, patent medicines, etc., as any other class of consumers. Why neglect them? Do not they need the reiteration of the name and merits of proprietary articles as well as the two or three hundred subscribers to the *Bungtown Bugle*?

The premise of *Printers' Ink*, that a "demand created among the public for an article will speedily cause the retailer to keep it in stock," is false. To test this we entered a store a few hundred feet from a big sign advertising — soap. Similar signs dot the landscape along the only railway running through that sec-

tion of the country. Almanacs, circulars and newspaper advertising followed the signs. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent advertising — soap throughout the United States, and yet this storekeeper has never had a call for the article and does not keep it in stock, although it is advertised all about his store. We also inquired of jobbers in this city, and they state that there is very little demand for that brand of soap. Practically, the money thus far spent in advertising has been a dead loss. In fact, it is stated that the United States branch of the business has been obliged to call on the parent house in England for funds. In this case the retailer and the retailer's trade journal have been ignored, and the consumer sought and not found, because one link in the chain of advertising was left out.

In contrast to the above we find that the Royal Baking Powder Company has always sought the aid of trade journals, and the following is the result of the experiment, as told some time since by the then treasurer of the company:

There is no medium we have employed, in a wide experience of advertising, which we consider has so directly and thoroughly brought our goods before the grocers of America as your grocers' journal. An ordinary paper, in the course of its circulation, reaches comparatively few in any one trade, while the "Grocer," devoted entirely to the interests of the grocery trade in every section of the country, at once constitutes itself the most valuable and direct means to reach it. It is but fair for us to say that we have had more immediate and better results from our advertisements in the "American Grocer" than any other paper.

(Signed) J. C. HOAGLAND, Treasurer.

Ever since this company has continued to use this and other trade journals.

Advertisers must recognize that the retail dealer is the fellow in the wheel holding the spokes (or jobbers), and thus connecting the hub (or manufacturers) with the tire (or consumers). Leave out one part and the wheel goes to pieces.

We might with equal force ask of what use is *Printers' Ink* in the realm of advertising? Why interject a journal between advertisers and the newspapers? Why should advertisers not cut out the intermediary commissions? There are more arguments in favor of such a course than can be brought in favor of throwing out trade journals as advertising mediums, but they are not good arguments; *Printers' Ink* fills a place and fills it ably and usefully. For forty years trade journals have demonstrated their value, and had they been unprofitable mediums they would have gone out of existence years ago.

There are, however, broader and higher considerations why the trade journal should be liberally supported by advertisers. It becomes the recognized voice of large interests and is so accepted by Congress, State Legislatures and the press at large. It speaks for some great industrial or commercial interest and carries influence, and is in a position to render the trade continued valuable service. There is a constant demand upon the *American Grocer* for arguments to use in opposing bad bills presented to Legislatures and to Congress; to advocate measures for the suppression of trade evils; to foster new enterprises; to help along a thousand and one things of special trade interest, which the general newspaper treats in a very limited and indifferent manner. If no direct pecuniary results followed advertising in trade papers they should be supported for the general benefits they confer.

Such a narrow and prejudiced view of a trade journal as that of *Printers' Ink* is directly opposed to the experience of all advertisers that intelligently use the trade papers.—*American Grocer*.

The Mission of an Ad.

"I shall take for my text an extract from a letter received by the paper with which I am connected," says Miller Purvis, in *Printers' Ink*. "It runs like this:

"We have received a large number of answers to our ad. in your paper, but have made no sales yet."

"The purport of the letter is to register a complaint because the ad. does not apparently pay."

"There are a good many people who take the same view of an ad. that the writer of the letter referred to does. They look upon it as a sale-maker, when really its mission is only to attract attention to the goods advertised. Sometimes, here in Chicago, we see some display of an odd nature to attract attention, such as a queerly-dressed man or a show in a window to attract the attention of passers-by to the store, and presumably to interest them enough to induce them to go in and buy. The mission of an ad. in a newspaper is exactly the same as that of any other means of attracting attention. The man who expects to make sales directly from an ad. is usually disappointed, unless he is advertising for local custom or has some catchy trifle to sell to the public."

WHAT EXPERIENCED ADVERTISERS EXPECT.

"A large majority of advertisers expect nothing more from an ad. than that it shall call the attention of the man who wants to buy the commodity advertised to the place of business of the man who has the article to sell."

"Now, if one man acts as a go-between, and introduces another who wants to buy a given article to the one who has that article to sell, there are very few people who would claim that he had not ended his mission so far as that transaction was concerned. Whether a sale was consummated or not would rest to a great extent with the salesman. If he could attract the attention of the prospective buyer and get him interested until the buying point was reached, everybody would be satisfied. If the sale was missed the salesman would be blamed, and justly."

"The ad. is the go-between, and gets the buyer and seller on speaking terms, and the printed matter that follows is the salesman. Just here is where a large number of advertisers who seek mail orders fail. They spend a lot of money for ads., and follow them up with a badly arranged, poorly-printed and altogether unattractive circular, booklet or catalogue."

"It is very like throwing money away to spend it for advertising and try to save a few dollars on the printed matter that follows. If I were doing it I should economize, possibly, on the newspaper appropriation, but I would do my best on the printed matter, and hire the best printer I knew of to do his best."

"A well-written ad. attracts attention to the goods advertised, and the best printed matter procurable gets the order from the man who uses less care and goes to less expense. The ad. that is answered has done all that can be expected from it."

Annual Gatherings for Business and Pleasure.

MISSOURI DRUGGISTS MEET IN ANNUAL CONVENTION.

Grand Rally at Meramec.

Most Successful Meeting Ever Held.

The Missouri Pharmaceutical Association convened in annual session at Meramec Highlands June 8th to 11th inclusive. This was the first time that the organization has held a meeting in the eastern part of the State, and while many of the old familiar faces were present—those who always come—the attendance was made up largely of members who were there for the first time. As had been anticipated, this was the most successful meeting in the history of the organization, whether viewed from the point of attendance, amusement, or that of technical effort. The entertainment features were as conspicuous as ever, and yet they in no way interfered with the business and scientific sessions.

The Opening Session.

The meeting was opened with music by the Paragon Quartette of St. Louis, an address of welcome by Marcus C. Burnheimer, of the Highland Inn, and a response by Treasurer Wm. Mittelbach, of the association.

President Eugene Soper's address, while not lengthy, was practical and to the point. The first point in his address which attracted attention was his recommendation that the organization indorse the United States Pharmacal Company, of Chicago. The matter was referred to a committee, and the following report was unanimously adopted.

CHICAGO PHARMACAL COMPANY ENDORSED,
BUT—

"Your committee, while individually being in sympathy with this company, and believing that the sentiments of the members of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association are likewise heartily and uniformly favorable to it, feel that on purely ethical grounds it would be outside the province of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association to officially indorse a business enterprise, however worthy it may be of the warm sympathy and hearty support of retail druggists."

The president also recommended the reduction of the annual dues from \$2 to \$1 per year. No action was taken upon this recommendation.

The president earnestly recommended that the members do all in their power to make the National Formulary preparations popular with the physicians, and the association heartily concurred with him and indorsed his recommendation.

The Committee on Legislation submitted a long report. Nothing in the way of new legislation had been accomplished, or even undertaken, during the past year, but the committee had devoted a good deal of time and energy to ascertaining the ideas and wishes of the druggists throughout the State.

The report of the committee was adopted.

Papers and Queries, Missouri Style.

Prof. Francis Hemm, chairman of the Committee on Papers and Queries, reported the following contributions to that department. All of these were read by

their authors and thoroughly discussed by the members:

"So-Called Tasteless Quinine," G. H. Chas. Klie; "A Pleasant Laxative for Children," G. H. Chas. Klie; "Fishing," C. E. Corcoran; "Chips," C. E. Corcoran; "Hypophosphite of Calcium" and "A Pleasant Laxative," R. S. Vitt; "A Pleasant Laxative," H. F. Hassebrock; "The Present State of Our Profession in St. Louis," A. H. Koch; "Glycerin," Prof. J. M. Good; "The Use of the Metric System in 100,000 Prescriptions," Dr. H. M. Whelpley; "Some Practical Points in Gasometric Analysis," Prof. Gustavus Hinrichs; "Quinine Sulphate," Prof. Francis Hemm; "Preparation of Benzonated Lard," Prof. Francis Hemm; "Quinine Sulphate," A. Brandenberger; "Powdered Opium," Wm. K. Ilhardt.

Drug Adulterations.

The report of the Committee on Drug Adulteration is always awaited with much interest. The report, as given by



THOMAS C. LAYTON,
President of the Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

Chairman Wm. K. Ilhardt, showed that the numerous drugs and preparations examined were about on a parity with those examined in former years.

F. W. Sennawald, secretary of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy, read the report of that body for the past two years. The report showed that during the fiscal year from June 1, 1895, to May 31, 1896, 226 persons were registered. During the year from June 1, 1896, to May 31, 1897, 154 persons received certificates of registration, all upon examination. Four regular and two special meetings were held during this year, at which 226 applicants appeared for examination.

In view of the fact that Dr. Edmunds'

term as a member of the Missouri Board of Pharmacy will soon expire, the association decided to follow the customary practice of nominating five members to be recommended to Governor Stevens from which to select a successor to Dr. Edmunds. Accordingly, the following members were placed in nomination: Paul Hess, Kansas City; J. H. Ewing, Richmond; R. E. Maupin, Pattonsberg; Hugo Eyssel, Kansas City; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City.

Meramec Again.

The Committee on Time and Place of holding the next meeting reported in favor of Meramec Highlands as the place, and June 7th to 11th as the time.

Prof. Francis Hemm, chairman of the Committee on Papers and Queries, reported that the prizes offered in that department had been awarded as follows: Paper on "Quinine Sulphate," A. Brandenberger, 25-oz. quinine sulphate; paper on "Glycerin," Prof. J. M. Good, copy of "Curtman's Chemical Lecture Notes;" "Formula for Pleasant Laxative," G. H. Chas. Klie, first prize, 5-lb. bottle of beef, wine and iron; second prize, R. S. Vitt, 5-lb. bottle Puerine. Paper on "Home Manufacturing," Otto Clause, first prize, 100 Queen Victoria cigars; second prize, H. F. Hassebrock, one-half gross Benbow's Cream Soap. Paper on "Acids," A. Moeller, copy of "Hinrich's General Chemistry," Paper on "Solubility of Hypophosphite of Calcium," R. S. Vitt, first prize, Dr. Wall's "Pharmacognosy Notes." Exhibit of U. S. Pharmacopoeial and N. F. Preparations, first prize, St. Louis College of Pharmacy, \$10 in gold; second prize, H. F. Hassebrock, one case lettered prescription ware.

Officers Elected.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Thos. Layton, St. Louis; vice-presidents, Paul L. Hess, Kansas City; J. H. Ewing, Richmond; Miss F. de Wyl, Jefferson City; treasurer, Wm. Mittelbach, Boonville; recording secretary, Dr. H. M. Whelpley, St. Louis; assistant secretary, Ambrose Mueller, Old Orchard; local secretary, L. P. Hemm, Kirkwood; council, Prof. J. M. Good, St. Louis; A. Brandenberger, Jefferson City; E. Soper, St. Joseph; Wm. C. Bohn, St. Louis; R. E. Maupin, Pattonsberg; H. F. Hassebrock, St. Louis; Paul Hess, Kansas City.

Massachusetts Meeting.

BOSTON, June 21.—The sixteenth annual convention of the State Pharmaceutical Association was held at Plymouth on the 8th, 9th and 10th, about seventy-five members with ladies attending. The first meeting was held Tuesday afternoon, President Sawyer in the chair. Several reports were received, and President Sawyer delivered his annual address.

Presidential Recommendations.

The president's recommendation that the Legislative Committee be empowered to expend a sum not exceeding \$100 to be employed in watching bills relating to pharmacy was adopted, as was his suggestion to publish future proceedings in the same style and shape now in use. The president stated that the last report was published without expense to the association.

In the evening Arthur Lord, Esq., gave a lecture entitled, "Some Scenes from Pilgrim History," which covered the period from the landing to the union of

the Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies.

At the meeting of Wednesday forenoon the following papers were considered: "About Pills," E. H. La Pierre; "Trade Varieties of a Few Drugs and How to Distinguish Them," C. F. Nixon; "Prescribing Ready-Made Preparations," Max Cramer; "Trend of Pharmacy," William F. Craig, and "Notes," by Wilbur L. Scoville.

While this meeting was in progress the ladies went sight-seeing under the guidance of local pharmacists. In the afternoon the following officers were chosen: C. F. Nixon, of Leominster, president; James W. Cooper, of Plymouth, first vice-president; L. G. Heinritz, of Holyoke, second vice-president; James F. Guerin, of Worcester, permanent secretary, and T. B. Nichols, of Salem, treasurer.

At this session a resolution was adopted requesting the State Board of Pharmacy in considering applications for certificates to give more weight to the character of the individual than to the store. This was on account of the alleged action of the board in sometimes refusing certificates to stores where the laws had been repeatedly violated, even after these places of business had come into the possession of new owners, against whose names there was no blot. In justice to the board, it should be said that the resolution was adopted at a very small meeting, as will be seen by the close vote of 8 to 7.

Reception and Banquet.

On Wednesday evening occurred the reception and banquet. President Sawyer presided, and closed his administration of the association's affairs in a fitting manner. Here are the toasts and speakers: "The Town of Plymouth," William S. Kyle, president of the Commercial Club, and a former wholesale druggist of Portland, Me.; "The Ladies," W. W. Bartlett; "The Board of Pharmacy," Henry M. Whitney; "The Empire State," Mr. Heustead, chairman of the New York State Board of Pharmacy; "The American Pharmaceutical Association," Henry Canning; "The State of Rhode Island," President Wood, of the Rhode Island Pharmaceutical Association. Another delegate from the R. I. S. P. A., E. K. Gridley, also spoke. "The State of Maine," Geo. W. Dow, president of the Maine Pharmaceutical Association; "The Heart of the Commonwealth," F. M. Harris. S. A. D. Sheppard, J. H. Larrabee and the new president, Mr. Nixon, were the concluding speakers.

The new officers were installed on Thursday, committee appointed, the date of the next meeting fixed for the second Tuesday in June at Greenfield, and the convention adjourned. The violent storm prevented visits to the Beach, Clark's Island and the Gurnet, as intended, and the members left by the afternoon trains, unanimously expressing the opinion that Plymouth had been the most hospitable place yet visited by the association.

Standing Committees.

The committees for the ensuing year have been appointed as follows:

Executive Committee, W. F. Sawyer, G. L. Roskell, H. F. Rockwell, C. F. Nixon and J. F. Guerin.

Legislation Committee, F. M. Harris, W. W. Bartlett, W. C. Durkee, J. J. Curran and C. P. Flynn.

Trade Interests, E. V. Reynolds, G. B. Coch-

rane, L. G. Heinritz, H. A. Estabrook and C. A. Charles.

Papers, E. L. Patch, W. L. Scoville, J. H. Manning, N. S. Richardson and Max Cramer.

Membership, J. Allen Rice, M. L. H. Leavitt and G. G. Williams.

Adulterations, F. T. Drake, E. H. La Pierre and W. L. Scoville.

Local Organization, J. H. Larrabee, N. W. Stille, D. B. Williams and Messrs. Smith, of Worcester, and Burdett, of Clinton.

Congressional Legislation, J. H. Manning, W. I. Draper, J. F. Guerin, C. B. Emerson, J. S. Orne, A. K. Tilden, Henry Canning, S. A. D. Sheppard, J. H. Larrabee, H. M. Whitney and Mr. Burdett, of Leominster.

Delegates to the A. Ph. A., S. A. D. Sheppard, F. H. Butler, Henry Canning, H. M. Whitney and J. J. Estes.

Delegates to N. W. D. A., G. D. Gilman, J. J. Curran and M. L. H. Leavitt.

Delegates to Maine, A. M. Harris and Messrs. Burdett and Marshall.

Delegates to New York, W. W. Bartlett, J. H. Manning and A. A. Burdett.

Delegates to Rhode Island, J. H. Larrabee, P. R. Crocker and G. E. Norton.

Delegates to New Hampshire, A. K. Tilden, J. G. Godding and Warren Toppin.

Delegates to Vermont, J. F. Guerin, C. P. Flynn and Mr. Graves.

Delegates to New Jersey, W. C. Durkee, G. W. Cobb and F. H. Coffin.

Delegates to Connecticut, F. M. Harris, C. P. Alden and D. H. Joel.

Texas Association of Pharmacists in Close Touch with the Doctors.

The Texas Pharmaceutical Association met in annual session at Galveston, May 18th, 19th and 20th, and transacted considerable business of interest to pharmacists of Texas. The following report by a committee on medical conference will be viewed with satisfaction by many who have advocated a more extended use of the "National Formulary" and the cultivation of closer relations between physicians and pharmacists:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Texas State Pharmaceutical Association: We, your committee on medical conference, in submitting our report, beg to say that this being the first report of the kind, in our knowledge, ever made before this association, we were without a guide or previous example, but we trust our work, at least in part, may meet with your approval.

In looking over the field of duties of such a committee, we sought first to know more perfectly the desires of the physicians in their relations with the pharmacists; second, a method of meeting these conditions to the mutual benefit of both, and third, of the ability of the druggists generally to supply these wants. For this purpose we presented to the Texas State Medical Association in convention at Paris, Tex., in last month, for an expression from their membership, the following queries:

"1. Aside from the pharmacopoeial preparations of 1890, which are the only official ones, after whose formulae do you usually direct your prescriptions prepared?"

"2. Whether official or unofficial remedies are prescribed, of whose compounding do you prefer—that of your local druggist or of some known manufacturer of these specialties?"

"3. How generally is the National Formulary in use among your profession? Your indorsement of it, and do its formulae, embracing pills, powders, plasters, ointments, mixtures, infusions, tinctures, elixirs, elixir compounds, fluid extract compounds, etc., supply the ordinary demands of the physician, and do you find your druggists generally competent and equipped for their impromptu preparation?"

"4. What is necessary, if anything, upon the part of the pharmacist and physician, or the work itself, referring to the National Formulary as revised last year by the American Pharmaceutical Association, to make it of practical utility to both professions?"

Through the courtesy of their secretary, Dr. H. A. West, of Galveston, the matter came duly before the body, and after a short discussion, a committee was appointed to consider it.

The result of that consideration has not been transmitted to us in time to embrace it in this report. It may come before this meeting yet. In the absence of that report, however, and presuming upon their answer, coupled with the limited information otherwise in our possession, we would say we are pleased to note the harmonious relations usually existing between the pharmacist and physician. As a rule each seems

resigned to and contented with his lot. Whether or not it is what it should be, or whether these conditions could be improved is another thing.

We are glad to see the progress made in practical pharmacy—druggists preparing themselves professionally, providing better pharmacy departments for the accommodation of physicians; yet we feel like further improvements might be made in the way of eliminating many expensive "ordered" articles that could as well be prescribed and prepared at home by a little more thorough acquaintance on the part of the physician and pharmacist, especially in the smaller towns, with the National Formulary. The purpose of this work was to supply a direct want to the two professions that the official work, the United States Pharmacopoeia, did not. Its compilation of over 450 valuable, practical, working formulae, under the direction of as high authority as the American Pharmaceutical Association, its compact and handy form and its very moderate price readily commend it to the use of all, and place it in pharmaceutical ranks second only to the Pharmacopoeia and dispensatories. Unless we form its acquaintance, however, in a practical way, we cannot expect to be benefited by it. The same may be said of the Pharmacopoeia itself. These observations put into effect, we believe, would be one of the efficient means of reaching a desired end.

The sometimes complained of topics, such as "the physician keeping and dispensing his own medicines," "requiring office rent free," "free medicines," "store privileges," "professional amenities," and sometimes a "percentage on prescriptions;" on the other hand, the "druggist failing to keep supplied with the wants of the physician," "neglectful in his professional attention," "counter prescribing," "refilling prescriptions," "substituting," "selling medicines of his own compounding," etc., etc., can receive but passing mention in this report, some of them being subjects within themselves to be reserved for special papers or discussions.

Finally we would recommend on the part of the pharmacists that they continue to take pride in their profession; that they make their pharmacy a systematic study for improvement, and whatever other lines may be carried, let special attention be given to the prescription department, that it be a department within itself, clearly defined, well appointed and attractive to the physician; that they be courteous and inviting, showing themselves approved, sensible and practical, claiming the patronage and co-operation of the physician only upon actual merits. Very respectfully submitted.

J. M. BROOKS,
Chairman.

Galveston, May 18, 1897.

Attached to this report is the following letter: Galveston, Tex., May 17, 1897.—Messrs. J. M. Brooks, C. M. Lyon and G. R. Wallace, Committee: I beg leave to report that your communication was read at the meeting of the State Medical Association recently, at Paris, and I was authorized to state that the committee to whom the matter was referred took action as follows, which was upon motion adopted by the association.

Inquiry No. 1: None.

Inquiry No. 2: Local druggist compounding.

Inquiry No. 3: The National Formulary meets the demand. In non-official compounding.

Inquiry No. 4: We consider the National Formulary satisfactory.

A. E. McMAHAN,
TAYLOR HUDSON,
S. C. RED,

Committee.
H. A. WEST, Secretary.

After the transaction of sundry routine business officers for the ensuing year were elected. H. L. Carleton, of Austin, was re-elected for president, and thus has entered upon his fourth term. J. J. Schott was elected vice-president; J. F. Schmitt, of San Antonio, second vice-president, and B. W. Armstrong, of Houston, third vice-president. R. H. Walker, who has been secretary for many years, was elected to the newly created position of secretary-treasurer. San Antonio was chosen as the next place of meeting. Geo. Schmidt was elected local secretary.

Near the close of the session a telegram was received from Austin, announcing that the Pharmacy bill had passed the Senate. The prospects for it becoming a law seem to be fair and the delegates present voted to suggest twenty names to Governor Culbertson, from whom he may select a pharmacy board of five,

should the bill become a law. The following were selected:

Jacob Burghelm, of Houston; John A. Wellington, of Houston; C. F. Schmidt, of Houston; W. F. Shook, of Dallas; J. F. Schmitt, of San Antonio; Daniel Brenner, of Gonzales; M. H. Hickox, of Dallas; B. W. Armstrong, of Houston; Dr. R. R. D. Cline, of Galveston; J. K. Hodges, of Galveston; J. J. Schott, of Galveston; C. H. Richards, of Houston; W. F. C. Bierman, of San Antonio; J. M. Brooks, of Clifton; A. E. Schaeffer, of Houston; I. F. Orton, of Galveston; H. L. Carleton, of Austin; R. H. Walker, of Gonzales; E. G. Eberle, of Dallas; J. T. Murphy, of Paris; Charles Taylor, of Midland, and W. E. Hubbert, of Hico.

Standing committees for the year were then named, and the association adjourned.

CONN. PHAR. ASSOCIATION MEETS.

Well Attended and Successful.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 18.—The twenty-fifth annual meeting of the Connecticut Pharmaceutical Association was held at the Pequod House here on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 15th and 16th, this being the first time since its organization that the association has met in the month of June, February being the month in which meetings were held in previous years.

The meeting opened at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, June 15, President C. P. Gladding calling the gathering to order, with about thirty members in attendance. The president read his annual address, which was referred to a committee for report. The report of the Executive Committee followed, and was adopted by the association. This report showed a total membership of 280. Fifteen new members were added. The report of the Pharmacy Commission was read and adopted.

The afternoon session was convened at 3 o'clock, the attendance having increased considerably. Reports of the Committee on Pharmacy and Queries and the Legislative Committee were presented.

Papers were read by R. H. Kimball and J. K. Williams, of Hartford. Election of officers followed for the ensuing year, with the following result: President, N. D. Sevin, Norwich; vice-presidents, John W. Lowe, New Haven; R. H. Kimball, Hartford; secretary, A. S. Clark, Waterbury; treasurer, J. B. Ebbs, Waterbury.

Second Day's Session.

The second day was taken up with a pleasant sail to Fisher's Island, on the steamer Munnatawket. The guests were driven around the island, visiting the poultry farm, and ending up at the Mansion House, where a sumptuous banquet was served, arriving back in New London at 4 o'clock. Immediately on arrival there they were met by a special car, placed at their disposal by the local secretary, Horace Daboll (of Nichol & Harris), who escorted them about and showed them the beauties of New London. Most of the members left about 6 o'clock for their different destinations, not, however, without giving three hearty cheers for Mr. Daboll, with a "What's the matter with Daboll? He's all right!" to end it.

The following is a partial list of those who attended this successful meeting of the Connecticut Association. The list does not include the ladies, who attended in large numbers: N. D. Sevin, B. A. Herrick, John A. Morgan, Jr., H. J. Steiner, James Duggan, Thomas Bisket,

A. T. Utley, Norwich; Horace Daboll, J. Starr, H. Nichols, New London; F. S. Stevens, Bridgeport; Chas. E. Gaskell, Mystic; C. A. Rapalye, D. G. Stoughton, R. H. Kimball, L. H. Goodwin, C. P. Gladding, F. B. Edwards, W. C. Graham, A. D. Pierce, Hartford; John W. Lowe, H. M. Bishop, New Haven; David B. Chabot, Jewett City; C. P. Williams, Thomaston; C. H. Dougal, Torrington; S. W. Smith, Ansonia; A. S. Clark, Waterbury; John B. Ebbs, Waterbury; C. C. Lippit, New London; Geo. P. McLean, Simsbury; F. M. Harris, Worcester; E. K. Gridley, Boston; C. F. Woolston, Seabury & Johnson; Dr. D. M. Lamb and F. G. Ryan, Parke, Davis & Co.; R. T. Tanner and Julius Foerster, Sharp & Dohme; W. W. Sykes, Hance Bros. & White; R. R. Lampa, Lehn & Fink; T. S. Chandler, Adolph Spiehler; Harry Porter, Palmer's Perfumes.

THE INDIANA PHARMACISTS'

State Association Meets at Indianapolis.

The Report of the Committee on Pharmacy Law Condemns the Governor's Veto of the Pharmacy Bill.

The Indiana Pharmaceutical Association met in Indianapolis on May 31. The business of the morning session was receiving reports from special committees and officers.

Welcomed to the City.

Mayor Taggart, hoarse but genial, made the address of welcome and Frank H. Burton, of Evansville, responded. President W. O. Gross, of Fort Wayne, in his annual address, congratulated the association on its rapid growth during the last year and its promising future. The increase in membership was nearly one hundred. He suggested that county meetings, held frequently, at which topics of interest to the trade and profession should be discussed, would be of great value.

Committee on Pharmacy Law Report.

The report of the Committee on Pharmacy Law, read by W. H. Stocker, of Indianapolis, reviewed the work of the committee before, during and since the session of the Legislature. The committee had sent a circular and copy of the law prepared by Professor Green, of Purdue University, to every druggist in the State. Out of nearly 900 replies to the question asked, 95 per cent favored the passage of the law. Some answers that displayed ignorance were read and amused the members. One read: "No, sir, nor I don't favor no nostrums." Another opposed it because he "sees large salaries for office-seekers," and "it would be a hard law on the poor man." The wholesale dealers, whose opposition had been felt in the past, assured the committee that the law would not be opposed.

The committee credited the pharmacy law agitation with causing the great increase in the number of drug stores in the State. An increase of 200 stores is reported since January 1, 1897.

The Law and Its Veto.

The committee report then reads: "By consulting with men of experience in such matters, we finally completed a

draft of a bill which, with two modifications to conform it to constitutional law, and a few unimportant amendments, passed both branches of the Legislature. We had oceans of opposition to overcome, both from within and without our ranks. We do not feel ashamed of the quality of our fight or its results, but we do feel that the people of Indiana have been robbed of the safeguard of having their medicines dispensed only by competent intelligent persons. We feel also that the executive's position is woefully weak, especially as he immediately afterward passed the physicians' bill, embodying the essential points of our own. We cite the fact that our bill was vetoed because it limited his appointing power."

Further on the report said that the committee believes the Governor lost sight of the "fact that our bill was a step toward higher education, a safeguard for the sick, a means of enabling physicians to have instructions intelligently fulfilled, a means of eventually doing away with saloons with drug store fronts." Further on the report urged the members to "get in shape to demand our rights from the politicians who have, through the Nicholson bill, attempted to put us on a saloon basis, and who have trampled our just request in the dust."

Formaldehyde as a Disinfectant.

During the afternoon Dr. J. N. Hurty gave a lengthy talk on formaldehyde and the uses to which it can be put. He said that it was coming to be recognized as a standard disinfectant, deodorizer and preservative. It was used now for the disinfection of the luggage of emigrants, was being adopted by railroads for use in public carriages and was finding a valuable place in packing establishments for preserving fruit.

John Lohman, of Lafayette, read an instructive paper on advertising. He placed newspaper advertising above all other, but suggested other valuable means of informing the public of one's goods.

Election of Officers.

The afternoon session and the business meeting of the day closed at 5.30 o'clock by the election of the following officers for the ensuing year:

President, R. I. Eads, Indianapolis.

First vice-president, Frank H. Burton, Evansville.

Second vice-president, John L. Adams, Richmond.

Third vice-president, A. F. Sala, Alexandria.

Secretary, A. Timberlake, Indianapolis.

Treasurer, Granville G. Allen, Indianapolis.

A number of excellent papers were read and discussed at the evening meeting, among those contributing being Prof. Sturmer, of Lafayette; J. K. Lilly, F. H. Carter, Chas. Deam and Simon Herr.

Two Colored Pharmacists.

John W. Lewis, a graduate of the Oskaloosa, Iowa, (colored) schools, and B. F. Cooper, of Muchakinock, Iowa, are said to be the only registered colored pharmacists in the State. Mr. Lewis has been employed in a leading drug store in Oskaloosa, entering it as a scrub boy six years ago, and commenced the study of pharmacy. He was recently examined by the State Board and awarded a diploma.

PAPERS AT THE PENNSYLVANIA MEETING.

Dr. Miller Urges Druggists to Cultivate a Love for Botany.

At the meeting of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, held at the Delaware Water Gap from June 22d to 25th, considerable business of importance was transacted. Papers were read and amusements furnished for the delegates, with an illustrated lecture by Prof. Lowe. Dr. Adolph W. Miller read an important and interesting paper on botany of the neighborhood and gave some good hints to the druggists. His paper in substance was as follows:

The Pursuit of Botany as a Hygienic Measure.

Attention has been so frequently directed to the advantage of the study of botany to the pharmacist, merely from the utilitarian standpoint, that we will in the present paper ignore that phase of the subject, and will try to advocate it rather as a hygienic measure for the preservation, or it may be, the restoration of health. No one at present denies the necessity of an acquaintance with botany for the successful recognition of vegetable drugs, but let us now take a more comprehensive view of the relation of the living vegetable organisms to the professional man or woman.

Trying Life of the Pharmacist.

It is universally conceded that in the vast majority of cases the pharmacist is entirely too closely confined by his exacting business; so that sooner or later his health becomes undermined. He is, therefore, constantly in urgent need of a stimulus to allure him to the open air, to the golden sunshine, to the ozone-generating pine woods, where he can at least temporarily forget the harassing cares of his profession. The search for flowers, the satisfaction of determining them by careful analysis, the discovery of new localities for rare plants, the necessary exposure to the active rays of sunlight, the pleasure derived from intercourse with those who have similar tastes will more than likely lengthen out the allotted span of human existence for many years.

A Panacea for Human Ills.

An ardent love for nature, as she expresses herself in her manifold forms in the living vegetable organism, becomes, therefore, both a preserver of health and a prolonger of life. It is, indeed, a far better panacea for many of the ills of the flesh, as well as for some of those that affect the mind, than the warranted cure-alls that at present undermine the very existence of legitimate pharmacy. It is not by any means philosophical to regard botanical excursions merely as pleasure jaunts, or picnic junketings, but let us view them rather as the most efficacious preventives of premature old age and of many a weary day spent in the invalid's chamber. Some wiseacre or other has advanced the dictum that no man on earth is happy without a hobby of some kind. By all means, let the pharmacist's hobby be the continuous study of botany. A love for the study of flowers exerts also a refining and an esthetic influence on those who devote

themselves to it. Their forms, their colors, their tastes and their perfumes are so infinite and so inexhaustible in variety that we never weary of contemplating them, but on the contrary we joyously welcome as old friends the first budding of each successive species as the season advances. When taken into the laboratory the microscope reveals new and marvelous beauties to us in every organism, and almost in every individual cell, from the lowest to the highest type. The old Greeks were so profoundly and reverently impressed with the productive power of nature that they personified their deep religious veneration in the form of Demeter, the mother goddess, the Ceres of the Romans, the patroness of husbandry and vegetation, generally represented with poppy flowers on her head, and an ear of wheat or a poppy capsule in her hand. She was held in even greater reverence than Aesculapius, the god of medicine.

Vegetables the Primary Source.

While innumerable plants are employed in domestic practice, on account of medicinal properties attributed to them, and while the ancients used a very large number, modern exact science has superseded most of the famous simples of the Arcepiades by more energetic and more accurate remedies of definite constitution. It will be well to remember, however, that almost all of our most powerful alkaloids are primarily obtained from the vegetable kingdom. We are even indebted to plants for the modern coal-tar derivatives, as they are all obtained by the destructive distillation of coal, which was itself produced from the luxurious flora of the carboniferous era in the distant ages of the past. With a view, therefore, of gently reminding the pharmaceutical fraternity of the fact that their own good State of Pennsylvania ("the woods of Penn") is full of botanical treasures, and that, to use a trade term, it pays in the long run to search for them, the following memoranda, recently noted down in the immediate vicinity of the present meeting, are offered. Dr. Miller then goes on to mention that on May 28, the Philadelphia Botanical Club and the Torrey Botanical Club, of New York, started on a botanical excursion in the vicinity of the Bushkill, many of them remaining until June 1st. There were a number of plants found, among which were the American yew (*Taxus minor*) and the gold thread (*Coptis trifolia*). These two specimens were found at the foot of the falls. A single specimen of the rare (*Streptopus amplexifolius*) twisted stalk. Besides these there were numerous other plants found, the trip resulting in securing about 350 fine specimens in bloom.

Georgia Association Elects Officers.

On May 18 the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association brought the deliberations of its annual meeting to a close by electing the following officers:

President, M. M. Arrington, of Summerville.

First vice-president, J. S. Hoge, of Macon.

Second vice-president, R. O. Howard, of Columbus.

Third vice-president, J. P. Smith, of Augusta.

Campbell King, of Macon, was elected secretary and treasurer for five years at last year's session.

ORGANIZED OHIO DRUGGISTS

Meet in Annual Session in the Forest City.

A. J. White Thanked — Food Commissioner McNeal Expelled and Many Members Disgusted.

CLEVELAND, O., June 12, 1897.—The nineteenth annual meeting of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association adjourned yesterday noon, it being the unanimous verdict that the meeting was, without exception, the most successful ever held by the association. In all, nearly 450 delegates, representing every city in the State of any size, also including several delegates from other associations, were registered.

As a usual thing the annual meeting is made exceedingly lively by factional strifes and petty quarrels; this time, however, all movements in this direction were promptly frowned down, and, although the atmosphere down in the Cincinnati quarter became rather hot, the war clouds soon cleared away, leaving everything serene and pleasant.

The entertainment accorded the delegates by the local druggists who formed the entertainment committee was one of the features of the meeting, the latter doing all in their power to make the visitors feel at home and carry away a favorable and lasting impression of Forest City hospitality. That they succeeded is beyond all doubt, the visitors declaring to a man that they had never had such an enjoyable time.

Opening Session.

The meeting opened on Tuesday afternoon with speeches by Hon. Robert E. McKisson, mayor of the city, and Dr. Nathan Rosewater, president of the Cleveland Pharmaceutical Association, in which they welcomed the visiting pharmacists. Mayor McKisson was in an especially happy vein and made quite a hit. He gave a brief, humorous history of pharmaceutical subjects, as he understood them, which was well received. President Rosewater, among other things, said that it was his candid opinion that the modern druggist had very little to do with prescriptions and drugs, his vocation being that of a postage stamp vender and telephone agent. At the conclusion of the speeches of welcome, Prof. J. H. Beal, of Scio College, took the floor and made an eloquent response in behalf of the visiting delegates. He was followed by Daniel Myers, of Benton, Myers & Co., who in behalf of the wholesale druggists said that as all the hospitality in the gift of the city had been extended, there remained nothing more for him to say except that the visitors were welcome to

a choice of hospitals in case the hospitality extended should prove too much for them. President J. A. Mayer, of the association, then read his annual message. He particularly called attention to the fact that although resolution after resolution had been adopted and speech after speech been made advocating measures which would insure a remedy for the rate-cutting evil, yet nothing had really been accomplished to this end. In this connection he suggested that immediate steps be taken in the matter. His message was referred to a committee, which afterwards reported upon it favorably and concurred with him in his suggestion.

Election of Officers.

On Wednesday morning, or the second session, the first business brought before the association was the report of the Nominating Committee. It reported that after careful consideration the following members were recommended for office: President, George B. Kauffman, Columbus; vice-presidents, George B. Kramer, Urbana, and E. A. Schellentrager, Cleveland; permanent secretary, Lewis C. Hopp, Cleveland; treasurer, J. H. Von Stein, Upper Sandusky. The report of the committee was adopted and the officers declared elected.

After the election of officers, Daniel Myers took the floor and created considerable discussion and no little bitter feeling by endeavoring to have a resolution adopted thanking A. J. White, of Paskola fame, for having journeyed to Ohio in the interests of justice and testifying before the Legislative Committee which at the time was investigating the pure food and drug scandal. The matter was finally referred to a committee, of which he was made chairman, and which was to prepare the resolution and report at the next session.

Reading of Papers.

The third session opened on Wednesday morning with the reading of a paper by Professor Beal on "Pharmacy Laws." The paper was full of meaty information, and was received with rapt attention by the Association. It was followed by a paper on "Pharmaceutical Education," by Professor T. C. P. Fennel, of Cincinnati, and a paper by Professor Young, on "Adulterations." Both papers were masterly efforts and received well-earned applause. After a report by F. H. Freericks on "Papers and Queries," the much-talked-of "A. J. White resolution" again bobbed up. This time it was in better form, and was, after considerable discussion, adopted.

Dr. McNeal Expelled.

Just before adjournment a resolution which was brought up at the meeting held one year ago at Put-in-Bay was again resurrected. The resolution recommended the dismissal of ex-Food Commissioner McNeal and his assistant Dr. Sterritt, from the honorary membership of the association. The resurrection of the resolution, which had been tabled several times, called forth considerable discussion and reopened the fight between the two factions. It was ultimately adopted, however, much to the disgust of many of the members.

Final Session.

The fourth and last session was perhaps the most interesting of the lot. The installation of officers was, per-

haps, the feature of the session, and occupied considerable time, each individual officer being installed separately. This ceremony being completed, a resolution was introduced by President Rosewater providing for a complete investigation concerning pending charges against certain members of the association. In the interest of harmony, however, this resolution was tabled. Following this resolutions of thanks, etc., were adopted, and after hearing a report from the committee on time and place of next meeting, the committee reporting Columbus as the next meeting-place, the meeting adjourned.

The Entertainment.

Of course the entertainment part of the programme was the feature of the meeting, as the many ladies who had



PROF. GEO. B. KAUFFMAN.

President of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association, Columbus, Ohio.

accompanied the members to the meeting could take a part in it. The first number on this part of the programme was the trolley ride on Tuesday night. Owing to the coolness of the weather this was not participated in by all. The carriage drive on Wednesday afternoon came next, and to say that nearly 1,000 persons participated in this event, speaks for itself and tells the story. In the evening the visitors hied themselves to Haultnorth's Garden Theatre, where they heard the opera "Falka." On Thursday afternoon a lake ride on the palace steamer City of Buffalo was well patronized, and on Friday morning the ladies of the party enjoyed themselves in riding about the city, while their better-halves were installing officers and winding up the business of the association.

A Little Personal Mention.

The Pharmacists' Clear Company, of Detroit, and Feder Bros., of this city, received considerable praise for the part they took in entertaining the guests. The former established headquarters in a suite of rooms, opposite to the one used by the association and threw open the doors for the reception of delegates. The latter accepted the invitation freely, and punished box after box of cigars, which were as free as water to every one who wore an association badge. In all, some 5,000 cigars were distributed by this concern during the meeting.

A representative of the Freeman Perfume Company, of New York City, took possession of the lake ride on Thursday, and distributed a sample of choice perfumery to each lady present.

G. L. Hechler, the aristocratic druggist, was much in evidence during the meeting. In making his speech of welcome, Mayor McKisson scored the genial fire director unmercifully, and Hechler also came in for a good drubbing at the hands of the "monk" in "Falka."

O. B. Hannan, chemist for Strong, Cobb & Co., was also alive, and demonstrated this fact to perfection. Whether it was a trolley ride, carriage drive, lake ride or reception, it made no difference to this worthy gentleman. He was always to the fore, and at times was the life of the crowd.

Lewis C. Hopp, the permanent secretary of the association, is evidently just as popular as ever.

And now the persons who took part in the carriage drive are wondering what was the matter with Julius Deutch, and what it was that made him endeavor to stop the carriage drive at regular intervals.

The association seems to be in luck in their choice of presidents. The members apparently know a good-looking man when they see him.

In one of his speeches, President Kauffman called attention to the fact that if there was a lack of harmony at the Columbus meeting the warring members could be accommodated with a place in the penitentiary. Some one else suggested that they take advantage of the suggestion and hold the meeting in that place. No one seemed disposed to take him up, however.

P. R. Lance, representing Wm. R. Warner, of Philadelphia, Chauncey Depew's double, was present at the meeting, with a new silk tile, and thoroughly enjoyed himself.

"Doc" Beeman and Hon. W. J. White, representing their respective chewing gum companies, made quite a hit by tendering for the use of the visitors their yachts. They also distributed gum in large quantities, and for the greater part of the time one was disposed to believe that he was attending a school teachers' convention, with such persistence did the convention chew—both the gum and the "rag."

Strong, Cobb & Co. made quite a hit by tendering a reception to the visiting delegates.

The Benton-Myers Company also had an eye to business, and distributed unfermented grape juice in such large quantities that at times the visitors became quite talkative.

They say that Professor Beal, of Scio College, completely captured the "boys" with his response to the speeches of welcome.

Daniel Myers also made quite a hit in this direction. Mr. Myers is certainly a credit to the association.

It is said that Phillip Acker, the genial West Side druggist, wore a continual smile from the day the convention met until it adjourned. There are some cruel enough to say that he even smiled in his sleep.

C. N. Boyd, of Butler, Pa., says he is "no speech maker," but he made a good speech, just the same.

J. S. Blitz, of Lehn & Fink, took in the meeting, and left a good impression.

Bart Whittaker, of Harris & Whittaker, was also in evidence, and aided in making things pleasant.

Some one was mean enough to remark that since Lewis Hopp became a married man he got up later than usual. This was occasioned by the fact that he was always late in getting down to association headquarters.

Here's to the success of the next meeting.

Degrees for Women Students.

In connection with the question of degrees for women at Cambridge, a proposal put forward in a Cambridge undergraduate periodical some twenty-five years ago has been recalled. It was this:

Women, on matrimony, will be given the degree of M.A.

One year later, on matriculation, they will proceed to the degree of M.A.M.A.

Otherwise, they may be D—D.



AGREEMENT DISCONTINUED.

Leading Manufacturers of Medicated Plasters and Antiseptic Goods at Odds—Goods Sold at a Loss—Destructive Competitive Methods.

The agreement among the leading manufacturers of antiseptic goods, rubber plasters, etc., to maintain prices, entered into in an informal way in January of this year and fully reported in the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* in the issue for that month, has been interrupted by the withdrawal of one of the parties to the agreement. It is, however, not thought probable that prices will be affected generally by the break, as the demand is always greatest for old-established brands. The discontinuance of the agreement has attracted considerable attention, and has been variously commented on. The following review of the situation, which appeared in a contemporary, has aroused the anger of at least one of the leading manufacturers, who points out the injury which the publication of such articles is calculated to inflict. The article alluded to reads:

THE PLASTER "COINCIDENCE" BROKEN.

Since January 1, three of the plaster manufacturers, Seabury & Johnson, Johnson & Johnson and the J. Elwood Lee Co., have been operating under the advanced list which they put into effect at that time, and which their representatives stated was simply a "coincidence," and not the result of a combination or agreement. There were but two outside concerns, one of which, Bauer & Black, has been underselling the "coincident" prices, and making things rather lively at the West, while the Deane Plaster Company is understood to have been under contract with the manufacturers in this "coincidence," and to have been used by them to combat the Western concern, the Deane prices having been widely advertised in comparison with those of the Western house. Whether the effect of this has been to cut into the business of the three larger houses, or whether on an even basis the Philadelphia concern found that it was not in the race with the other two houses, does not appear, but the fact is developed that the J. Elwood Lee Company last week gave notice of its withdrawal from the "coincidence," and the travelers of the other houses were advised accordingly.

Johnson & Johnson on the Arrangement.

Upon being requested for a statement Johnson & Johnson authorized the following:

"At the beginning of the present year Johnson & Johnson entered into an arrangement with other manufacturers to complete a movement tending to correct and remove some of the evils which had demoralized our branch of pharmacy. The objects were to secure to the manufacturer a reasonable profit, to the wholesaler a uniform discount, to the retailers uniformity in terms and prices. Advance in prices was not the objective point

and was only incidental in a limited line of goods. It was further hoped to prevent the increase and reduce the sales of the manufacturer direct to the medical profession and consumers by confining the trade to its legitimate channels, viz., the jobbing and retail trade. In this movement we received the hearty co-operation of our friends. We had hoped that the movement might be extended so far as to secure every retail dealer a fair rate of profit upon everything of our manufacture, and that in the ultimate consummation of our plans the cutting of prices would be eliminated. Some of the parties to the arrangement not being satisfied, withdrew, and our connection ceased as a matter of course."

Seabury & Johnson State Facts.

G. W. Hopping, of Seabury & Johnson, was reluctant about making a statement in the absence of the head of the firm, but was finally prevailed upon to express his views. He said:

"Seabury & Johnson, as a rule, do not attempt to answer every silly rumor or story that competitors or others choose to set afloat. I attempted once to correct by a frank statement a story published in a newspaper regarding Mr. Seabury's political action, with the result that the foreign editor of the 'Herald,' who acted as reporter, deliberately misrepresented what I said, and there are yet some very intelligent men in the community who have a grudge against Mr. Seabury on account of the stories published in a paper with whose reputation they were not conversant. It is, therefore, with considerable reluctance that I undertake to state our position in regard to an alleged combination, said to have been recently broken. I should not even attempt this were it not that a phrase-mongering quidnunc has lately made an exhibition of his super-sapientcy in such a way as to tend to give the impression that our prices are likely to be demoralized. The fact that such an impression would injure the business of those who are contributing to the support of the periodical with which he is connected, seems never to have occurred to this gentleman, the depths of whose inner consciousness seem to preclude the necessity of wasting time in ascertaining the truth. The facts may be stated in a few words.

"With the increase in cost of crude material, Seabury & Johnson found that they were not getting a fair return for goods of the quality which they manufacture. They, therefore, on January 1st determined to advance their prices. Hearing of this other manufacturers offered to make their prices and terms the same as Seabury & Johnson's. There was no reason for Seabury & Johnson

to object, and uniform prices and terms would undoubtedly be better for the jobber and retailer. The company who took the lead in the matter showed bad faith from the start, and finally did openly what they were doing secretly, as they supposed, and announced the withdrawal of their own proposition. The reasons for this were very simple. They could not get the same prices for their goods as others could for articles of a better quality. You may say that Seabury & Johnson will pursue the even tenor of their way, asking a fair price for standard goods, leaving other manufacturers to get the best prices they can for theirs."

Statement by J. Elwood Lee Co.

The J. Elwood Lee Company made the following statement to the *AMERICAN DRUGGIST* through J. E. Lee, the treasurer and general manager:

"The only thing we can say is that there has been a 'cut-rate' war organized by some of our competitors, and that we are in the field to do business.

"We have concluded to keep our mill in full operation during the dull season of the summer months, and with this end in view, have engaged a large quantity of raw material, and have determined to meet all prices put out by our competitors and make some new ones.

"We are the largest manufacturers of antiseptic dressings and hospital supplies in America, and not being infants in the business of manufacturing plasters (succeeding to the well-known old-established firms of Grosvenor & Richards, J. C. De La Cour and the Pomeroy Pharmaceutical Co.), we are perfectly able to 'hold up our end,' and expect a very large increase in our business; in fact, we already have received several large orders from some of the best jobbing trade in the United States, such as we have been able to reach since the 9th inst., when the present cut rates were started by one of our competitors 'firing off his little gun.'"

A. E. Rose Goes with the J. C. Ayer Company.

Alfred E. Rose, who has been advertising manager for Scott & Bowne for the past two years, has accepted the position of treasurer and general manager of the J. C. Ayer Co., of Lowell, Mass. Mr. Rose is the author of the very attractive and interesting advertisements of Scott's Emulsion which have appeared of late in the prominent drug journals. He is one of the ablest and best known advertising men in New York, and his connection with the J. C. Ayer Co. will doubtless be speedily reflected in their advertising announcements. Before he took his position with Scott & Bowne, Mr. Rose was president and advertising manager of the H-O Company, of which he is still a stockholder and director.

A. Cressy Morrison, who has for ten years been in charge of the advertising of the Pabst Beer and the Pabst Malt Extract, has been selected to succeed Alfred E. Rose as advertising manager for Scott & Bowne. Mr. Morrison brings extended experience as well as good judgment to his new post. His executive ability and command of detail are of a high order. He will take charge of the Emulsion advertising at some date in July.

DR. ECCLES NOT ALLOWED TO SPEAK.

Refused the Privileges of the Floor at a Meeting of Brooklyn Druggists.

The Kings County Pharmaceutical Society held a regular meeting on June 8 at the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy. Adrian F. Paradis, the newly-elected president, occupied the chair, and Flavel N. Bliss recorded the minutes. Julius Tannenbaum and Lewis Speh were proposed and elected as members of the society. Dr. P. W. Ray, treasurer, reported a balance of \$5.58 upon the financial doings of the past month. The Committee on Supervision reported that the proposed alterations in the college building would cost \$300 and the meeting authorized the trustees to proceed with the work. A communication was read from the State Board of Pharmacy, requesting the members of the society to favor the board with an expression of their opinion concerning the proposition which was before the recent Legislature, but defeated, to establish the pharmaceutical societies under one State Board. The communication was received.

John Gallagher attracted attention by asking that the privileges of the floor be extended to Dr. R. G. Eccles and C. F. Doherr, a request which was refused at the instance of former President William Muir. The society was favorable to granting the privilege to Mr. Doherr, but Mr. Gallagher refused to accept for Mr. Doherr what was denied to Dr. Eccles.

Donald Lochiel Cameron, the former president of the Kings County Board of Pharmacy, is an active and honored member of the society, who has recently taken up his residence in Orange, N. J., but who attends the meetings and takes an active interest in its affairs. He was recently elected an honorary member of the Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association. The members of the Kings County Pharmaceutical Society esteem Mr. Cameron highly, and were therefore astounded to hear a motion made by Mr. Gallagher asking for the resignation of Mr. Cameron, on the ground that he had removed from the State. The motion was promptly suppressed by an adverse vote.

Routine business was then proceeded with and these new committees were appointed by the president:

Legislation—Messrs. Muir, Brundage, Perkins, France, Hegeman.

Affairs Pertaining to Pharmacy—Messrs. Anderson, Lohness, Stevens.

Trade Matters—Messrs. Zellhofer, Douden, Hunte.

Revision of Pharmacopoeia and Unofficial Formulæ—Messrs. Lohness, De Forest, Cameron, Winert, Schlaussner.

Library—Messrs. H. W. Schimpf, J. G. Droge, A. E. Marsland.

At the conclusion of the routine business Dr. Albert H. Brundage, of this city, and vice-president of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, read a paper on the subject, "Why Pharmacists Fail." This paper was printed in full in the AMERICAN DRUGGIST of June 10th on page 317.

After the meeting adjourned Dr. R. G. Eccles approached former President Muir and demanded to know why the latter had opposed Mr. Gallagher's motion to give him the privilege of the

floor. "Do you know?" he said to Mr. Muir, "that I control two pharmaceutical journals and could ruin you."

Mr. Muir was at first inclined to ignore Dr. Eccles, but finally said: "Why I am against you is because you insulted me when I was president. You remember last November, when you appeared at one of our meetings and was given an opportunity to speak, you requested that the vice-president preside while you were talking?"

"You are mistaken, Mr. Muir," said Dr. Eccles. "I said—"

"When you first became a member of this organization," interrupted Mr. Muir, "you uttered a deliberate lie. In order to demonstrate how useful you would be to the association, you said that you had a bill passed at Albany to exempt pharmacists from jury duty. We examined the records at Albany and discovered that the bill was passed some time before the date on which you said the measure was introduced. I also found that you never had anything to do with the passage of the bill."

"I doubt your word," said Dr. Eccles, "and I want you to understand that you are fighting into the hands of the patent medicine men when you keep me out of this association."

"This is not the first time you have threatened me," replied Mr. Muir. "You told me an hour ago that you had the control of two pharmaceutical journals and that you could ruin me."

"You are mistaken again," responded Dr. Eccles. "I said that I controlled two journals and that it was possible for me to injure the society."

Dr. Eccles and Mr. Muir talked back and forth in an angry manner for a half hour, while the members of the association listened attentively. Finally Dr. Eccles left the hall in company with C. F. Doherr, of New York, and John Gallagher.

Dr. C. C. Fite at the Head of New Company.

For the Manufacture of Malt Diastase.

We note on another page the organization under the laws of the State of New York of a company for the manufacture of diastase and malt products under the name, Malt Diastase Company, which, we are advised, will begin business at an early date.

The new company is said to be backed by ample capital, and the working force will consist of Dr. C. C. Fite, formerly advertising manager of the Maltine Company, now of the scientific department of Parke, Davis & Co., who will be the general manager of the new concern. C. Von Egloffstein, who has been for the last eighteen years chemist and superintendent of the Maltine Company, will take a similar position in the new company. The Malt Diastase Company will occupy offices in the Metropolitan Building, at No. 1 Madison avenue, New York, and the laboratories will be located in Brooklyn. Mr. Egloffstein has the reputation of being a very able physiological chemist, and has carried on numerous experiments, having probably done more work than any one else. Dr. Fite is widely and favorably known to the medical profession, is thoroughly familiar with the needs of physicians, and we look forward with a good deal of interest to the development of the new business.

NEW YORK STATE PHARMACISTS WILL MEET AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

A Big Gathering Anticipated.

Secretary Todd, of the New York State Pharmaceutical Association, is out with an announcement of the annual meeting, which will take place at Manhattan Beach (Manhattan Beach Hotel) July 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1897. As this is a splendid vacation place, no doubt there are many members who will take their wives and enjoy the good things that come from a sojourn at such a favored spot. The Committee on Entertainment has arranged a very seductive programme, which should, and no doubt will, find favor with every one. The rates for traveling have been so arranged that every one may return at one-third regular fare. Get a certificate from your ticket agent stating that you paid full fare going, hand the certificate to the secretary upon arrival, who will indorse it as belonging to one who is in attendance, and upon presentation of this to the other ticket agent you will be returned at one-third regular price, as in former years. These certificates are supplied to all ticket agents, but to provide against errors, tell your agent, in case he has none, to get them at once of William Fleming, secretary Trunk Line Committee, 143 Liberty street, New York.

Rooms can be secured at the Manhattan Beach Hotel for one person from \$2 per day and upwards, and for two persons from \$3 per day and upward. At the Oriental Hotel, about 200 yards distant—down the beach—one of the best hotels in the vicinity of New York, the rates are \$5 per day and upwards.

Following is the official programme:

PROGRAMME.

Tuesday, July 13, 1897.

10.00 a. m.—Opening session.
2.00 p. m.—Second session.
8.30 p. m.—Reception and concert.

Wednesday, July 14, 1897.

10.00 a. m.—Third session.
2.00 p. m.—Fourth session.
2.30 p. m.—The ladies of the County Society will take charge of the visiting ladies, who will be initiated into some of the mysteries of Coney Island.
8.30 p. m.—Progressive euchre—lunch.

Thursday, July 15, 1897.

10.00 a. m.—Fifth session.
2.00 p. m.—Sixth session.
2.30 p. m.—The visiting ladies will be treated to a carriage ride down the Boulevard and a visit to beautiful Prospect Park and Greenwood.
8.30 p. m.—Theatre party and fireworks.

Friday, July 16, 1897.

Steamboat excursion from Manhattan Beach to Glen Island, where the visitors will be treated to a Rhode Island clambake. The return sail will include a trip up the Hudson to Grant's monument, arriving at New York piers in time to take evening trains for home.

Ellison, of Van Horn & Ellison, Arrested—Forgery the Charge.

Guy R. P. Ellison was arrested and arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court on Sunday, June 20th, on a charge of forging the name of the corporation of Van Horn & Ellison, druggists, at Forty-first street and Fourth avenue, and Fifty-seventh street and Fifth avenue. Mr. Ellison made a statement to a reporter for the AMERICAN DRUGGIST explaining the conditions which led to the arrest.

On Sunday three affidavits were pre-

sented in court, one by former President Van Horn, of the corporation; one by Treasurer S. Harrie Ellison, and one by Secretary H. W. Robinson. These detailed the drawing of the \$208 check on which the alleged forged signature was, and set forth that the accused man had cashed it and retained the money for his own use. Mr. Van Horn said that the prisoner had admitted indorsing checks to a larger amount and declared that he would indorse them when he saw fit. Guy Ellison said:

After the resignation of Alfred Van Horn as president I controlled the majority of stock. Mr. Van Horn and I had always stood together in the Board of Directors. Since Mr. Van Horn's resignation I have been compelled to contend against the majority of the directors. There were five directors in the corporation. Besides Mr. Van Horn and myself there were S. H. Ellison, treasurer; Dr. J. Van Loren Young, secretary, and H. W. Robinson, who has no interest, but holds one share of stock to qualify him as a director.

These last three directors combined against me because I had called a meeting of the stockholders to amend the by-laws of the company in such a manner that their powers would be curtailed, and because at the annual election to be held in July others would be elected to fill their places. S. H. Ellison, Dr. Young and Robinson refused to give me money due me by the corporation. After consulting my counsel he advised me to take the course I did in regard to the indorsement of checks. Now they have tried to take advantage of a technical point to force me out.

Mr. Ellison said that Mr. Van Horn's resignation was tendered in April, and that he was acting president at the time. Mr. Ellison's counsel, Mr. R. MacC. Robinson, said that Mr. Ellison's act did not contain the elements of fraud, as the company had received due credit on the books for the money drawn by the check, and the money was properly applied. The officers of the company knew of it, he said, when the checks were drawn. "Mr. Ellison is ready any time," he added, "to vindicate all his acts."

Mr. Ellison appeared for examination in the Yorkville Court on Tuesday of this week and was held in \$500 bail.

Frank D. Otis with O. H. Jadwin.

The announcement of the transfer of the jobbing drug business of C. G. Bacon & Co. to O. H. Jadwin, wholesale druggist, of 63 Cortlandt street, New York, which took place on June 1st, was made in these columns last month, and was read with much interest by all who are familiar with the history of the numerous firms of which O. H. Jadwin is the successor.

Frank D. Otis, heretofore one of the firm of C. G. Bacon & Co., and lately in their employ, has associated himself with Mr. Jadwin, and will devote his time particularly to caring for the wishes of the customers of C. G. Bacon & Co., with whose ways and needs he is so perfectly familiar. Mr. Otis has had a long acquaintance with the jobbing drug trade, having entered the business twenty years ago with David M. Steiger, 58 Barclay street, who bought out Fraser & Lee, and was in turn succeeded by C. G. Bacon & Co.

Change in the Mattson Rubber Co.

The Mattson Rubber Company, which purchased the interest of the entire business and plant of the Atlas Rubber Company, of Greenwich street, New York City, last November, has entered upon a very active campaign in druggists' sundries, and propose to make the drug trade in general recognize the fact that "Matt-

son quality" means the very best, both in material, design and finish. The management of the druggists' sundries department is now in the hands of Henry W. Williams and W. G. Brewer. Mr. Williams has been connected with the Mattson Rubber Company for several years past, and prior to that was the head of the well-known firm of Williams, Stiger & Co. W. G. Brewer, who succeeds J. Fred Doty in the druggists' sundries department, has had an extended experience in this line, having been connected with the Cleveland Rubber Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, for many years past.

The new management will keep in close touch with the already well-established trade of the concern, and will make every effort to put the goods of this brand on such a plane, as regards quality, design and finish, as will make the Mattson goods the leaders in every drug store in the country.

Conrad B. Lee Dead.

Conrad B. Lee, of Conshohocken, died recently, after four weeks' illness, of typhoid fever, aged 35 years.

The deceased was born in Conshohocken on April 23, 1862. He attended the public schools, leaving school to assume a clerkship in the office of J. Wood & Brothers' Company.

In 1885 he became associated with his brother, J. Elwood Lee, who had started to manufacture surgical supplies. In 1888, when the J. Elwood Lee Company was formed, Conrad became one of the firm, and was a very efficient assistant manager. In the interests of the firm he



CONRAD B. LEE,
Of J. Elwood Lee Co., Conshohocken, Pa.

frequently went on the road and displayed exceptional business ability. In 1889 he made a tour of Europe in behalf of the company, and in 1892 traversed the United States. Just previous to his illness he made a trip through the Southern States.

Several years ago he married Miss Annie Hendren, of Bridgeport, who survives him. Besides the president and founder of the J. Elwood Lee Surgical Supply Company, he leaves another

brother, Harry, and two sisters, the Misses Lillie and May, all of Conshohocken.

Mr. Lee was an active member of numerous social organizations, occupying a position of prominence in all of them.

American Pharmaceutical Association Meeting.

The local committee of the association are actively at work preparing for the Lake Minnetonka meeting. The committee has decided to change the headquarters of the meeting from Lake Park Hotel, as originally planned, to the Hotel Lafayette.

The Transportation Committee has secured a rate of a fare and one-third from the Western Traffic Association, and it is confidently expected that a similar concession will be made by the Central and Trunk Line Associations.

Yellowstone Park Trip for the A. P. A.

The local Transportation Committee of the association desires to announce that it is endeavoring to consummate plans for a trip to Yellowstone Park after the annual meeting of the association, to be held at Lake Minnetonka. Many of the members can undoubtedly better arrange to make such a trip at this time than in future years. The committee are promised by the Northern Pacific Railway Company a special train, consisting of baggage car, dining car and Pullman vestibuled sleeping cars. This train will leave St. Paul in the evening and arrive at Cinnabar, at the boundary of the Park, the second morning thereafter. At Cinnabar the Yellowstone Park stages are taken, and Mammoth Hot Springs reached for lunch.

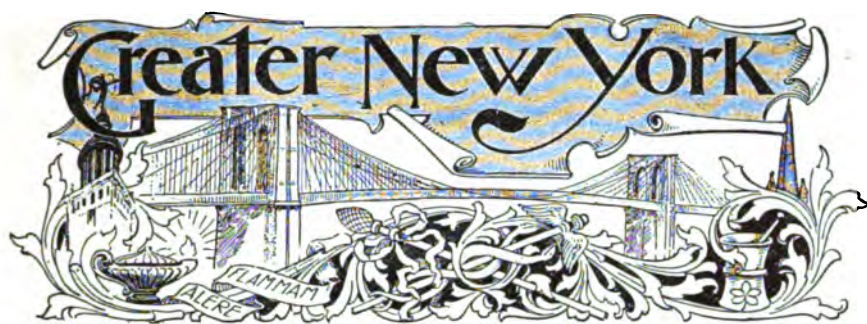
The next five days will be spent in riding through the Park and visiting the geysers, waterfalls, paint pots, canyons, Yellowstone Lake, etc. This ride will cover more than 150 miles in the most comfortable coaches ever made.

The price for the complete tour—railway and stage coach fares, sleeping car berths, meals on dining cars and hotel accommodations in the Park—has been placed at \$100. In order to secure this special train and special rate it will be necessary to have at least one hundred passengers. The committee must know as soon as possible what the chances are for securing this number. Upon the responses to this notification will depend entirely the feasibility of the project. Understand that the \$100 covers all expenses from St. Paul to and through the Park and return—a period of about nine days.

Such an opportunity to see this wonderland of the world may not again occur. The local committee, the railway company and the Park people will make every effort to see that the tour is an event in the life of each one who makes it.

On the return the special train will leave Cinnabar in the evening, arriving in St. Paul the second morning thereafter in time for breakfast.

Those who wish to thus make the Park trip should at once communicate with W. A. Frost, Minneapolis, chairman of the local Transportation Committee. He will be glad to see that descriptive matter relating to the Park is sent to all who desire it.



The drug store at No. 290 Ninth avenue, Brooklyn, was recently sold to J. J. McLaughlin.

Jos. Jacobs, the enterprising Atlanta druggist, expects to come up to this city shortly on a business trip.

All the druggists of Greater New York look forward to a delightful meeting at Manhattan Beach beginning July 18.

Herbert Griffin is about to open a store at Peekskill, which he promises will be one of the handsomest drug stores on the Hudson.

Wm. Heuther, 116th street and Lexington avenue, has had a very handsome window display of the Violet Mfg. Co., of Chicago, for the past few weeks.

F. W. Koch, of Boehringer & Soehne, was made happy a fortnight ago by the arrival of a young son and heir. Both mother and boy are reported doing nicely.

The Roessler & Hasslocher Chemical Company of New York City, certified, on June 12th, to the Secretary of State an increase in its capital stock from \$150,000 to \$200,000.

The indications are that a very large number of druggists will attend the State meeting this year. All of us are singing, "There will be a good time, a hot time in town."

A new and handsome drug store has been opened at the corner of Thirty-fourth street and Lexington avenue, New York City. Carl Doepfner is said to be the owner.

Mrs. Pedersen, the wife of druggist William Pedersen, of No. 146 Smith street, Brooklyn, has gone to Norway, to visit her parents and relatives. She intends to remain until the fall.

Mr. De Wender, the assistant manager of Heydenreich's Pharmacy, at No. 169 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, has just returned from a three-weeks' trip to Vermont, and is looking extremely well.

Louis P. Rupp, the Ninth avenue wholesale and retail druggist, was made happy, on Friday, June 4th, when his wife presented him with a little daughter. Mother and child are doing well.

The wife of A. Yeoman, of the retail drug firm of Reid & Yeoman, at the corner of Sixth avenue and Union street, Brooklyn, has gone to Canada, with her son, to spend the summer with her parents.

A little girl baby is the latest arrival at the home of Alexander Kraemer, druggist, at No. 756 Tenth avenue, New York City. She was born on Monday, June 14th, and is doing well, as is also the mother.

John Clay, of the firm of Parke, Davis & Co., manager of the Eastern branch, sailed for New York on the Paris, on June 19th. He left New York on April 24th, and will thus have spent two months in Europe.

Frank Downs, lately employed at Douglas' Pharmacy, at the corner of Fulton and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, will be the manager of L. T. Perkins' Pharmacy, at the Long Beach Hotel, Long Beach, Long Island.

Geo. B. Wray's Getty Square store, Yonkers, has one of the handsomest window displays ever seen in or about New York. It consists of a violet display, and is made up wholly of the goods of the Violet Mfg. Co., of Chicago.

A son of Dr. Rupp, a popular doctor among the Germans on the west side of the city, was operated on for appendicitis on Decoration Day, by Dr. Lange, and the operation was a success. The boy is rapidly regaining his strength and health.

Mr. Bulkley, of the retail drug firm of Davidson & Bulkley, at 169 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, will sail on Tuesday, July 6th, for a vacation trip, which he will spend in traveling through Switzerland. He will also visit London and Paris.

Druggist A. J. Shields, proprietor of the pharmacy, corner of Hudson avenue and Sands street, Brooklyn, was married on Wednesday evening, June 9th, to Miss L. Walker. Mr. and Mrs. Shields have just returned from a trip to Washington.

Herman W. Atwood, vice-president of the College of Pharmacy, has been ill for some time, but is now reported as being convalescent. He was at one time so ill as to arouse some anxiety in the minds of his family, but happily, all danger is now past.

R. W. Phair, of R. W. Phair & Co., 16 Platt street, New York, expects to sail for Europe on the Majestic, July 3d. He was to have accompanied his friend, M. J. Breitenbach, on the Britannic on Saturday, June 26th, but business reasons prevented him.

The Malt Diastase Company of New York City has been incorporated to manufacture diastase and malt products for medicinal purposes; capital, \$100,000. Directors, Campbell C. Fite, New York City; Henry Claus, William C. Gluck and Camill Von Egloffstein, Brooklyn.

Druggist Slater, of Hunter, N. Y., was in the city last week, making his purchases for the summer. He reports business thus far this season as very slow, owing to the unseasonable weather, but has hopes that warmer weather will bring prosperity to the Catskills this summer.

Thos. D. Hughes, the apothecary of the Kings County Hospital, in Brooklyn, is down with an attack of rheumatism, and has been sent to Whitestone, L. I., to recuperate. During his absence the pharmaceutical department will be in charge of George W. Simrell, his first assistant.

Edward T. N. Stein, druggist, at the corner of Grove and Montgomery streets, Jersey City, N. J., was married on Wednesday evening, June 9th, at the home of the bride, Miss Ella I. Waterhouse, in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. and Mrs. Stein spent their honeymoon at Niagara Falls and Watkins Glen.

James T. Kirk, N. Y. C. P., '92, has resigned his position at Caswell, Massey & Co.'s pharmacy, at the corner of Seventy-seventh street and Columbus avenue, New York City, and has started in business for himself as a manufacturer of elixir calisaya, essences of ginger and peppermint, etc., for hotel and cafe trade.

George W. Simrell, N. Y. C. P., '94, for three years the pharmacist of the Inebriates' Home, at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., which position he resigned last fall in order to attend the Long Island Hospital Medical College, has accepted the position of first assistant apothecary of The Kings County Hospital under Dr. Hughes.

BROOKLYN POST-GRADUATE OFFICERS.

At a regular meeting of the post-graduate course students of the Brooklyn College of Pharmacy, held at the college on June 4th, the following were elected:

Executive Committee: Joseph L. Mayer, Ph.G., chairman; John A. Shelling, Ph.G., Andrew E. Hegeman, Ph.G.; Joseph Kahn, Ph.G., and Nicholas Knuesell, Ph.M.

Class Officers: Albert H. Brundage, Ph.G., M. D., president; William Muir, Ph.G., first vice-president; Emile Brunor, Ph.G., second vice-president; Frederick D. Crawford, Ph.G., secretary, and William Schroeder, Jr., Ph.G., treasurer.

Two boys were held for trial in the Brooklyn police court, one day last week, charged with having assaulted Herman Brewer, a druggist, of 11 Hamburg avenue. It is alleged that they were standing in front of the store with two other boys, when the druggist came out and ordered them away. They attacked Brewer and beat him.

Fred J. Wulling, the dean and professor of pharmacy of the college of pharmacy of the University of Minnesota, is spending his usual summer vacation at his old home in Carlstadt, New Jersey, and has been renewing his acquaintance among his numerous friends in New York and vicinity during the past week.

The father of Mrs. Adrian Paradis, the Fulton street, Brooklyn, druggist, Dr. Henry Lowenstein, a well-known Brooklyn physician who was a police surgeon for many years, died on Thursday, June 10th, at his home, 882 Bushwick avenue, in his sixtieth year. He was born in Germany, and was graduated from Heidelberg.

Adam Schaeffer, who claims that he is a German Count, was arraigned before Magistrate Crane, in Yorkville Court, on Decoration Day, on the charge of having taken several articles from F. W. Dudley, druggist at Madison avenue and Fifty-ninth street. Schaeffer was Dudley's prescription clerk. He was held in \$500 for examination.

Paul Junck, at the corner of Eleventh street and Bloomfield avenue, Hoboken, N. J., has returned from a five-weeks' stay at Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y., and is somewhat improved in health. During Mr. Junck's absence, the store was looked after by Mr. George B. Wert, one of the recent graduates of the New York College of Pharmacy.

A recent accession to J. Milhaus' Son's staff at 183 Broadway is Thomas Lamb, formerly head prescription clerk with J. N. Hegeman & Co., at Thirtieth street and Broadway. Mr. Lamb has earned the reputation of being a most competent prescriptionist, and a successful salesman, and he is certain to prove a decided acquisition for J. Milhaus' Son.

Francis G. Couch, N. Y. C. P., '88, for a number of years the head clerk at Hermon W. Atwoods' pharmacy, at No. 846 Broadway, New York City, and more recently for a short time with The Kalish Pharmacy, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, has accepted the position of manager of Parsons' Pharmacy, in the Opera House, at Orange, N. J.

The F. E. McAllister Co., seed merchants, well known to the drug trade through their mocking-bird food, in business at No. 99 Cortlandt street, New York City, made an assignment on June 11th to John S. Garrison, giving preferences to Patrick Brady, \$2,400, and Thomas Matthews, \$1,500. The liabilities are placed at \$23,000, the actual assets considerably less.

C. W. Dare, who was until recently with B. Frank Warren, druggist at the corner of Seventy-ninth street and Amsterdam avenue, New York City, has accepted a position with William Chubbuck, pharmacist at Rockaway Beach, for the summer. Mr. Dare was the manager of the Weis & Chubbuck Pharmacy, at No. 381 Fourth avenue, this city, until it was sold last fall to George F. Manson.

Mrs. Annabel, wife of the Brooklyn druggist on Tompkins avenue, met with a serious accident a few days ago, which may be the means of preventing her taking the proposed trip with her husband, on June 26th, to Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Russia. In alighting from a trolley car her boot accidentally caught in the steps of the car, and she was dragged a distance of half a block ere the car was stopped, and sustained severe injuries.

The drug store of C. S. Woodhull Davis, in Groton, Conn., was burglarized on Thursday morning, June 10th, and the thieves escaped with \$50 in cash, which they abstracted from the safe, which was blown open, and a lot of cigars and some small change taken from the cash register. The burglars first visited C. W. Searles' blacksmith shop on School street, and helped themselves to the tools used in forcing the safe door at the pharmacy.

Rev. Samuel Massey, of Montreal, died in that city June 10th, aged eighty years. He was born in Cheshire, Eng. A widow and seven children survive him. Of the sons, Wm. M. Massey is at the head of Caswell, Massey & Co., of this city, while the second son is a partner in the drug firm of Lanman & Kemp. The third son, Capt. Frederick Massey, is in the Canadian militia, and the youngest is the assistant manager of the West Canadian Loan and Saving Association of Montreal. The daughters are Mrs. Henry Taylor, Perth, Ontario; Mrs. Henry Suckling and Miss Massey, of Montreal. Dr. Massey was actively engaged in his work up to a short time ago.

N. Y. C. P. ALUMNI OUTING.

Again the Alumni Association of the New York College of Pharmacy has selected Point View Island (College Point) for their annual outing. It will be held on Wednesday, June 30th. An attendance of over eighty last year, in spite of the heavy rain, clearly demonstrated that the place was a popular one. An advantage is that an enjoyable trip may be had, despite rain or wind. Arrangements have been made whereby special trolley cars are chartered, thus giving the participants an enjoyable ride through a picturesque section of Long Island. As usual, a series of gymkama games has been arranged, together with boating, bathing, shooting, dancing, etc. An excellent dinner in the evening is provided by the host at a reasonable figure. The annual meeting of the N. Y. C. P. Cycling Club will also be held in the afternoon.

The committee in charge consists of Alfred Stover, chairman; Charles S. Erb, Thomas M. Davies, Nelson S. Kirk, Rudolph Gies, Geo. E. Manville and F. G. Koch.

As we go to press we learn that the outing has been postponed until September.

German Apothecaries Celebrate.

On Thursday, June 10th, the New York Deutsche Apotheke Verein held their annual picnic and games at Point View, College Point. There was a good attendance of members, with friends, and the celebration was thoroughly enjoyed. The games consisted of egg races, bag races, three-legged races and bowling. Charles F. Doherr was chairman of the Entertainment Committee, and he attracted attention by some clever comicalities, including the ringing of a bell with a tone like a bell-buoy, beating on a big bass-drum and similar pleasantries.

Green—Seabury.

The wedding of Miss Rena Symmes Seabury to David Ely Green, Jr., took place on Wednesday, June 2d, at the home of the bride, Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J., and was largely attended by the business and social friends of the bridegroom and the business and political friends of George J. Seabury. Dr. H. C. Lovis, secretary of the firm of Seabury & Johnson, officiated as best man, and among the out-of-town guests was W. H. Gallenkamp, of Chicago, well known to the Western drug trade as a drug importer.

WESTERN NEW YORK.

BUFFALO, June 21.—The Erie County Board of Pharmacy reorganized at its last meeting, with J. A. Lockie in place of C. O. Rano, who being out of the drug business regularly, was not considered eligible for reappointment and was not a candidate. Chairman Snither was re-elected and Dr. W. G. Gregory was made secretary in place of Mr. Rano.

Oppose Unification of the State Board.

A special meeting of the board has been held to formulate its policy in regard to a single Board of Pharmacy in the State. The Erie County Pharmaceutical Association will also meet in a few days for the same purpose. The two bodies will present their views to the State Association. At present the board does not feel at liberty to make known its action, but it is well-known that the single board is decidedly distasteful to Buffalo druggists.

The city druggists are preparing to give an active co-operation to

The Single Line Association.

Neil McEachren is vice-president of the association and R. K. Smither is on several of the committees. Very many of the small merchants of the city are members. Flint & Kent, one of the largest dry-goods firms of the city are soon to move uptown, and it is proposed that the association show its strength by pledging them its custom in case they refuse to adopt the department store methods. As the firm has already announced its intention of sticking to dry-goods there ought not to be any difficulty in coming to an understanding. At the same time it is going to be hard work to keep the average woman out of the department stores.

Charles N. Riggs.

Charles N. Riggs is one of Buffalo's most prominent druggists. His location in the Hotel Iroquois, where he occupies the corner of Main and Eagle streets, would alone place him in the public eye, but there are many things in the establishment itself that attracts the public. Everything is in the best of order, and the neatness is such that the most fastidious patron of the soda fountain, of which there are many who come regularly, or the buyer of staple articles, would find everything to approve and to praise.



CHARLES N. RIGGS,
Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Riggs came to Buffalo in 1891, and has been proprietor of the Iroquois Pharmacy from that time. He was born at Seneca, O., October 17, 1858, and at the age of six settled in Cambridge, O., where he attended the village school for ten years, and then entered the drug store of Peter Ogier, and served an apprenticeship of three years. The establishment was widely known for its excellence, but Mr. Riggs, not being satisfied with a mere rule-of-thumb training, in 1878 he entered the University of Michigan, where he spent a year in special chemical and pharmaceutical work.

In 1880 he went to Philadelphia, and entered the famous drug store of John Wyeth & Bro., matriculating, also, at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he graduated in 1882. He remained with the Wyeths until 1891, when the Iroquois Pharmacy was left without a tenant. Negotiations were opened for the purchase of the store, which ended with the transfer of it to Mr. Riggs, since which time it has been one of the most up-to-date stores in the city.

Mr. Riggs attends strictly to business, but this does not prevent his cultivating to some extent his admiration of a good horse, and the cultivation of his muscular ability as an expert bowler. Like all good Buffalonians, he is an enthusiastic wheelman.

Buffalo Notes.

The annual announcement of the Buffalo College of Pharmacy is in press, and will be out in a few days. There are some changes made, but no very radical ones.

The city druggists are besieging the common council for a reduction of the water tax on soda fountains. They are obliged to pay from \$4.20 up every half year, whether their fountain is connected with the mains or not. The authorities acknowledge that the rate is high and often unjust, but it may take time to change it.

President Stoddart, of the Empire State Drug Company, has taken the entire management of the business, and C. O. Rano has retired, as it was understood he would when the company was in full operation.

NEW YORK STATE BOARD.

The State Board of Pharmacy has been sending to its licensees circular letters, as below, relative to future legislation amending the present public health law, but there have been returned to the secretary more than 900 letters, which had failed to reach the addresses. If licensees of the board, who have not received such circular letter, will kindly and promptly send their names and addresses to E. S. Dawson, Jr., at Syracuse, N. Y., they will be furnished with same, and will be given an opportunity to express an opinion on legislation affecting pharmacy.

Circular Sent to the Licensees of the New York State Board of Pharmacy.

State Board of Pharmacy of New York.

Dear Sir: At present the practice of pharmacy in this State is governed by four separate and distinct acts, and there are as many Boards of Pharmacy to carry out their provisions, one for the County of Erie, one for the County of Kings, one for the County of New York and one for the State at large, exclusive of those three counties. Licensees of one Board cannot practice in the territory of either of the other three Boards, unless they be licensees by examination, and then they are required to register by paying fees which range from \$3 to \$5. These laws, while dissimilar in character, are based upon the fundamental idea of elevating the standard of pharmacy, thereby securing greater protection to the public, and it is argued that the license issued by any of these Boards should permit the holder to practice pharmacy in any part of the State, and that it is an injustice to compel licensees of one Board to pay registration fees, or oblige them to pass an examination, before they can practice in the territory of any of the other Boards of Pharmacy. As at present constituted, each Board of Pharmacy consists of five (5) members, thus making a total of twenty (20) men to carry out the provisions of the four acts.

Among other bills relating to pharmacy, introduced in the Legislature this year, two were of similar character, one by Senator George W. Brush, the other by Assemblyman W. L. Perkins, both of Kings County, which had for their object the enactment of a law governing the practice of pharmacy in the entire State, and the creation of one Board of Pharmacy to carry out its provisions and requirements. The law which these bills proposed to enact is substantially Article XI. of Chapter 661, known as the Public Health law, of the laws of 1893, with the addition of a section governing the sales of poisons, and is the law under which this Board has been operating for the past four years. The Board of Pharmacy which these bills sought to create, was to consist of seven members, two of whom were to be residents of the County of New York, one was to be a resident of the County of Kings, one was to be a resident of the County of Erie, and three were to be residents of the State at large, exclusive of the counties of New York, Kings and Erie. Present licensees of the legally-created Boards of Pharmacy in the State were to be licensed by the new State Board of Pharmacy, upon the payment of a fee of two dollars (\$2), and the fees for examination for the grade of licensed pharmacist, and assistant pharmacist were to be ten dollars (\$10) and five dollars (\$5) respectively. Neither of these bills passed, because of opposition from the Counties of Erie and New York. The idea of having one Pharmacy law and one Board of Pharmacy for the State has been advocated for a number of years, and for this reason the present State Board of Pharmacy did not care to array itself

in opposition to these measures, as this idea may be favored by a majority of its licensees. For the purpose of ascertaining the sentiments of its licensees, the Board has decided to mail to each this circular letter, and it will be deemed a great favor if you will answer the questions on the within postal, sign name, and return to the secretary as soon as possible. The Board will be in attendance at the annual meeting of the N. Y. S. Pharmaceutical Association, to be held at Manhattan Beach in July, and it is desired to properly voice the sentiments of its licensees in the matter of legislation affecting the practice of pharmacy, and it is for this reason that you are respectfully urged to give this matter your prompt attention. In connection with this subject, the Board desires to call your attention to the necessity of having at the Board's disposal a fund adequate to the proper enforcement of the law, and as it is impossible to secure an appropriation from the State for this purpose, there seems to be but one way by which this money can be raised, and that is, by having annual renewal of licenses at a tax of one dollar upon each licensee who desires to continue his practice of pharmacy, and as there are at present about 4,500 licenses in force in the State, issued by this Board, this tax would insure an income that would enable the Board to vigorously prosecute its work. An expression of opinion from you on this point is earnestly requested. Desiring to properly enforce the provisions of the Pharmacy law, and to faithfully serve the licensed pharmacists of this State, we remain,

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servants,
ALFRED B. HUESTED, Pres.
EDWARD S. DAWSON, Jr., Sec.
CURTIS H. HASKIN, Treas.
FRANK L. NORTON
J. CLITHEROW SMITH.

The Queries of the Board.

The queries propounded by the Board on the postal cards above referred to are given below. Licensees who have failed to receive the cards should send their answers to these queries at once to Edward Dawson, Jr., secretary of the board, Syracuse, N. Y.

"Are you in favor of having one Pharmacy law, and one Board of Pharmacy for the entire State?"

"Of how many members should such a Board consist?"

"Are you in favor of an annual renewal of licenses at a tax of one dollar each?"

"Should a store in which pharmacy is practiced be required to be in charge of more than one licensee of the State Board of Pharmacy?"

Name

Address

Any suggestions you may wish to make as to the proper enforcement of the law, or any opinion you desire to offer as to legislation or other matters affecting pharmacy, will be gladly received by the secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, June 21.—The trustees of the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, L. D. Drury; vice-presidents, M. L. H. Leavitt and Max Cramer; secretary, W. D. Wheeler; treasurer, J. G. Godding, and auditor, J. O. Jordan. At the college meeting trustees for five years were elected as follows: M. L. H. Leavitt, W. A. Chapin and L. H. Smith. C. A. Tufts, of Dover, N. H., a member of the college for 45 years, was a prominent figure at this meeting.

Liquor License Troubles in Cambridge.

The police of Cambridge are looking sharply after druggists who fail to comply with the provisions of their sixth-class licenses. In their zeal the officers are paying attention to minor and technical violations, consequently the druggists who are convicted in the lower court are appealing in hopes of an acquittal when tried by jury.

Maurice O'Donnell and his clerk were recent defendants. Both were convicted

and fined \$75 each. They appealed. Later complaints were entered against Albert E. Lynch and Charles W. Craft, a clerk for Druggist Millilsey. They were charged with failing to make proper registration on the books at the time of making liquor sales. Conviction and fines of \$50 was the result of each case. Appeals were entered. The police were not so successful in another case against ex-Councilman Frank H. Willard, who was charged with maintaining a liquor nuisance. After a brief hearing Mr. Willard was discharged. The outcome of the appealed cases is awaited with much interest.

Boston Notes.

Fred L. Carter, of Carter, Carter & Kilham, is announced as being interested in a retail store at Nantucket.

Edwin W. Shedd, of the T. Metcalf Co., is away on his annual vacation.

Robert Watterman, a clerk for Weeks & Potter, recently failed to return home from a Saturday afternoon's fishing trip, thereby greatly alarming his family. It seems that after Mr. Watterman finished angling, he went out of town to spend Sunday with relatives, telegraphing home to that effect, but the message was not delivered. On Monday the absentee appeared in town, greatly to the relief of his friends.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Condition of Trade.

PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—The retail druggists of Philadelphia are somewhat blue over the way business has gone since the first of the month. In May there was some improvement and appearances were such as to lead one to believe that a change for the better had started. It seems, however, that this is not the case, and many druggists are contemplating cutting down expenses, although they are not anxious to do this until it is found to be unavoidable. In the East the situation is said to be far better than that in the West, especially in St. Louis and some other large cities, where not only have the large houses dispensed with a number of their men, but they have reduced salaries and wages as well. Some firms, however, report business fair, although they have considerable difficulty in getting their customers to pay cash for goods bought. As a rule, most of the business in drugs is done on time, and this year it has been worse than ever, as in many cases when the notes were due the houses had to extend the time to enable the owners of the retail stores to carry on their business.

A Progressive House.

The house of Smith, Kline & French Co. is one of the most progressive drug houses in this city. The firm a few years ago erected a large building covering 429 to 435 Arch street, keeping the whole of the six floors, with the exception of the first floor at No. 435, for themselves. This building was devoted to the drug business, and their laboratory work and storehouse was located at 301-307 Cherry street. It appears that with all this space they are still in need of room, and in a short time the first floor of the store at No. 435 Arch street will be vacated by the present tenant and will be taken over by Smith, Kline & French Co. and devoted to office purposes.

Philadelphia Notes.

H. B. Morse of Seventeenth and South streets is making an extensive trip through the Western States.

John H. Collins has purchased the drug store 608 South Forty-second street, to which he has made a number of improvements, and greatly increased his stock.

Walter V. Smith, of the firm of Valentine H. Smith & Co., has been taking a long-needed rest, and he has enjoyed a couple of weeks fishing in the mountain streams in this State.

Russell L. Cox, of Forty-sixth street and Baltimore avenue, is among the shining lights in the drug trade in West Philadelphia. The store is an attractive one, and is fitted up with all the latest modern improvements.

George B. Maurer, now at Twenty-first and Fitzwater streets, has bought a new store at Thirteenth and Ritner streets. The cases and fine woodwork of this store were supplied by John M. Maris & Co., as were also his bottles and other articles that go to make it attractive.

Druggist Eckels, who has lately bought the store at Fifteenth and Market streets, is making a number of important changes, the most noticeable being the tearing down of the brick wall on the Fifteenth street side, and placing a large glass window in it. He also fixed up the interior, and has bought a handsome new onyx soda fountain.

Robert Chew, manager of the sundry department of the Smith, Kline & French Co., says that he is doing a good business, although he is not being pushed. He lately laid in a fine lot of atomizers, the tops of which are made in this country and the glass portion imported. He is now negotiating for a line of holiday goods. This firm has also placed a display of candy in the store, which it manufactures. Some time ago they opened a new cigar department, which has been quite a success, and there is some talk of extending it.

Prof. Remington has recently been placed in a position which will enable him to sympathize with the hero of Robert Grant's "Recollections of a Philosopher," when that unassuming but successful lawyer found himself made famous by the triumphs of his son in college football. Prof. Remington now basks in the reflected glories of his eldest son, Allen Hart, who has brought fame to the name of Remington by winning the broad jump in the annual intercollegiate games at Berkeley Oval, New York, on May 28th. Young Mr. Remington and his brother Percy won newspaper fame in the summer of 1893, by a daring rescue of two young ladies from drowning, near their summer home at Long Beach, N. J.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, O., June 20, 1897.—The College of Pharmacy of this city will on July 1st celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the existence of the institution in fitting style. The famous institution has had many hard battles during its quarter of a century of existence, but it is now in prosperous shape. Many noted teachers have been connected with the school, among whom might be mentioned the late E. S. Wayne, W. B. Chapman, A. Fennel and F. H. Renz. The commencement exercises will be held in the college building in the afternoon, and there will be a grand outdoor entertainment at the Zoological Gardens in the evening, at which a great many notables are expected to be present—Mayor-elect Tafel, Superintendent of Public Schools W. H. Morgan, Howard Saxby, Esq., and many others. There will also be an elegant banquet served, to be followed by dancing and music by the famous Bellstedt Ballenberg Band. The original Board of Trustees contained twelve men, of whom only three are now living. They are W. H. Adderly, R. H. Koehler and James Ayres. Dr. T. L. A. Greve and W. J. M. Gordon are the only gentlemen still living who conferred the degrees at the first commencement exercises. Of the first class that was graduated only

eight are living. They are A. W. Bain, Joseph Feemster, Charles Ferris, Dr. W. E. Keily, president of the Academy of Medicine; August G. Luken, Henry D. Pincher, Henry Wagner and Gus Weisbrodt. All these gentlemen have signified their intention of being present, and the day will indeed be a happy one for the druggists.

Cincinnati Notes.

Ed. Gray has opened a store at Richmond and Central avenue.

Cora Dow will move into her new store at Seventh and Race on July 1st.

Joseph Kotzin has opened an elegant pharmacy at the old corner, Richmond and Baymiller.

G. A. Zwick has moved his drug store from Sixth and Elm streets to Sixteenth and Madison street, Covington, Ky.

Fennel's pharmacy is now about completed, and it is one of the prettiest stores in the city.

State Drug Inspector Fred Herbst was in the city on official business during the most of last week.

The new Greenland Pharmacy, at Sixth and Elm streets, is doing well, despite the fact that many predicted hard lines for the place.

A social function of importance during the past week was the marriage of Charles Freericks, Jr., to Miss Sextro, of Price Hill. The wedding was celebrated in grand style at the home of the parents of the bride. Mrs. Freericks is a daughter of Hon. Joseph Sextro, the wealthy furniture man. The happy couple spent their honeymoon touring the lakes.

Cincinnati was well represented at the meeting of the Ohio State Pharmaceutical Association in Cleveland. Prof. C. T. P. Fennel read a paper, as did a number of other Cincinnatians. After the meeting had been finished the Cincinnati contingent paid a visit to Niagara Falls. All the local druggists are loud in their praises of the kind treatment accorded them by their Forest City brethren.

The Wisconsin Board.

MADISON, Wis., June 17.—The State Board of Pharmacy finished a three days' session at Madison to-night. The report of Secretary Helmstreet showed but one case since April, at Green Bay, a non-registered druggist, who had for sale drugs and advertised himself as a druggist. The case was dropped by the closing out of his store.

The following-named persons were registered without examination, they having passed the same in other States: E. H. Brown, West Superior, from Minnesota; C. A. Weisbrod, Oshkosh, from Illinois; J. C. Barnard, River Falls, from Minnesota; George Martin, Baldwin, from Illinois.

Wednesday the board met in the Assembly chamber, with a class of thirty-five for examination. Licentiate or full-grade certificates were granted to seventeen as follows:

A. G. Goddard, Chippewa Falls; R. H. Deniston, Burlington; A. Metz, Madison; A. H. Glenz, Madison; G. H. Fett, Madison; F. E. Palma, Sparta; E. C. Detloff, Bloomer; Mrs. D. M. Le Mieux, Seymour; W. G. Merrill, Sparta; E. V. Brown, Bissell; C. S. Billings, Madison; A. J. Kriemitz, Milwaukee; J. H. Arent, Appleton; E. A. Dodge, Genesee; F. A. Detloff, Monroe; W. E. Barringer, Baraboo; E. J. Melzner, Ft. Atkinson.

The following second-grade certificates were granted to eight:

F. A. Carrow, Elroy; R. C. Rodecker, Wonegoc; P. J. Kiel, Oshkosh; E. J. Helgeson, New

Glarus; N. J. Crampton, Madison; A. M. Reichert, Mayville; A. P. Udell, Madison; G. S. Semmonson, Milwaukee.

The next meeting of the board will be held at Green Bay, Friday, August 13th. This is the day following the meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association meeting. Hundreds of druggists from Wisconsin and Minnesota will be present. Tuesday evening the traveling men give an entertainment. Wednesday evening the ladies give a reception to the druggists and traveling men. Thursday the druggists of Green Bay give a steamboat excursion to the members. Besides this, there are many prizes to be given in games of all kinds. This is the annual meeting of the druggists.

George W. McDuff,

President of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association.

At the annual meeting of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association, reported in full in our last issue, George W. McDuff was elected to the presidency of the organization. Mr. Mc-



Duff is a native of New Orleans, and has been engaged in the retail drug business there for nineteen years, for the past ten years on his own account. He is a graduate of Tulane University, and has been an active and efficient member of the State Association for many years, serving on various important committees. Mr. McDuff is happy in the possession of a charming and interesting family, and has a degree of personal magnetism which has built up for him a large circle of warm friends, both within and without pharmaceutical circles.

Fresenius Dead.

Professor Fresenius, whose "Introduction to Quantitative Chemical Analysis" has made his name a familiar one among pharmacists in all parts of the world, died in Wiesbaden, Germany, on June 11th, at the age of 79 years. He was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1818, and began life as a druggist's apprentice. He afterwards studied in Bonn and in Gießen, and was one of Liebig's pupils. He was appointed a professor in chemistry in Wiesbaden in 1845, and three years later opened his famous private labora-

tory in Wiesbaden, to which, in 1862, he added a school of pharmacy. Both his sons, Drs. H. and W. Fresenius, occupy chairs in this institution. On July 23, 1892, a semi-centennial celebration was gotten up in his honor at Wiesbaden. Prof. Fresenius was so overwhelmed at the prospect that he fled from the town to avoid the publicity. He was the author of a number of standard works on chemistry and pharmacy. In his "Anleitung zur Quantitative Analysis" the advance of pharmacy was mentioned as the first object of the book.

The Quebec Association.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec was held in the Montreal College of Pharmacy on Tuesday, June 8th, Mr. R. W. Williams, of Three Rivers, president, in the chair. After the minutes of the last annual meeting had been read and adopted, the chairman called upon Mr. E. Muir, secretary, to read the council's annual report and treasurer's financial statement. The report showed that the council had had under consideration a number of subjects important to the interests of the members. He also showed that they had been alive to their duties by their efforts to protect the interests of the association, in prosecuting a number of persons who had been found guilty of infringing the Pharmacy Act. The financial statement was also very satisfactory, showing a balance on hand April 30th of \$3,157.81. The president, Mr. Williams, gave an admirable address, the opening paragraph of which paid a high tribute to the greatness, goodness and Christian character of our beloved sovereign, Queen Victoria. On motion the annual report, financial statement and president's address were duly adopted and ordered to be printed and circulated among the members. On motion a committee was appointed to draft a cable message, congratulating Her Most Gracious Majesty, Queen Victoria, on her approaching diamond jubilee. This message was cabled during the progress of the meeting. The scrutineers reported the following gentlemen to have been duly elected, namely: R. W. Williams, re-elected; C. J. Covernton, re-elected; J. Emile Roy, re-elected; J. E. Tremble, A. M. MacMillan and A. E. DuBerger. These gentlemen, with the following who remained in office, will compose the council of the association for the year 1897-8, namely: Messrs. Joseph Contant, S. Lachancy, R. McNichols, Dr. J. Leduc, A. Roberts, J. G. Barnabe. The association's first annual banquet was held in the Windsor Hotel in the evening, about 100 pharmacists and others gathering around the festive board, Drs. Hingston and Roddick occupying seats as invited guests. Letters of regret were read from the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. F. G. Marchand, Drs. Craig, Rottot and Lachapelli; also from the presidents of several of the provincial pharmaceutical associations. The function was a grand success, and everybody left pleased, having had an enjoyable time.

"The Northern Druggist."

The *Buffalo Druggist* changed its name with the number for May to correspond with its widened sphere of usefulness, and it is now known as *The Northern Druggist*.

THE GREAT WEST.

Western Office of the AMERICAN DRUGGIST, 56 Fifth Avenue, Chicago.

ILLINOIS.

Clifton Terrace Where the I. P. A. Will Meet Next Year.

Two Associations to Meet at One Place.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Albert E. Ebert has just returned from a trip to Clifton Terrace, where the next annual meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association is to be held, and he reports it an ideal spot for the purpose. When the announcement was made that the next meeting of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association would be held at Clifton Terrace the majority of druggists were puzzled, for but few had ever heard of it. Information was badly needed, so Mr. Ebert set forth in quest of it. He found that the hotel will accommodate 150 or 200 guests, and that quarters can, undoubtedly, be found for all those who will be likely to appear at the annual meeting. There is a big hall which can seat 500 people. In addition there are inducements which will make it certain that the interims between sessions can be filled agreeably, for there are plenty of boats and good places to use them. Clifton Terrace is on the Mississippi River, four miles above Alton, and the scenery about it is said to be beautiful. The water holds out other inducements to those who wish quiet, in order that they may think over some weighty question, for there is excellent fishing. It is the only cool spot in the vicinity. The place is favored with a refreshing breeze on the majority of hot days, which is largely due to the fact that it is so situated in a ravine that a current of cool air is constantly sweeping down over it. The ravine is in the bluffs between Alton and Grafton. Mr. Ebert says the coolness and the general effect is like that of the mountains. Meramec Highlands is not given quite so good a certificate of character as regards coolness. It is there that the Missouri druggists will meet June 11, 12, 13 and 14, 1898. The Illinois men will be in session June 8, 9 and 10, and when they are finished the entire organization will, by invitation, go to Meramec Highlands, where a joint meeting of the Illinois and Missouri druggists will be held June 13. This double session is looked forward to with a great deal of interest, as it will be one of the biggest gatherings of drug men known in this part of the country for a long time.

A Boom in Soda Water.

The soda water season is on in full blast in Chicago. The busiest spots in the drug stores are those about the fountains, where a line of people can usually be seen who are awaiting their turn to get some sort of sunstroke averter. Week after week of cool weather caused the soda fountains to be almost forgotten, and the backward summer gave the soda clerks little to do. With the second week of June, however, there came a decided change; the thermometers registered above 90 degrees on several occasions, and business thrived at the

soda water stands. There are many new fountains throughout the city, and the druggists are well equipped for handling the trade which forms an agreeable addition to their routine business.

Measures Affecting Pharmacists.

The enrolling and engrossing clerk of the General Assembly has in his possession a number of bills which are of considerable interest to the druggists of Illinois. It is not possible to get the text of the measures until the official finishes his work, as there have been changes and amendments made in many of them. The cocaine bill has become a law. This measure prohibits the sale of cocaine, except upon the authority of a physician's prescription.

Improvement in Business.

Wholesale druggists report that there has been a most wholesome improvement of business in Chicago during the last two weeks. There is said to be a general brightening up all along the line. Retailers are putting in larger orders, and are making them more frequently than formerly. A considerable part of this improvement is due to the warmer weather and the consequent demand for soda water supplies. There have been no changes in price of any importance. One of the leading wholesalers said: "Values are generally steady, with no noticeable fluctuations in either direction. The effect of the tariff has, in a measure, been anticipated by wholesalers and importers, who, despite the uncertainty, have bought largely on the strength of an expected improvement in prices." There is a good demand for insect exterminators, and there appears to be a general belief throughout the trade that there will soon be a considerable improvement. Collections in Chicago and the surrounding country are good, and indicate an excellent condition. There is nothing speculative in the situation. There is a decline in opium and morphine. This is due to the heavy importations which have lately been made.

Illinois Druggists Celebrate.

The druggists of Moline, Ill., Rock Island, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa, have a joint organization known as the Tri-City Druggists' Association. The Executive Committee arranged for an annual meeting and banquet on June 24th at Black Hawk's Watch Tower, and the occasion promised to be the most pleasurable and profitable of any which the association has enjoyed. The programme included an address by G. P. Engelhard, of Chicago.

Were at Champaign.

The following is a partial list of the Chicago druggists who attended the meeting at Champaign:

Prof. W. B. Day, Prof. C. H. Hallberg, Prof. Puchner and Prof. Hereth, from the Chicago College of Pharmacy; Henry Biroth, A. E. Ebert, Andrew Scherer, Henry Goetz, W. M. Sempill, Oscar F. Schmidt, Fred M. Schmidt, W. K. Forsyth, Isaac N. Fry, Louis Lehman, Soren Mathison, J. H. Wells.

The Meeting of the Board.

The Illinois State Board of Pharmacy examined seventy-three applicants for registration June 15, 18, 1897, at Springfield. Twenty-one passed for registered pharmacists as follows:

Albert A. Faupel, Edward E. Fowler, Henry E. Gross, Gustave Hertzberg, Anthony E. Kuhn, Frank E. McKenzie, August H. Staga, Moses Stein, James O. Wistein, Thaddeus Z. Xelowski, all of Chicago; and Adolph M. Finke, East St. Louis; Oscar W. Le May, Gillespie Oliver Lewis, Stone Fort; James W. Mayes, Dalton City; Fred W. Metzger, Springfield; Claire F. McLean, Bloomington; William C. Parker, Waukegan; Theodore W. Stock, El Paso; August Tennyson, Manhattan; Frank J. Van Cleve, Aurora; Russell M. Frisbey, Mattoon.

The next meetings of the board for examination will be held in Chicago, September 14 and November 16, 1897, at 173 Thirty-ninth street. New applications must be on file at the office in Springfield at least ten days before the day set for examination. Those who have applications on file must give ten days' notice before taking examination. This requirement is necessary in order to make suitable preparations for the class, and will be strictly enforced. Affidavits from R. P.s of time service must be filed at least three days before the examination. No applicant will be admitted to these examinations except those who comply with the above requirements. Address all communications to Frank Fleury, secretary, Springfield, Ill.

Notes.

R. H. Garm has purchased the drug stock of C. Rise & Sons, at Beardstown, Ill.

Rice's pharmacy, which is to be one of the model stores of Mt. Carroll, Ill., is soon to be opened.

George Hops, who has been in the store of D. Dunn, at Eureka, Ill., for several years, has purchased a store at Saybrook, Ill.

A. C. Cole has purchased the stock of the Cable drug store, beside Jackson Park, Chicago, and has moved it to his old store at Fifty-sixth street and Jefferson avenue.

The lecture hall of the Chicago College of Pharmacy is being refitted. New chairs are being put in which have a broad arm on the right side, suitable for use in taking notes during the lectures.

The drug store of Montgomery & Parker, at Quincy, Ill., has been closed. The store is one of the oldest in the city. The business embarrassment of the owners is understood to be only temporary.

For Snell, Heitshu & Woodard Co.'s Creditors.

F. K. Arnold, the receiver of the Snell, Heitshu & Woodard Co., wholesale druggists, of Portland, Ore., the firm which recently made an assignment, has sent out a note to the principal creditors of the firm stating that his previous decision that the possession of notes issued by Snell, Heitshu & Woodard Co. in settlement of claims against them would be accepted by him as evidence of the correctness of the account without further verification, must be corrected, as it has since been decided that such evidence will not answer. Creditors and those controlling claims should take notice that all claims must be presented with the proper verification by July 1st. Seabury & Johnson, of this city, who are among the largest creditors in the East, advise us that they have wired Mr. Arnold, asking an extension of, say, ten days as the time limit given is too short in which to reach the creditors and enable them to respond with certified accounts.

E. M. Estey.

Who in Wisconsin or Minnesota does not know the genial representative in the Northwest for Seabury & Johnson, New York, E. M. Estey, or, as the boys call him, "Doc" Estey?

Mr. Estey is a Canadian by birth, and has represented Seabury & Johnson ever since he cast his lot under the Stars and Stripes. Five years ago he took charge of S. & J.'s business in the Northwest, and has not only built up a large business for his firm, but has, by his genial and gentlemanly manner, become one of the best known and popular travelers in the Northwest. "Doc" always has a good story to tell, and is ever ready to tell a joke on himself. He is the prince of story-tellers, and to hear him give some of his experience when he first went



E. M. ESTEY.

Traveling Representative of Seabury & Johnson in the Northwestern States, and President of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Traveling Men's Association.

to the Northwest in trying to pronounce some of the foreign names is exceedingly funny and never fails to bring down the house.

Last year at the annual meeting of the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Association an association was formed among the traveling men, called the Wisconsin Pharmaceutical Traveling Men's Association, the chief object of which is to arrange entertainments for the visiting druggists at their annual meetings, and Mr. Estey was elected as their first president. He is also an enthusiastic member of the United Commercial Travelers of America. At a meeting of the Grand Council, held in Minneapolis, May 28th and 29th, he was elected grand junior counselor for Minnesota and the Dakotas.

J. F. Haynes, of Schieffelin & Co.'s traveling staff, leaves New York Sunday, the 27th inst., for Cincinnati and Ironton, O., to spend his vacation.

Percy C. Magnus has just returned from a seven weeks' tour through the West, Denver being the furthest point touched. Mr. Magnus found business excellent in nearly every section visited, so far as the lines handled by Mackenzie Bros. & Hill are concerned.

That Awful Traveler.

Who grasps me with a hand like leather,
Ignores my chirrup on the weather,
Fills my armchair with his end—the nether?
The traveler!

Who impresses me on his first call,
And makes me think I know it all,
Then calls again, books, order and all?
The traveler!

Who says his firm's goods can't be beat,
Then changes firms—when next we meet,
The same old story will repeat?
The traveler!

Who tells me stories of his birth,
And shows me what a dreadful death
There'd be if he were not "on earth?"
The traveler!

Who tells me that my shop looks slick,
Treats me to whisky in a tick,
To others say I made him sick?
The traveler!

Who sells me goods and dates the bill
Ahead, until my coffers fill?
With all his faults I love him still—
The traveler!

—Confectioners' Union.

**Review of the Wholesale Drug Market.**

NEW YORK, JUNE 24, 1897.

It should be understood that the prices quoted in this report are strictly those current in the wholesale market, and that higher prices are paid or retail lots. The quality of goods frequently necessitates a wide range of prices.

Condition of Trade.

THE continued indifference of those who are regarded as speculative operators remains the feature of the market. While there has been an absence of important inquiry in the several departments of drugs, dyestuffs and chemicals, the jobbing outlet is said to show a slight increase over the period reviewed in our preceding issue, and the tone of the market is changing for the better. Price changes where made are accordingly toward a higher level and we have few declines to report.

DRUGS.

Alcohol has met with only limited demand, but prices have been maintained steadily at the quoted range of \$2.29 to \$2.31 as to quantity. Wood continues to reflect the influence of active competition among producers, and 65c. to 75c. is quoted.

Balsam Copaiba has been coming forward in fair quantities from Central America, and importers quote 37½c. to 40c. Jobbers' ideas differ, however, and a concession from these figures is asked in instances.

Balsam Fir, Canada, has remained quiet, with \$1.70 to \$1.75 yet the asking price.

Balsam Peru is quoted within the range of \$1.90 to \$2.00, as to quality, with, however, only a limited business passing, mostly in the way of jobbing sales.

Barks.—*Cascarilla* has met with a fair demand and values are slightly better, sales making at from 7c. to 8c. *Cascara sagrada* meets with only a limited demand, with the range of the market at 3½c. to 4½c., as to quality. Elm is quiet but steady at 10c. to 12c. *Sassafras* con-

tinues in moderate demand, with the sales at from 9c. to 11c.

Buchu Leaves continue to offer at 8c. to 11c., with only an ordinary jobbing business reported.

Cantharides continue dull, but there is no quotable change in value, 30c. to 35c. being the quotations for Chinese and 50c. to 55c. for Russian.

Cassia Buds have improved somewhat, owing to scarcity, and 25c. is generally named as inside price for prime stock, with 26c. the common quotation.

Cacao Butter is weaker, in view of large stocks and the indifference of buyers. Ordinary wholesale parcels of bulk were offered at 26c., and buyers claim that purchases could be made as low as 26c. on the spot.

Cod Liver Oil, Norwegian, is slightly firmer in the foreign market, with Lofoden held at the equivalent of \$21.50 net cost, duty paid to arrive; quoted here \$22.00 upward on the spot.

Ergot continues dull and neglected. German continues held at 11c. to 13c. and Spanish 16c. to 18c.

Morphine is without quotable change. Orders are being placed very sparingly, in view of the continued weakness in opium.

Opium continues weak and inactive, and beyond a fractional decline in values, no new feature has developed. The earlier anticipations of a good season's crop appear to remain unshaken, and buyers are making purchases with some reserve, though sellers have not changed perceptibly from the position that they have held for the past month. Values are considerably influenced by the large stock in this market and favorable crop reports from abroad. Natural in cases may now be obtained at \$2.20, and \$2.25 is asked for ordinary jobbing parcels, and little reserve appears to be manifested in the

offerings of stock. For powdered the quotation is \$3.00 to \$3.30.

Quinine appears to be well sustained at the range previously quoted, but the demand continues limited, and manufacturers' agents are taking orders in a very conservative way only. Foreign in large tins from outside holders is quoted firmly on the basis of 18c. to 18½c.

Saffron is quiet, but steady, at 18c. for American; \$5.25 to \$5.75 for Alicante and \$10.50 to \$11.00 for Valencia.

Sugar of Milk is offered freely by manufacturers, and there are rumors of quiet shading, less than 12c. having, it is reported, been accepted for the best quality in barrels.

DYESTUFFS.

Aniline has developed a firmer feeling, and 12½c. is the price quoted by most holders as inside, though 13c. more nearly represents the idea of sellers.

Gambier is a trifle irregular and weak, with spot stock offering at 2.65c. to 2.70c., and bids solicited of 2.62½c., round lots.

Sumac, Sicily, is quoted irregular, with as low as \$39.00 to \$40.00 named for prime and \$37.00 to \$37.50 for inferior.

CHEMICALS.

Arsenic, white, continues more or less unsettled, owing to freer offerings, and 5c. is the popular quotation for spot goods.

Blue Vitriol does not improve in tone. Ordinary jobbing parcels offer in most instances at 3½c., while manufacturers quote car-load lots at 3½c.

Brimstone, crude, has not varied to any extent in the interval, though the tendency appears to be in buyers' favor, with prices on basis of \$18.75 to \$19.00 for unmixed seconds.

Chlorate Potash is less firm, and values are somewhat irregular, owing to the influence of competition between holders and realization on late speculative purchases; sales are 9c. to 9½c., according to quantity.

Citric Acid is being executed in from second hands at 32½c. to 32¾c. for barrels and kegs, though ¼c. less would probably be accepted on a firm bid.

Cream Tartar is quiet. The manufacturers quote 22½c. to 23c. for crystals and powdered, respectively, which are about the equivalent of the prices named by outside holders.

Nitrate of Soda is improving in tone, and a slight advance is asked, or, say, 1.77½c. to 1.80c. for ordinary lots.

Oxalic Acid is still somewhat irregular, with jobbing parcels offering at prices lower than those quoted by manufacturers, or, say, 7c. and less.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise continues quiet, notwithstanding holders are free to offer at \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Citronella offers, in some instances, at a slight concession from established prices, drums changing hands at 27c., and even a fraction lower.

Peppermint is dull at present, though Western of the better grades appears to be toning up slightly, sales having been made on the basis of \$1.15 to \$1.20.

Sassafras (natural) has sold during the interval at as low as 35c., but objection has been made, in some instances, to the quality, which was on the "turp" order.

Wintergreen remains quiet. We notice small sales of synthetic at 50c. to 55c.

GUMS.

Aloes is without special feature; the quotations of the market are without change.

Asafoetida is meeting with some attention, without, however, any quantity sales coming to the surface, and 17c. to 19c. is the quotation for good to prime.

Camphor is selling fairly, but business does not rise above jobbing proportions, with American in barrels and cases quoted 39c. to 40c., respectively.

Gamboge is steadily held, and sales are making at 40c. to 42c.

Gedda and Guaiac are unchanged. The former held, jobbing 22c. to 24c., and the latter 13c. to 20c.

Kino continues scarce, and held firmly at \$3.

Tragacanth is not inquired for to any extent, and small jobbing sales only are making at our quotation.

ROOTS.

Gentian is offered more freely at 6c. in good size lots on the spot, but find merely ordinary sale.

Ipecac has hardened a trifle in the interval, and \$1.65 is now the inside price for prime stock.

Orris is weak and unsettled, owing to the prevalence of competition between holders in this and a neighboring city, and prices are generally lower, with 10c. and 11c. quoted for Verona and 12c. to 15c. for Florentine.

Sarsaparilla (Mexican) is held at 5c. to 5½c., with sales in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.

Celery has been inquired for to some extent, and we hear of some sales at 6c. and over. Sellers offer, with some reserve, at 6½c.

Coriander is less active, and offerings are made, in some instances, down to 2c. for natural, with 1½c. to 2½c., and 6½c. to 6¾c., the popular quotations for unbleached and bleached, respectively.

Fenugreek is a trifle easier to buy, and offerings at 2½c. to 3c. meet with only a limited sale.

Chocolate as Is Chocolate.

The question of a suitable chocolate powder for soda fountain use is one that interests every druggist who dispenses soda water. Runkel Brothers, New York, manufacture a soluble powder of chocolate for soda fountain use, with which druggists can make the best chocolate syrup, at the low price of 40 cents per gallon. It is put up under the name Essence of Chocolate, and can be ordered in this way from jobbers.

For the Soda Fountain.

We illustrate herewith the Safety Crushed Fruit Bowl, which is being introduced to the trade by the George



Bohner Company, of 83-85 Wabash avenue, Chicago. The special advantages of the safety crushed fruit bowl are

pointed out by the makers, who show that while insects and dust will find their way into the ordinary notched bowl and spoil many a delicious fruit and glass of soda, the safety bowl, made with a close-fitting cover, without notch or opening, absolutely prevents this loss and annoyance. The Safety bowl is made in highly-polished crystal or beautiful emerald glass of convenient size at a price which places it within the reach of every druggist who sells soda water.

Quick and Easy.

A seasonable piece of apparatus for the retail druggist is shown in the accompanying cut of the Quick and Easy Lemon Squeezer, manufactured by the Erie Specialty Company, 516 West



Twelfth street, Erie, Pa. A card to this address will bring some desirable information respecting apparatus and machinery for the soda fountain.

Eskay's Albumenized Food.

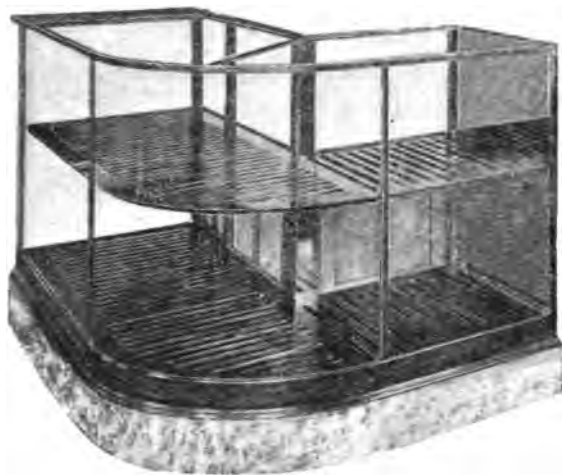
In another column will be found the special offer of Smith, Kline & French Co. on their new Eskay's Albumenized Food, which offer will undoubtedly be read with interest and duly acted upon. The question of infant and invalid food is an all-important one, and is something that the modern pharmacist is quite as much at interest in as the modern physician. Eskay's Albumenized Food has already earned for itself an enviable position, judging from the frank, unequivocal endorsements of some of the best-known doctors of the country. To make its introduction to the pharmacists more ready the manufacturers make the offer referred to. We advise our readers to read the advertisement carefully, and to then act upon it. Their relation to the household is so nearly akin to that of the family doctor that it is most important that they know what new articles of food are upon the market, and further, put themselves in a position to supply what is wanted.

Comfortable Travel.

Passengers who have made the trip to Chicago on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, refer with much satisfaction to the many conveniences enjoyed on the trip. The compartment sleeping-cars on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton are arranged in separate rooms, each room containing two beds, a washstand, drinking-water and every appliance for the toilet. Many speak of the luxury of these cars, something that can only be appreciated by personal experience. Any person desiring to rent a private car for any special trip during the summer to the Pacific coast or any of the Eastern or Northern resorts, can do so by applying to any agent of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, or D. G. Edwards, passenger traffic manager, Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway, Cincinnati, Ohio.

A New Cigar Case.

We herewith submit a sketch of a fine cigar case, made to occupy a corner or doorway. Such a case can be made to match any fixtures in style and shape, or better still, it may be made up in a special small steel-lined moulding, made exclusively by Alexander H. Revell & Co., of Chicago, who have made it a study for years to present to the trade a perfect show-case for cigars and also for general use. There appears to be a growing demand of late years for such goods among the better class of storekeepers.



CORNER CIGAR CASE WITH STEEL-LINED MOULDING.

who understand better than any one can tell them, that a poor show-case is dear at any price. A perfect case will keep stock in good and satisfactory condition and will also make a perfect sales-case, as goods well displayed are half sold.

The makers claim for their cases perfection in construction and materials, and that all the best qualities known to the show-case trade are embraced in theirs, while all imperfections, so far as possible, are omitted. For further information please address the makers, Alexander H. Revell & Co., 431 Fifth avenue, Chicago.

How to Hit Hard Times.

There are so many ways of reviving business nowadays that a great deal may be done to counteract the effects of what we call "hard times." We heard of a drug man the other day who sold during the season over one hundred cameras.

Then there are the supplies that go with them, which, when taken altogether, make a nice little business. That's one of the points of amateur photography. When you sell an amateur his camera you are not done with him. He needs supplies, such as plates, chemicals, cards and the hundred other little things that are required to make pictures. Sweet, Wallach & Co., of Chicago, who sell the Puck and other cameras to the trade, likewise offer particularly good advantages to the drug man on his general photographic supply business. It will pay to write them for prices, catalogues, etc.

Papain.

We have received from Lehn & Fink a little pamphlet, treating of the merits of papain, L. & F., the vegetable papain. Judging from frequent paragraphs in medical journals regarding the satisfactory results obtained with papain in treating indigestion, where meat is the principal food, this preparation may now safely be classed among the well-tried and reliable therapeutic agents.

We may say that the introduction of papain is, in a large measure, due to the efforts of Messrs. Lehn & Fink, who were early in recognizing the valuable qualities of papain, and in bringing the product to the notice of the medical profession in this country. The first reports of the efficacy of papain, which appeared in the medical press in the United States were, we believe, based on experiments made with papain, L. & F.

is unquestioned, and the saving in cost which the purchaser in bulk secures is not to be overlooked in these days of close margins.

The Violet Manufacturing Co., who are the manufacturers of the successful Violet Breath Perfume, announce a change of address in their Eastern office, which is now situated at 835 Broadway, New York, and is under the management of A. R. Carples. Mr. Carples has now the entire management of the Eastern business of the company, the Boston office having recently been discontinued.

The Sterling Remedy Company, with offices at 45 Randolph street, Chicago, 104 Hudson street, New York City, 374 Paul street, Montreal, with laboratory at Indian Mineral Springs, Indiana, call attention to their "Union for Profit" system, and point to the fact that it is continuing to be a phenomenal success. Many retail druggists are interested, and the company has now 3,000 preferred stockholders.

Opportune with the published report of the American Pediatric Society, giving statistics proving the efficacy of serum treatment, we have received the latest pamphlet descriptive of the various antitoxins prepared at the Biological and Vaccinal Department of the New York Pasteur Institute under the direction of Dr. Paul Gibier. Messrs. Lehn & Fink, who supply the drug trade, will be pleased to mail a copy to any physician on application.

An exceptionally neat and useful little catalogue of show-cases is being distributed to the drug trade by John Phillips & Co., Limited, Detroit. The catalogue contains cuts of the cases marketed as "The Silent Salesman," a name which has been adopted by this firm. The cuts are unusually clear and well printed, and convey an excellent idea of the attractive character of these cases. Those of our readers who are not already supplied would do well to invest in a postal card requesting a copy of the catalogue.

The offer of the Hunyadi Salts Company, made in recent advertisements, to supply half-pound and one-pound jars of Hunyadi Salts and Hunyadi Bromo, free of charge, for dispensing at the soda fountain, to any druggist ordering a \$20 assortment of these goods, has attracted considerable attention, and numerous sales have resulted. The excellent quality of the advertising matter supplied by this company and the fact that the first druggist in each city so ordering is presented with a full non-assessable share of stock in the company, is doing much to increase the popularity of these goods, which are put up most attractively and already command a large sale.

Dr. Pierce's Skeletons.

Dr. R. V. Pierce would appear to have almost a monopoly on the materialized manifestations of Mors Pollda in the advertising field. If there are any skeletons that have not yet posed for his agile artists, they may count on good rates as models in the near future. Of course, it goes without saying that all the proprietary interest Dr. Pierce has in these graveyard refugees is a cash interest. He would not be ready to claim that they are skeletons only because they took his Favorite Prescription, and therefore owe their services to his advertising department.—*Fame*.

Since papain is not a patented preparation and has no trade-mark protection, Lehn & Fink request physicians to specify their brand, papain, L. & F., when prescribing this vegetable ferment.

HINTS TO BUYERS.

The Columbian Ball Nozzle Co., 133 William street, New York city, have an interesting price list which they will cheerfully send to such of our readers as wish to post themselves upon a form of syringe which is receiving widespread and warm commendation from the medical profession.

Druggists who use any quantity of peptonate of iron, should read the advertisement of the Reinschild Chemical Company, of New York, which appears in another column. The value of the article

2-GRAIN QUININE PILLS

IN BOTTLES OF 100 :::
::: WITH YOUR LABEL,
FOR HANDY RETAILING.

We make a specialty of putting up in this form (in lots of 3,000 and upwards) the best seller that the druggist has and the one in which he finds the most competition. Our quotations are subject to the ruling price of Quinine, but our customers always get the benefit of our large-quantity buying and facilities for economical manufacturing.

**SEND FOR LATEST
 QUOTATIONS.....**

Mass skilfully prepared from Pure Drugs.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.,

Shape—Round-Oval-Lentiform.

Coating—Sugar or Gelatin,
 absolutely reliable and will
 resist atmospheric conditions.

1228 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

197 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO.

52 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

...REVOLUTIONIZING...

As our previous models were beyond comparison, so our new model surpasses previous efforts.

The Improved Mulford Tablet Machine

makes more perfect tablets, with less waste, than any other machine on the market.

Absolute Alignment of Punches.

It is impossible, by our new adjustment, for the punches to get out of alignment—that improvement means speed in making tablets and prevents much waste. * * * *

No Springs. A New Delivery.

There are no springs on the new machine. The jerky delivery is done away with. The new delivery is clean and gentle. That insures more perfect tablets, i. e., increased output. * * * *

Accurate Weight; Double Charging Impossible.

The improvement in the feed gives absolute accuracy in every tablet; double charging is impossible. In this one point we have solved the objectionable feature to all other machines. * * * *

The Best Service for the Longest Time.

We have made this machine to wear; all working parts are of best quality steel; all bearings have maximum of wearing surface; all wearing parts have adjustment to take up wear. This insures no lost power.

There are other points of merit. Write for complete particulars.

H. K. MULFORD COMPANY,

Chicago. * *

Philadelphia.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

Pictures FREE to Druggists.

Every druggist has customers who are interested in horses. If you will write to us we will send you **FREE** a series of pictures of famous horses for distribution among your customers.

We manufacture **Gombault's Cautic Balsam**, which cures Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Strained Tendons, Spavin, with never a blemish.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO.
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES A Sure relief for Asthma
Price 25 cts. by mail
STOWELL & CO.
Charlestown, Mass.

KIDDER'S PASTILLES A Sure relief for Asthma
Price 25 cts. by mail
STOWELL & CO.
Charlestown, Mass.

Something New in Prescription Ware.

The "Penn Oval" is a new style of prescription bottle recently placed on the market by Whitall, Tatum & Co., which, as may be seen from the illustration herewith, is very attractive in design. The bottle has a broad surface for the label and has sloping shoulders, which facilitate pouring. The rounded bottom with foot, which is somewhat of an innovation in prescription ware, gives it a striking finish. The moulds are so made that they will take the same lettered plates as are used on Philadelphia ovals, French squares, Manhattan ovals, etc. Full description and quotations of the new style can be obtained by writing to Whitall, Tatum & Co., either at Philadelphia, New York or Boston.



Patent
Applied for.

Walter Baker & Co. Win Their Suit.

An important decision affecting the rights of property and of proper names used as trade-marks, has been made in the United States Circuit Court of New York. The complainant was Walter Baker & Co. Limited, of Dorchester. The defendant was selling the chocolate of W. H. Baker, of Winchester, Va.,

which was so put up and labeled that it could be sold as the article made by the old and well-known house of Walter Baker & Co. The complainant proved that his chocolate and cocoas had been known for many years as "Baker's," and on this statement of facts the court held that while the defendant might indicate in proper language that his chocolate was made for or by W. H. Baker, of Winchester, Va., he must not use the word "Baker" or "Baker's" coupled with the word "chocolate" in such a way as to indicate that the chocolate was a variety of Baker's chocolate. This will require a complete change in the defendant's labels, wrappers, and mould in many particulars.

The Court concluded its opinion as follows: "Since it is urged that the expense of making a complete change in all the particulars above enumerated will be extremely heavy, the mandate will, if defendant prefers, direct a modification of the interlocutory decree solely by requiring the affixing upon every package sold, in type as prominent as the title, of the statement that 'W. H. Baker is distinct from and has no connection with the old chocolate manufactory of Walter Baker & Company.' Unless defendant prefers this change, the mandate will direct modification as above set forth. The cause is remanded to the Circuit Court for further proceedings, in accordance with this determination." The defendant (who was selling W. H. Baker's chocolate) is required to pay the costs of the appeal.

J. H. Day & Co., of Cincinnati, have for a number of years made a specialty of manufacturing all kinds of machinery used by manufacturing druggists and pharmacists. They have for a long time carefully studied the requirements in this line.

TANGLEFOOT SEALED STICKY FLY PAPER



YOUR JOBBER
SELLS IT.

STILL FURTHER IMPROVED.

BORDER	. . .	Stronger and More Pliable
STICKY	. . .	Stikler and More Enduring
DESIGN		New and Prettier
PRICE		Lower
PROFIT		Larger

PRICES FOR 1897.

REGULAR 30 CENTS A BOX. { 10 BOXES
\$2.55 PER CASE. IN A CASE.

"LITTLE" 13 CENTS A BOX. { 15 BOXES
\$1.45 A CASE. IN A CASE.

HOLDERS: 75 Cents per Box of 50.

Kindly mention this Journal when writing to Advertisers.

2 gal
256⁺





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